"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; light to moderate northwest to north winds, becoming variable Saturday.

VOL. LX...NO. 19,312. * * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1910.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

FLYNN'S MEN GET KIDNAPPER GANG

New Commissioner Runs Down Italian Blackmailers With Stolen Boy in Their Hands.

FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY

Two Sons of Prosperous Italians Were Stolen and Held for Ransom on Nov. 19.

FOUND IN THEIR QUARTERS

Neighborhood Same Near Which the Scimeca Boy Was Found and a Stolen Child Murdered.

For the first time in the history of the Police Department of this city the Detective Bureau, under Second Deputy Police Commissioner William J. Flynn, succeeded last night in rounding up a band of Italian kidnappers and blackmailers with a kidnapped child in their possession.

The arrest grew out of the kidnapping on Nov. 19 of Giuseppe Longo, 8 years old, son of Frank Longo, a prosperous Italian grocer of 186 Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn. At the same time the Longo boy's cousin, Nicholas Rizzo, the same age, was stolen. Both were kidnapped from in front of the Rizzo home, at 720 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. By the arrest late yesterday afternoon of eight men and two women, it was declared that one of the worst gangs of blackmailers and kidnappers that ever operated in this city had been broken up.

Case Solved by Commissioner Flynn.

The police would not tell how the kidnappers were run down. One of the Italian detectives declared, however, that the case had all been mapped out by Commissioner Flynn, and that he had from the start personally directed the operations which ended in the capture of the criminals.

The persons arrested yesterday afternoon were all found in three houses in East Sixty-third Street, a centre noted for years as the haunt of kidnappers and blackmailers. It was in this neighborhood that the Scimeca boy was found, after being in the hands of kidnappers for ninety days. Here, also, the dead body of a kidnapped child was once found stuffed into a chimney. Those held by the police are:

BARRETTA, Stefano, 45 years old, of 352 East Sixty-third Street.
BERDENZA, Stanislaus, 35 years old, of 334 East Sixty-third Street.
CARDENALLI, Antonio, 35 years old, of 334 East Sixty-third Street.
DI SEBASTIANO, Gaetano, a barber, of 237 North Fifth Street, Brooklyn.
FRANZONO, Giuseppi, 24 years old, of 328 East Sixty-third Street.
CIANDRANO, alias Vito Calorino, 26 years old, of 330 East Sixty-third Street.
MIGNANO, Benedetto, 40 years old, of 328 East Sixty-third Street.
MIGNANO, Saverrio, 28 years old, of 336 East Forty-eight Street.
MONICO, Antoinetta, 18 years old, of 334 East Sixty-third Street.
RAPPA, Marie, 35 years old, of 330 East Sixty-third Street.

A tenth prisoner was arrested in Brooklyn late last night, and it was said at Brooklyn Police Headquarters that he was supposed to be a go-between of the kidnappers. Gaetano Di Senastiano was the man. He is a barber of 237 North Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

The Longo and Rizzo crimes were brought promptly to the attention of Commissioner Flynn, and he realized that they were similar to those which have baffled the detective force of the city for so many years. He took personal command of the situation and mapped out his plan of campaign. The parents of both boys were well-to-do, and of both large sums of money had been demanded, the blackmailers threatening fearful penalties if their demands were ignored. The father of the Longo boy was assessed $10,000 at first, and later the amount was increased to $15,000. The Rizzo boy's father was told to send $5,000. The letters demanding the money were turned over to the police.

Instructs the Detectives.

Commissioner Flynn went over the roster of his Italian detectives and picked out three to carry out the plan he had formed to trap the kidnappers. These were Detectives Ralph Machelli and Rocco Cavane of the Manhattan, and Charles Carrao of the Brooklyn, Bureau.

Each of the men got his instructions from Mr. Flynn, and was sent out with instructions to get the kidnappers and the child with them. There was to be no unprovable case in which the Italians concerned refused to talk. The evidence Flynn demanded was the child itself.

At Headquarters, last night, it was said that the assignment was one of the hardest ever given to detectives to work out. The three detectives picked for the work are all young, and Mr. Flynn impressed upon each that he was matching his wits against some of the craftiest criminals that ever came out of Italy. They also knew that they were dealing with desperate men, and that in following out Mr. Flynn's orders they might be called upon to fight for their lives.

Day and night for nearly three weeks Machelli, Cavane, and Carrao worked, reporting each day the progress of the search to Commissioner Flynn. After many days they got a clue, a very small one, but a clue nevertheless. This led to a better clue, and as the days passed the detectives began to pick up the tangled trail that led from Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, to the haunts of the Black Hand in Manhattan.

Machelli, Cavane, and Carrao assumed many disguises. One was an organ grinder, another a peddlar, another a roustabout, but they kept together, and one or all of them was always hot on the trail that led to East Sixty-third Street. Finally they found the people they were after yesterday morning. How they won't tell, Commissioner Flynn was informed

IMMEDIATE REFORM IN CHINA.

Absolute Regime to End—Constitutional Cabinet to be Created.

PEKING, Dec. 8.—It seems safe to announce to-night that the ancient absolute régime in China will exist only historically after the Chinese New Year next February.

It is stated that the throne has decided to accede to the resolution of the Imperial Senate praying for the immediate creation of a Constitutional Cabinet.

An imperial decree of Dec. 3, 1908, regarding the provincial assemblies, the constitution of which bodies was due to a decision reached by the late Empress Dowager shortly before her death, stated that these assemblies were intended to pave the way for a general legislative body, to be summoned nine years after the first meeting of the provincial assemblies.

One of the first demands of the assemblies, however, was for an imperial parliament and a constitution on modern lines. Last June a formal demand was made on the Throne for the immediate convocation of a parliament, and the delegates who carried the demand to Peking declared that they would not leave the capital until they had gained their object. Eight of their number were pledged to commit suicide if the Regent, Prince Ch'un, insisted on adhering to the original programme.

For a time, however, the Government stood firm, an imperial decree issued on June 26 refusing the popular demand. So far as is known the eight delegates thought better of their plan to kill themselves, and recently it was reported that the Government was meditating a considerable acceleration of the reform programme.

The demand for a constitutional government appears to be general among the commercial classes of the empire, who constitute its strongest element.

LITTLE MOTHER SEEKS REST.

Worn Out by Caring for Her Brothers and Sisters, She Shoots Herself.

At first, when twenty-two-year-old Ortovia Bonasera got work in a Fifth Avenue tailor's shop three years ago, her four younger brothers and sisters would gather admiringly around the fine pieces of lace and rich embroidery she brought home to work on for extra pay in their little flat on the fourth floor of 410 East Thirteenth Street. But the pleasure of the fine work palled on Ortovia after she had worked three years from 6 o'clock in the morning till 6 in the evening, and taken care of the children and tidied the motherless home in the evening. It degenerated almost into a torture when, a few weeks ago, her father, James Bonaseras, was thrown out of employment by the tailors' strike, and she became the sole wage earner for the family.

Last night after supper she put Rosie, 10 years old, and Tony, aged 13, to bed, settled her father comfortably in the kitchen with his Italian newspaper, and set her younger sister, Millie, 19 years old, to clearing away the dishes from the table. Then she herself took a black silk princess dress she had brought from the shop, and went into the parlor with it, saying she was going to work upon the lace bodice.

Half an hour later the father and the four children heard a shot, and ran into the parlor to find Ortovia lying across the couch, with a dark stream flowing from a wound in her neck over her own dress and the fine robe she had been at work upon.

The father's revolver, which had been kept in the dresser in the parlor, lay on the floor near by. Rosie, the youngest child, brought a pan of water and helped stanch the girl's wound, while fifteen-year-old John ran out for a policeman. An ambulance surgeon from Bellevue Hospital said the girl's wound was serious, but that she would probably recover. She was taken to the hospital a prisoner, charged with attempted suicide.

'HANS' ATTACHED FOR $40,000

E. T. Stotesbury Seeks to Recover Money Loaned to Hammerstein.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—E. T. Stotesbury attached Oscar Hammerstein's production of "Hans, the Flue Player," tonight for the recovery of $40,000 which, according to Abraham M. Beitler, Mr. Stotesbury's attorney, Mr. Stotesbury loaned the impresario when the latter was in financial troubles at the Opera House at Broad and Poplar Streets. The money was loaned to Mr. Hammerstein about the middle of the last operatic season just after "Elektra" had been produced for the first time here. Mr. Hammerstein, it will be recalled, was then pleading for a guarantee. He failed to get immediate responses and he appealed directly to Mr. Stotesbury for financial assistance.

According to Mr. Beitler, the money was loaned on a personal note, and Mr. Hammerstein not only failed to meet his note, but sailed for Europe without so much as communicating with Mr. Stotesbury.

The greatest complexities arose when the capias, which calls for Mr. Hammerstein's appearance before March 1, was served, or rather was brought from Judge Wilson's court, in the City Hall, to the theatre Lyle D. Andrews, who declares that he owns "Hans, the Flute Player," was in New York. The performance was not interrupted.

Lyle D. Andrews is Treasurer of the Manhattan Opera House. He is also a secretary at 32 Union Square, Room 506 and lives at 324 West Fifty-first Street.

HENRY SYMES LEHR ILL.

But Is Recovering at His Mother's Home—Deny Disagreement with Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 8.—Henry Symes Lehr is at the home of his mother, Mrs. Robert Lehr, 16 East Madison Street, recovering from an attack of nervous dyspepsia. He was taken ill in New York, and his physician advising a change of climate, he came home. At his mother's residence to-night the story published that Mr. Lehr left New York in the care of two nurses and was taken to a sanitarium in this city was denied.

It was also stated that there was no truth in the statement that Mr. Lehr and his wife had had a disagreement. Mr. and Mrs. Lehr, it was declared, had never been on better terms, and the latter will join her husband here within a few days and accompany him to Hot Springs, where they will remain during the Winter for Mr. Lehr to recuperate.

Mr. Lehr's mother said that her son had been overworking in New York and came home for a rest. To-night he visited the theatre.

Mrs. Lehr is still in New York at her

MERRITT STONE ONLY FOR STATE PRISON

Specifications Call for Assemblyman's Product "or Its Equal," Which Is Said Not to Exist.

SPECIAL MARBLE AND LOCKS

Merritt Stone Settled on in Advance of Drawing Up Specifications—Contractors Complain of Restrictions.

Contractors of this city, who have been working extensively with the Indiana limestone, which has been used in the construction of many of the newer generation of skyscrapers, were surprised when the specifications came out on Nov. 15 for the new State Prison at Wingdale, near Dover Plains, Dutchess County. They found that the section relating to the stone required for the buildings covered by the architect's plans eliminated the possibility of any bids based on Indiana limestone, and several other types of stone used commonly in large scale construction. The language of the specifications stipulated "Potsdam red sandstone or its equal," which means practically speaking, the contractors say, that nothing but Potsdam red sandstone could be used.

As Potsdam red sandstone is produced exclusively at a quarry owned largely by Assemblyman Edward A. Merritt, who has been majority leader of the lower branch in the last few sessions of the Legislature, and is now Chairman of the Legislative Committee conducting a graft investigation here, considerable discussion was aroused. Yesterday when the plaint of the Indiana limestone contractors was reported to Assemblyman Merritt he said that the selection of the Potsdam red sandstone was made for practical purposes in advance of the drawing of the specifications by the commission in charge of the prison construction.

Says His Stone Is the Best.

"I took them samples of my stone," said Mr. Merritt yesterday, "and explained that it was good stone, and they thought it was, and so they decided to use it. Of course, the specifications were drawn so as not to shut out other bidders. If they can get any one else to bid on Potsdam red sandstone or its equal on more favorable terms than I bid, I have nothing to say. As a matter of fact, if I were not in politics, nobody would question this.

"I am in the quarry business to sell stone. I have sold it to the State before, and if the State is satisfied and wants to buy some more I don't see any reason why I shouldn't sell again."

The contractors who have been looking forward to putting in bids on the new State prison, however, profess to see other features of the situation. The commission which has charge of the prison job consists of E. M. Johnson of Olean, Cornelius M. Collins of Troy, Superintendent of Prisons; W. J. McKay of Newburg, John C. West of 206 Broadway, this city, and George F. Skiff of Gainesville. Its Secretary is George McLaughlin of Albany and it selected, after a competition of architects, Warren J. Beardsley of Poughkeepsie to draw plans for the prison.

Soon after the architect was selected a protest was sent in by leading architects in this city, headed by Warren & Wetmore, against the award of the commission and the plans prepared by Mr. Beardsley were criticised. The protests were unavailing, and the appointment of the architect was confirmed. From that time, early in 1910, until after election, nothing was heard about the specifications, but on Nov. 15 they came out, allowing, as the law requires, thirty days in which bids might be received and permitting the awards to be made, if the commission desired, before the change in the State administration on Jan. 1.

Critics of the action of the Prison Commission are disposed to attribute the production of the plans within the seven weeks between election and Jan. 1, to a desire to get many of the contracts awarded before the new administration came in. The commission, under its present authority, is empowered to spend $2,200,000, and has an appropriation of $500,000 in its hands already. The explanation of its supposed haste in getting the contracts out is to commit the State in such a way that the incoming Legislature would hardly undertake to interfere with the prosecution of the work on the lines laid out by the commission in the awards.

Indiana Quarrymen Protest.

The Indiana limestone proprietors are very proud of their product. In this city, stone of this character has been used in the Hotel Belmont, the Hotel Astor, the Hendrick Hudson, the New York Central's new office building at Lexington Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, the Consolidated Stock Exchange, The New Theatre and other large structures. Its chief value, aside from its alleged strength and wearing qualities, it that it is the only stone that can be worked by machinery, and therefore is less costly than most stone on the market.

When the specifications on the new State prison were announced, representatives of these interests visited Architect Beardsley in Poughkeepsie, and asked whether bids would be considered for the stonework, basing the question on the requirement of the law that contracts such as that for the State prison should be put up at public letting. According to these contractors, Mr. Beardsley said:

"You had better save your time and money. Your bid will not be considered. The commission wants to get an artistic effect by contrasting a dark stone with the light brick which it has already selected."

The contractors' representative pointed to the possibility of saving much money by using Indiana limestone, asking whether some other stone than Potsdam red sandstone would be considered if the requirement of color were met, and was told:

"That will depend upon the approval of the architect."

So far as is known no bid but that of the Potsdam Company has thus far been received, and the Indiana limestone men do not exect that any other bids will be received. The Potsdam Company's bid is for $251,000 for the stone delivered free on board at Wingdale, but does not include fitting the stone as it may require in the final plans, or when the steelwork is up. This represents, it is said, from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. extra, according to the amount of fitting which has to be done.

There are several other sections in the specifications which contractors here question. The specifications provide that in case stone from a quarry outside of New York State is used it must be "worked, dressed, and carved" in this State, which, they declare, operates as a further bar to an open competition, for the reason that there is a considerable added freight charge when rough stone is brought in here and cut, as compared with stone brought in here already worked. The difference in weight will

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE TIMES

Will include a beautiful pictorial section in colors, which will be one of the finest ever issued by a newspaper. Be sure to get

Next Sunday's Times.

ASKS NATIONAL AID FOR MONTAUK PORT

Congressman Cocks Lets House Committee Understand That J. P. Morgan Backs Plan.

DUE TO SHORT PIERS HERE

Suggestion That New York Will Lose Big Steamships Follows Morgan's Talk with Dickinson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Representative Cocks of New York had a conference with the sub-committee of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to-day on a proposal to put into the River and Harbor bill an authorization for a survey of the harbor of Fort Pond Bay as a preliminary to making Montauk Point a port of entry. This is the first action taken publicly toward the much-discussed project of establishing at Montauk Point a steamship terminal. The committee was given to understand that the International Mercantile and Marine Company, embracing the Red Star, the White Star, the American, and the Atlantic Transport Lines were behind the plan with the co-operation of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The action of Mr. Cocks is due to the attitude of the War Department in relation to the plan of J. Pierpont Morgan and others to lengthen the Chelsea piers seventy-five feet, in order to accommodate the 900-foot White Star liners due at New York next year. Mr. Morgan took up the matter with Secretary Dickinson on his recent visit here, but made little progress. It was stated to-day that within a few days after Mr. Morgan's visit President McCrea of the Pennsylvania and Vice President R. A. S. Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine Company visited Montauk and decided to take measures looking toward the landing of big liners there.

It was also declared that the directors of the Pennsylvania Road at a recent meeting approved the project and have taken steps to make plans for piers, coaling facilities and other necessary adjuncts of a steamship and railway terminal. Ample ground is said to have been acquired, embracing in all 4,000 acres at Fort Pond Bay under the Montauk Land Company, of which Charles M. Pratt, a director of the Standard Oil Company, is President. Mr. Pratt is also a director in the Long Island Railroad Company, now a part of the Pennsylvania system.

The time now from Montauk Point to New York, a distance of 114 miles, is something over two hours, but it can be reduced somewhat. It is said to be the plan to systematize the whole project so that the traveler landing at Montauk Point can take a car there which will carry him through to San Francisco if he so desires.

The new terminal would have another important phase in the expedition in getting New England freight in and out of New York. It was stated that the Pennsylvania Railroad intended to establish a strong line of freight ferry boats to run across the Sound to a point on the Connecticut shore opposite Fort Pond Bay and give a rate from there into New York that would prove a decided advantage to all New England.

That the plan of lengthening the Chelsea piers has not been given up is shown by the action of Vice President Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine Company and the White Star Company in following up the argument of Mr. Morgan with the War Department. He declares that the proposed addition to the piers would leave available channel in the river 2,650 feet wide. He argues that this encroachment on the channel might safely be permitted in view of the reduction in the number of vessels passing through the North River as a result of the replacement of the ferryboats by the submarine tunnel trains and the rapid disappearance of small sailing vessels.

Secretary Dickinson has promised to act without delay upon the application which has already been referred to the District Engineer officers in New York, and to the Board of Engineers for report. He pointed out to Mr. Morgan, however, that President Taft, when Secretary of War, had once refused to approve of lengthening the docks along the North River, and Secretary Root had twice made a similar refusal.

He also spoke of the collision Nov. 21 of the American of the Hamburg-American Line while backing out from her pier in Hoboken with the French Line steamer Touraine, which was turning in midstream, and said that the North River for all practical purposes was only 1,200 feet wide. He declared he could not consent to endanger shipping by approving any lengthening of docks along the river.

When it was stated earlier in the year that the White Star Line might use Montauk Point for its new liners, the Olympic and Titanic, officials of the Long Island Railroad pointed out that it would take two years to build piers at Montauk to accommodate these vessels and to double the railway facilities which would be necessary. They also pointed out that it would require an act of Congress to establish the port and to construct breakwaters, and that the institution of a transatlantic terminus at the point, while probable enough at some time, was all in the future.

P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, in discussing the coming of the new liners, recently said that the vital question was not Montauk, but what the American Government was going to do for the Port of New York.

"Our new liners," said Mr. Franklin, "measure 882 feet, and the largest of the new Chelsea piers is only 825 feet. The War Department has so far refused to grant any extension to the piers. If they persist in this attitude we must look for facilities elsewhere. The piers in South Brooklyn are long enough, but there is not enough water there for big ships at present. We have Boston, Staten Island, Montauk, and other points under consideration, but none of these schemes has been favored one more than another."

DEWEY'S PURE CLARET WINES
The best of all dinner wines.
H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO., 1 Fulton St., N.Y.

MRS. EDDY'S MILLION TO SPREAD HER CULT

Her Will Puts Big Fund in Trustees' Hands — "Mother" Church Gets Property.

SIMPLE FUNERAL IS HELD

Armed Men Watch Brightly Lighted Tomb and Have Telephone to Summon Assistance, If Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Apparently on the highest authority, the terms of the will of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy were made known here late to-night.

To the Christian Science Church goes the bulk of her estate, which, inclusive of the value of copyrights, is about $1,500,000. The Church's part of the estate, which will be about $1,000,000, is to be devoted to the propagation of the faith.

To the Board of Directors of the "Mother" Church in Boston is left the final decision as to the form which this bequest will take. Mrs. Eddy, however, has left several suggestions, and it is said that the principal one relates to the distruction of needy persons who may desire to become healers. The construction of a college for indigent students may be the outcome of this suggestion.

It is considered equally probable that the bequest will be devoted to the spreading of the faith in foreign lands. Ideas along both these lines are said to have been included in the will.

The estate at Chestnut Hill is bequeathed to the "Mother" Church. The disposal of its furniture will be determined by the Board of Directors. The house at 385 Commonwealth Avenue also becomes the property of the Church. It is the residence of Judge Clifford P. Smith, the first reader, and is next door to the residence which Mrs. Eddy deeded to the Church, retaining a life interest.

"Pleasant View," the splendid estate at Concord, N. H., where Mrs. Eddy made her home before coming to Chestnut Hill, is to be sold either at a private sale or at auction.

The executor of the will is former Congressman Henry M. Baker of Bow, N. H. He was the favorite relative of Mrs. Eddy and she affectionately called him "Cousin Henry."

All he gets under the terms of the will is a keepsake, something that will be valuable merely as a remembrance.

Members of Mrs. Eddy's household are remembered in bequests which run from $1,000 up. Calvin Frye is to get $18,000. Only those who were members of the household staff for six years are mentioned. The will was drawn in 1904 in Concord, N. H., and those who receive bequests were then members of her household at Pleasant View. There are eighteen persons in the Chestnut Hill home, and it is said that not more than half of these are named in the bequests. In addition to Calvin A. Frye, among those who will receive money are Irving C. Tomlinson, who was formerly first reader at the Concord (N. H.) Church, and Mrs. Laura E. Sargent.

Not a dollar is left to George W. Glover and Dr. E. J. Foster Eddy, respectively, the son and adopted son of Mrs. Eddy. They were the leaders in the famous "next friends" suit.

Members of the Board of Directors and other leaders of the Mother Church are not mentioned in the will.

There is nothing in the will which relates to the location of Mrs. Eddy's burial place.

The will probably will not be filed until a month has elapsed. Whether it will be filed in Middlesex County, this State, or in Merrimac County, N. H., is a matter to be determined by Mr. Baker, the administrator.

After services attended by her family, relatives, the members of her household, officials of the Christian Science Church and publishing society, and her personal students residing in Greater Boston, the body of Mrs. Eddy was placed to-day in the receiving vault at Mount Auburn Cemetery. The funeral at the Chestnut Hill home at 11 o'clock was conducted with quiet dignity. In the house no curtain was drawn except a couple of thin rose-colored draperies in the southeast parlor, where lay the body of the aged lady in a massive bronze casket, the lid of which was closed.

Scattered about in the other rooms were perhaps 150 persons, including a few relatives, a number of legal and business advisers, the recognized heads of the Church which Mrs. Eddy founded, and a score or two of intimate friends, mostly Christian Scientists.

Long before the time for the services the holders of cards of admission began to arrive. At 12 o'clock all were ready for the first words. Among those in attendance were Mrs. Eddy's son, George Washington Glover of Lead, S. D.; his daughter, Mary Baker Glover, and his son, George Washington Glover, Jr.; Dr. E. J. Foster of Waterbury, Vt., Mrs. Eddy's adopted son, and other relatives.

Judge Clifford P. Smith, First Reader of the Mother Church, read what was practically his own conception of a Christian Science funeral service. It consisted of Scriptural selections, correlative passages from "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy's book, and then, after a pause of a full minute for silent prayer, the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer.

Mrs. Carol Hoyt Powers, the Second Reader of the Mother Church, closed the 18 minutes' service by reading Mrs. Eddy's "Mother's Evening Prayer." Old New England customs then obtained, and those present were given the opportunity of gazing through the glass plate at the features of the deceased. Nearly all did so, but only Mary Baker Glover, the granddaughter, gave way to audible weeping.

Then the ushers mashalled the pallbearers, men of note in two States, headed by former Gov. John L. Bates of Massachusetts, who was assisted by Edward P. Bates of Syracuse, Arthur Brisbane of New York, Judge Charles R. Corning of Concord, N. H.; Frederick Dixon of London, Samuel J. Elder of Boston, Mayor Charles E. Hatfield of Newton, Mass.; William B. Johnson of Boston, Albert Metcalf of Boston, and Gen. Frank S. Streeter of Concord, N. H.

The active pallbearers were Bliss Knapp, William Farlow, James A. Neal, Lewis C. Strang, the Rev. William P. McKenzie, Thomas W. Hatten of Boston, John C. Lathrop of New York, and George H. Kinter of Chicago.

Where the final resting place of the body will be is still a matter of conjecture. The Christian Science leaders had practically settled on three lots at Mount Auburn, but George W. Glover, the son, expressed a strong wish yesterday in favor of laying his mother away at Tilton, N. H.

With the mortuary vault flooded with electric light from five chandeliers and a desk telephone installed in a specially arranged guardroom, two men, one middle aged, the other about 20 years old, began their vigil over the body of Mrs. Eddy in the receiving tomb of Mount Auburn Cemetery as soon as the services were ended.

The last carriage of the funeral party had scarcely departed when the two guards stepped up to the tomb, entered the outer gates, closed and locked them from the inside, and then sat down to begin their watch. The telephone was installed yesterday. Its number is known only to the Christian Science officials who may have reason to call up the men they have employed to keep the watch.

BIG CUNARDER ORDERED.

Vessel for the New York Service to be Built at Clydebank.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.—The Cunard Steamship Company has placed a contract with John Brown & Co. of Clydebank, Scotland, for the construction of a big liner for the New York service.

The specifications of the new Cunard steamship call for a vessel a little longer than the White Star liner Olympic, now being completed, at present the largest vessel in the world.

The Cunard liner will be 885 feet in length, with a total displacement of 50,000 tons, and a speed of about 23 knots. She will carry 650 first-class passengers, 740 second class, and 2,400 steerage.

WIRELESS FEAT IN STORM

Newport in Heavy Snow Talks to Colon 1,981 Miles Away.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 8.—For nearly twenty minutes, while the snow storm raged last Tuesday night, the operator at the naval wireless station here talked with the Government operator at Colon, Panama, a distance of 1,981 miles.

Each message was distinctly heard. In view of the weather conditions, the work is regarded as remarkable.

ALPINIST SUED BY WIFE.

Mrs. Edward Whymper Obtains a Separation—Grounds Not Stated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Mrs. Edward Whymper, wife of the well-known alpinist, artist, and writer, to-day obtained a judicial separation on allegations, the nature of which were not stated.

Mr. Whymper was made famous by the first ascent of the Matterhorn in 1865, when he was 25 years old. His wife is a young woman. She was Miss Edith Lewin, and Mr. Whymper married her in 1906.

RECORD PRICE FOR CODFISH.

Highest Values Since Civil War, Due to Increased Demand.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 8.—The highest price ever paid for codfish at this port was recorded to-day when the catch of the schooner Hattie A. Hackman was disposed of at the rate of $5.50 a hundred pounds for large fish and $5 a hundred for medium-size fish and "snappers." The previous high price was reached during the civil war.

Codfish values have risen steadily in the last few months, due, the dealers say, largely to increased demand brought about by the rise in price of other foodstuffs.

SCHOONER LONG MISSING.

The Phineas E. Sprague Not Heard from Since Oct. 20.

Fears are felt for the safety of the three-masted schooner Phineas E. Sprague, which left Port Spain on Oct. 20 for New York with a load of asphalt. Since that time no word has come of her. J. W. Elliott of 30 South Street, her agent, said yesterday that while he believes the schooner was caught in the October hurricane and blown a long way off her course, he has not given up hope that she will be heard from or reach some port.

The Sprague is commanded by Capt. P. G. Simmons of Brooklyn. She is manned by two mates, an engineer, and four men. She is said to have carried in her time more cargo than any other sailing vessel of her size. The Sprague is of 709 tons register. She was built at Thomaston, Me., in 1887. She hails from this port.

LOUISIANA HAS 1,656,388.

Increase of 19.9 Per Cent.—Spokane's Population Almost Trebled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The population of the State of Louisiana is 1,656,388, an increase of 274,763, or 19.9 per cent., over 1,381,625 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 263,038, or 23.5 per cent.

Population of the parishes containing the principal cities is: Caddo, 58,200; Calcasieu, 62,767; East Baton Rouge, 34,580; Orleans, 339,075; Ouachita, 25,880, and Raphides, 44,545.

The population of Spokane, Wash., is 104,402, an increase of 67,554, or 183.3 per cent., over 36,848 in 1900.

The population of Bismarck, N. D., is 5,443, compared with 3,319 in 1900.

Revised statistics of the population of Tampa, Fla., show its population to be 37,782, an increase of 21,943, or 138.5 per cent., over 15,839 in 1900. A previous announcement gave the 1910 census as 38,524.

MORE PAY FOR 'PHONE GIRLS.

Shorter Hours, Too, as Soon as the Company Puts On 800 New Operators.

Notices were posted in several telephone exchanges of the city by the New York Telephone Company last night announcing that there will be a general decrease in working hours and an increase in pay to all telephone operators as soon as the Company can get 800 more operators to increase the present force. This, it is believed, will be on Jan. 1.

Day operators, who now work nine hours daily at from $4 to $9 per week, will have to work only eight hours under the new arrangement, with no increase in pay. Evening operators, who now work eight hours, at $8 per week, will have to work only seven hours, and will get $9. Night operators will have their work hours cut down from ten to eight, and will get $11 instead of $9 as at present.

In addition to these advantages, it was announced, the present policy of requiring the telephone girls to take turns at working on Sundays and legal holidays will be less disagreeable by giving an extra half-holiday each week to those who work on Sunday or holidays in addition to their regular pay therefore.

Girls Thrown In Lakewood Runaway.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 8.—Miss Hannah Randolph and Miss Emily Randolph, daughters of P. S. P. Randolph of Philadelphia, were thrown from their carriage in a runaway here this afternoon. Miss Hannah Randolph was driving when the horse took fright at an auto stuck in the snow and bolted. Miss Randolph and her sister were both thrown from the cutter into a big snowbank at the side of the road. The snow broke the force of their fall and neither was injured.

Kalil's Restaurant de Luxe, 16-18 Park Pl. Excellent service; fine cuisine; music.—Adv.

MURDER TRAIL TO UNION OFFICE

Police Charge That Attack on Engineer Warner Was Ordered There.

"GO AND DO UP THE SKUNK"

Whereupon Volunteers Did to Death a Man Who Was Going Hunting.

TAKEN FOR A STRIKEBREAKER

Five Men Arrested, Including the Striking Chauffeurs' Agent—They Put Blame on ex-Convict.

Five men, all of them young and one of them prominent in labor union leadership in this city, are now under arrest in Police Headquarters charged with complicity in the murder of John C. Warner, the young civil engineer, whom they mistook for an express strikebreaker in Seventh Avenue on the night of Oct. 31. Three of these men, according to the police, are positively identified as having taken part in the assault which ended in Warner's death in Flower Hospital four days later. The murder, the first under the new régime in the Detective Bureau brought about by Deputy Police Commissioner William J. Flynn, has been completely solved in the manner told in yesterday's TIMES, and the police evidence against young Warner's slayers is said to be complete.

The case was generally regarded last night as more than usually important, not only as showing what the Detective Bureau can accomplish under the new régime, but as bringing out the methods by which certain strikes in this city have been fought. For the police assert that the mistaken attack on young Warner was directed from the joint headquarters of the striking chauffeurs and express drivers, the shotgun taken from him was hidden there after the attack, and four out of the five prisoners were strikers.

Chauffeurs' Agent Accused.

Joseph Murphy of 104 West Ninety-ninth Street, business agent of the Chauffeurs' Union, is the labor leader under arrest. The police say that he was not present at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street when Warner was stabbed, but they do say that he is the man to whom the shotgun taken from Warner was given, and they believe he knows where the gun is now or what disposition was made of it. Murphy, at first, denied even knowing that the gun had been taken to Washington Hall, the headquarters of the strikers, but late yesterday afternoon, when District Attorney Whitman got him in hand, he is said to have admitted that a gun was brought to headquarters the night that Warner was stabbed.

Three of the other prisoners are employes of the Adams Express Company. All are youthful. A fourth is an unfortunate from Brooklyn, who once served a term in the Elmira Reformatory. James F. Mulligan, one of the arrested expressmen, declares that this is the man who drove the knife into Mr. Warner's back. Alfred Mule is the name of the man accused by Mulligan. In Police Headquarters last night he declared that he was innocent of any knowledge of the murder and was not in Manhattan on that night.

The Five Prisoners.

The full tale of the prisoners, all of whom except Murphy are held on charges of homicide, is as follows, their names being given here alphabetically:

KLIEMANN, CHARLES 20 years old, of 743 Third Avenue; express wagon helper.
MURPHY, JOSEPH, 35 years old, of 104 West Ninety-ninth Street; business agent of the Chauffeurs' Union.
MULE, ALFRED, 20 years old, of 453 Henrod Street, Brooklyn, a wagon (not an express) driver.
MULLIGAN, JAMES F., 18 years old, of 698 Third Avenue; express wagon helper.
O'CONNOR, PETER J., 23 years old, of 322 East 125th Street; express wagon helper.

A sixth man, Harry W. Morton, was arrested, but was not held by the Coroner. He was discharged on the ground of insufficient evidence, the discharge being agreed to both by the police and the District Attorney.

Gun in Secretary's Locker.

A little locker in the office of the Secretary of the Teamsters' Union, in Washington Hall, is the centre of the police inquiry into the murder, for it was in this locker that Warner's gun was at first hidden, and the gun was the clue that started the police on the trail. One of the prisoners has likewise stated to the police that volunteers were called for in Washington Hall to go to Seventh Avenue and "do up the skunk," as they termed and still term the innocent young man who was the victim of what Commissioner Flynn calls one of the most cowardly murders in the history of New York.

The search for Warner's slayers really began the night of the day the young man died, when Commissioner Flynn's attention was called to the case by a TIMES reporter. Mr. Flynn went at finding a solution of it just as he used to go after counterfeiters and other Federal offenders when he was the Chief of the United States Secret Service in this section of the country.

He picked out five detectives who, he believed, could handle the job to his own satisfaction. They were Lieuts. Michael J. Kear and Dominick G. Riley and First Grade Detectives James O'Neil, Thomas Marron, and William J. Kenny. Their instructions were to "go and get the murderers." Then he called in Lieut. Jones, the department's gun man. Jones's instructions were to "go and find Warner's gun." The detectives got everything but the gun, and the reason Jones missed landing that was probably because it was thrown into the river the day following the stabbing of Warner.

Last Monday night Mr. Flynn's men reported to him that their case was complete; that they not only knew who, and where the murderers were, but that they also had reliable witnesses who could and would identify them. They were ordered to wait a while. Mr. Flynn wanted a few details attended to before making the arrests. On Wednesday about noon, however, the missing links had been supplied and then the Commissioner told his men to go ahead.

Tells of the Stabbing.

Riley, Kear, and Jones soon afterward brought in O'Connor, Morton, and Kliemann. These men were put through a strict examination by Commissioner Flynn

and Inspector Russell, and so strong was the case developed against Kliemann and O'Connor that Commissioner Flynn decided to tell what he had found out. He was in the act of sending for the Police Headquarters reporters when in walked Marron with Mulligan, and at once Mulligan, who has proved the most talkative of the five, began to tell things.

Mr. Flynn decided to let him talk himself out and give the public the story the next day. He did not know then that THE TIMES already had the facts in the case.

The first thing that Mulligan, who is a mere boy, did, was to confess that he had held Mr. Warner while another man did the stabbing.

"Who did it?" asked Flynn.

"A fellow I know as 'Chuck,'" answered Mulligan. "He once served time in Elmira for burglary or grand larceny from the Adams Express Company in Brooklyn. I don't know his right name, but I could pick him out in the gallery in a minute."

Later Mulligan remembered that the right name of the man called "Chuck" was Mule, and, true to his promise, when taken to Brooklyn Police Headquarters he promptly picked out in the third panel in the Rogues' Gallery the photograph of Alfred Mule, who once served a term in Elmira for systematically robbing the Adams Express Company when employed by the company as a helper.

Didn't Intend to Kill.

Brought back to Mahattan, Mulligan continued to talk, and he kept at it all night and most of yesterday. He evidently knew a great deal about the killing of Mr. Warner. It is he, in fact, who says that volunteers to assault Warner were called for in the headquarters of the strikers, the call for help coming as a result of a telephone message received in the office of the union officials, an office which none but officials or men officially connected with the strike were permitted to enter.

Mulligan told Mr. Flynn that on the night of the stabbing he was the person who first seized Mr. Warner. The engineer as he fell, Mulligan said, was set upon by the man "Chuck." Mr. Warner, seeing the gleaming blade of a navy knife—that is, a pocket knife with a blade several inches long—covered his head with his hand, and then "Chuck" drove the blade into his back twice. Mr. Warner was really stabbed four times, but Mulligan would not admit seeing him stabbed more than twice.

"When we saw what Mule had done," Mulligan said in effect, "we all ran to Washington Hall in Eighth Avenue, the headquarters. Mule was with me when he went in. After we got to headquarters Mule said to me, 'I got him twice,' meaning that he had stabbed Warner twice. Then we walked to the sink and Mule toko out his knife and washed the blood from the blade."

Mulligan added that he had seen Mule on two or three different occasions since Mr. Warner was killed, and on each occasion they had discussed the killing. Following this information he mentioned the name of "Little Joe" Murphy, leader of the taxicab drivers.

Labor Leader Brought In.

A man who wore a black sweater and was short and thick-set, Mulligan said, had brought Mr. Warner's gun to strike headquarters, and, going into the office of the union leaders, had given the weapon to Murphy. He said he afterward had reason to believe that the man in the black sweater was a "skunk" and that he (Mulligan) had gone to Murphy two or three times and asked him not to return the gun to the person in the black sweater.

"I wanted my part of the proceeds when the gun was sold, for I was broke and I didn't want the 'skunk' to have any of it," he said to the police.

A few days following the death of Mr. Warner he changed his mind about the gun and decided to follow the advice of a brother-in-law who told him, he said, to have nothing more to do with the gun.

Story of the Murder.

Mulligan's story began with his arrival in Seventh Avenue, when Mr. Warner was in Pierce's restaurant at No. 495, eating a hasty meal before going to the Pennsylvania Station to take his train. Mulligan says when he got there he met O'Connor, who said to him "we have a skunk in the restaurant." This statement O'Connor says is a lie. O'Connor says it was Mulligan who made this remark to him.

At any rate, Mulligan says, they waited a little while and Mr. Warner came out. The gang attacked him and Mr. Warner tried to escape. He ran up Seventh Avenue to the corner of Thirty-seventh Street and there he fell. All the gang then jumped on him and began to beat him. While they were beating him the man Mule stabbed him.

After telling this much, Mulligan told a peculiar story, one, in fact, which Lieut. Riley says he is certain is not true. This is his statement:

"When they called for volunteers in strike headquarters," he said, "to go and do up the 'skunk,' I had an idea something was going to happen to that 'skunk.' So I turned all my pockets inside out and gave my knife to a man named Simmyer, for I did not want to have anything with which I could hurt him."

The detectives say they have every reason to believe that such a person as Simmyer is a myth.

Saw Assault, Kliemann Says.

Kliemann, the second prisoner, admits being within two blocks of the scene of the murder when it was committed and, according to the police, he verifies what Mulligan says about the telephone message to strike headquarters for volunteers to assault Mr. Warner.

Kliemann says he saw the "excitement," as he calls it, from a distance, and that he ran down to find out what was the matter. When he got to the place Mr. Warner was lying on the ground, but after a little while the engineer got up and walked across Seventh Avenue to a drug store, and he heard the druggist tell the wounded young man that he would not attend him and advised him to go to a police station.

Mr. Warner, so Kliemann says, turned up the avenue and walked to Forty-second Street, where he fell into the arms of Policeman Guckian of the Traffic Squad, who carried him into Hegeman's drug store. There his wounds were bathed and hastily dressed, and a Flower Hospital ambulance was sent for. Kliemann insisted that he had taken no part in the assault.

That Call for Volunteers.

O'Connor, like Mulligan and Kliemann, admits that he was in Washington Hall on the night of the murder, and says that a telephone call for help to do up Mr. Warner was received and volunteers were called for.

"They said," O'Connor declared, "that they had a 'skunk' down there in the restaurant with a gun."

He added that fifteen or twenty men answered the call for volunteers, and that after leaving Washington Hall they went through Forty-seventh Street to Broadway, turned into Seventh Avenue, and going down that avenue, located Mr. Warner in Pierce's restaurant. Like Kliemann, O'Connor denies having had part in the assault.

Murphy was taken to headquarters a prisoner late yesterday afternoon. He is the same Murphy who was badly beaten by a strikebreaker following an attack on a taxicab in the last days of the express strike. It was not until he was taken before the District Attorney that he admitted knowing that a gun had been brought to strike headquarters the night of the killing. The police say he will certainly be held as a material witness and may possibly be held as an accessory after the fact.

After Murphy left the office of the District Attorney Mulligan and O'Connor were taken in there. O'Connor, every line of his face showing his anger, shouted to the boy to "come and make a clean breast of it all and clear the rest of us." This Mulligan promptly refused to do.

Police Not Sure of Mule's Guilt.

As for Mule, the prisoner taken at 430 Gates Avenue last night, he stoutly maintains his innocence, and the police say that they are not at all convinced of the truthfulness of Mulligan's charge against him. He will confront Mulligan this morning and then the police will decide what course to pursue in his case. The fact that he is not an express wagon driver and that he has a good job in Brooklyn is considered to be in the young man's favor.

Kliemann, O'Connor, and Mulligan were held without bail by the Coroner yesterday on charges of homicide pending the inquest, which will be held on Dec. 22. Morton was arraigned, but discharged, and Murphy will have a hearing to-day, as will also Mule.

"The men charged with this crime," said Lieut. Riley last night, "have been positively identified as having taken part in the assault on Mr. Warner. We have witnesses on whom we can rely, and another man who can, but has refused to [illegible] so far, will be subpoenaed. We have received much assistance from several sources, and I am going home for a [illegible] to-night for the first time in [illegible] case is complete, and [illegible] is absolutely [illegible] are in custody."

JOHN BIGELOW TELLS OF MEETING DUMAS

Venerable Writer and Diplomat Recalls an Incident in His Paris Life at American Academy.

A GOLD MEDAL FOR RHODES

Leaders of American Art and Letters Attend Annual Joint Meeting of the Academy and National Institute.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters held the first session of their joint annual meeting at The New Theatre yesterday morning and afternoon. William Dean Howells, the novelist, presided. The speakers were the venerable John Bigelow, representing American journalism and diplomacy; William Crary Brownell, representing American criticism; Nicholas Murray Butler, representing American political and social science; Henry Mills Alden, representing American philosophy and metaphysics; Walter Damrosch, representing American music; Percy Mackaye, representing American poetry; Hamlin Garland, representing American literature, and Lorado Taft, representing American sculpture.

Thirty-four of the leading representatives of art and letters in this country occupied seats on The New Theatre's stage in the two sessions. All were members either of the American Academy or the National Institute. Besides Mr. Howells, who is President of the Academy, and Dr. Henry Van Dyke, who is President of the Institute, and the eight speakers, there were George William Cable, Augustus Thomas, Arthur T. Hadley, Charles Dana Gibson, William Morton Payne, Thomas Hastings, Lawrence Gilman, Thomas R. Lounsbury, Edwin H. Blashfield, John A. Mitchell, George W. Chadwick, Francis D. Millet, William M. Sloane, Robert Underwood Johnson, Harrison Morris, Daniel C. French, Alfred T. Mahan, Hamilton W. Mabie, St. Clair McKelway, James Ford Rhodes, Bliss Perry, William Rutherford Mead, William Elliot Griffis, Childe Hassam, Francis G. Jones, Bolton Jones, and Bliss Carman.

Gold Medal for James Ford Rhodes.

The institute's gold medal, conferred every year on an American who has earned distinction in some form of art or letters, was awarded to James Ford Rhodes, who is 60 years old and lives in Boston. The honor came because of his seven-volume history of the United States from the Compromise of 1850 to 1877. The medal was designed by A. A. Weinman, a member of the institute. It bears a figure of Apollo on one side and a classic lamp on the other.

Amid a profound silence, without any announcement, the thirty-four men of American letters stepped through the crimson curtains at the back of the stage and filed out upon it to their chairs. The older man of each pair leaned on the arm of the younger. Some of the couples chatted while walking forward. Chairman Howells led the procession, conducting John Bigelow, who was to be the first speaker.

Simplicity the Meeting's Keynote.

There was no music of any sort, and Mr. Howells stepped forward to the ivy-wound reading stand amid a flutter of applause. He opened the proceedings by reciting in a grave and formal reading the proceedings at lest year's meeting in Washington.

"There is some misconception about the American Academy and the National Institute," he said, looking out over the audience with a smile. "The Academy derives from the Institute, which in turn derives from the American Social Science Association. The Academy, being composed of only one-fifth as many members as the Institute, simply represents American art and letters more succinctly. We always take our members from the Institute. Some artists and composers who ought to be of us, may not be of us. And we ourselves must suffer as best we can, the impeachment of those who think we should not be here. The academies of France, Spain, St. Petersburg, and other European countries have an authoritative position which we don't pretend to. We don't hope to shape American art and letters, but our aggregation will make for a higher standard in American art and letters. Each of us feels the molecular stir of universal activity. The purpose of our organization is to relate itself to the aesthetic life of the Nation. We have a right to remain in this organization because we hope that we can help others to do something more important than we have done ourselves."

The applause was enthusiastic when the venerable John Bigelow left his chair and came forward to take Mr. Howell's place. Every one was surprised at the vigor with which Mr. Bigelow stepped and the straightness with which he carried himself in spite of his ninety-three years. On the programme Mr. Bigelow was down to speak on "A Retrospect."

"You would hardly expect one of my age to stand in public on the stage," Mr. Bigelow began in a clear, firm voice. "But I have been requested by my colleagues to contribute a paper to this our organization's first public meeting in this city. I am going to ask you to go back with me forty-seven years. In November, 1864, a gentleman called at my apartments in Paris while I was out. He left a card with a pencil note written upon it: 'If Mr. Bigelow is the man I think he is he will come to breakfast with me tomorrow. I cordially press his hand.' This was signed Alexander Dumas.

Dumas's Home Life.

"Of course I telegraphed my acceptance. I took the train to the great French novelist's home from the St. Lazare Station next morning. I drove to his cottage in a carriage and saw a large picturesque looking man standing bareheaded and book in hand at the cottage gate. He stood six feet high and was corpulent and had all the characteristics of the octaroon. He had curly hair and an enormous bare throat, and his retreating forehead showed his strong animal nature in full force. He wore no cravat, but was otherwise scrupulously neat, and had a school boy's alertness. His cottage when he took me into it was well furnished, but it must have been very different from the castle which he occupied in his more prosperous days, when his income was said to be $150,000 a year.

"He told me that he had been informed that if he would go to America and write a story it would have a great sale there. Immediately I thought of the critical contest which was going on in my country at that time over the race problem. It occurred to me that Alexander Dumas, with his negro blood, had done more than any other African to vindicate the intellectual possibilities of that race. I wanted him to write his personal observations of the historic effort, but he insisted that he wanted to write a four-volume romance to be sold by subscription. I told him to think over his experiences a great deal before publishing anything. At this Alexander Dumas revealed to me for the first time his African blood.

"'I never correct anything. I do everything dans l'abondance,' he answered, excitedly. 'I have never reread anything I ever wrote except in the proofs. If I correct my manuscripts at all, I always end by throwing them into the fire.'

"He showed me the manuscript of his novel, Saint Felice, which he was then writing. There was not an erasure or correction on it. His writing was in a clear, round hand, not like current French handwriting of the day. It was really his own manuscript, too," added Mr. Bigelow while both he and everyone in the audience who knew anything about Dumas laughed heartily. "Dumas was in the habit of putting his name to other persons' works as we all know. In the year 1868 sixty volumes signed by his name [illegible] Paris press.

[illegible] no reflective character. [illegible] member of the [illegible]

race in this," Mr. Bigelow continued. "Whenever he reflected he became confused just like our own American negroes. In spite of his seventy years I found also that his life was by no means exemplary. I asked him if he spoke English. He answered that he did not, but that 'his mistress did.'

"He asked me if 15,000f. would be enough for his four months' trip. I told him that if he took one servant and no ladies with him it would be quite enough. Dumas then introduced me to the lady. She was to teach him English. She was quite a young woman and had very handsome features. She spoke perfect idiomatic English. She told me that one of her parents was Irish and that she had sung in concerts in America. Dumas called her Piccola. I took her in to dinner that day. The publisher of a magazine and the owner of the cottage also dined with us. We dined on a carp, a leg of mutton, and shellfish with tomato sauce.

"Dumas ate like an animal, breathing stertorously. He drank champagne, claret, and Burgundy, and he soon sank into a state of somnolency. I felt like the guest of honor at La Fontaine's feast of animals. Before I left, he made me understand that he desired the United States Government to enlist his pen in its service, but as my friend warned me that he would borrow money from any one I gave him letters of introduction to I never offered him any inducements."

Every one applauded heartily and all those on the stage arose as Mr. Bigelow concluded. Robert Underwood Johnson, editor of The Century Magazine and permament Secretary of the Academy, then said that President Taft, Justice Hughes, and Gov.-elect Dix had all been invited to attend the session, but were not able to be present.

Brownell Discusses Criticism.

William Crary Brownell, who followed Mr. Johnson, discussed "Criticism." Mr. Brownell urged the Academy to try to put American criticism on a higher plane. "We have in America a considerable number of practicing artists who might make good critics," said Mr. Brownell.

Dr. Butler's address on "The Revolt of the Unfit; Reflections on the Doctrines of Evolution," came as a contrast to Mr. Brownell's remarks.

"Mankind derives a great deal of satisfaction from treating earthworms, climbing plants, and brightly colored birds as being divided into two classes, the fit and the unfit," said Dr. Butler, "but when the doctrine of evolution and of the survival of the fittest is applied to man himself, there is a considerable pricking up of ears. Men who are consciously fit look down contentedly on the unfit. Men who are consciously unfit look up with helpless wretchedness to those who are fitter than they. But it is the men who are unconscious of their unfitness that upset the whole theory of evolution. They have a way of unexpectedly bestirring themselves. Man, unless he is fit, is constantly revolting against the doctrine of evolution. He manifests what Schopenhauer called 'The Will to Live.'

Address by Alden Read.

An address on "The Living Past in the Living Present" had been prepared for the academicians by Henry Mills Alden, who is now in his seventy-fourth year. Mr. Alden had a seat in the front row of those on the platform, but his physical infirmities made it impossible for him to read his paper, and William M. Sloane, chancellor of the Academy, read it for him. The address called the Academy's attention to the difference between the metaphysics of the present day and the metaphysics of 100 years ago.

The gold medal of the institute was then presented to James Ford Rhodes and the meeting adjourned for lunch. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, President of the Institute, presided at the afternoon session, at which Walter Damrosch was the first speaker. Mr. Damrosch spoke on "Music and the Americans." Mr. Damrosch caused all his fellow-members of the Academy and the institute to cry, "Here! Here!" by saying that it was no longer necessary for American students to go abroad to receive a musical education.

"There are only about 50,000 persons who can be called musical in this city," said Mr. Damrosch. "Forty thousand of them are women, and most of them, unfortunately, owe what musical education they have to the motley crew of musicians, singers, composers, and orchestra leaders, who come over here merely to make money and return to Europe with bulging pockets. Music in Europe started with the folk song. America never had any folk songs, and our musical taste is the result of education alone. American women filled with the yearning for emotional uplift went abroad to study and have been coming back in steady streams for a long time. Dishonest and mercenary European teachers filled them with notions that one ought to sing with a foreign accent and that it was preferable for men musicians to wear their hair long. The story of musical education in America is one of commercialism run riot. Now all is changed, thank goodness. We have symphony orchestras in almost every big American city. We have well endowed operas. But we ought now to try to do away with the luxuriously furnished but silent and lifeless homes of what I might call 'Retired American Business Men,' in which the piano is only used for performing the predigested paper rolls of the mechanical piano player. My remedy for these homes—and there are lots of them—is for the wife to have chamber music at her home once a week. There are dozens of good musicians in this city who cannot get concert work. The wives of this city should dispel their husbands' business weariness by employing these musicians to play at their homes."

A New Chance for Poets.

Percy Mackaye followed Mr. Damrosch with an address on "The Worker in Poetry." Mr. Mackaye said in the course of his address that modern poets could find a practical and profitable field for their labors in writing "masques, ballads, and choral songs."

Hamlin Garland speaking on "Local Color as a Vital Element of American Fiction" said that "practically all our American writers were evincing a decided tendency to describe minutely the particular environment by which they were surrounded.

Lorado Taft, the last speaker of the afternoon, discussed in his address "Some Recent Tendencies in Sculpture."

"Nothing in sculpture has been done in Paris in ten years worthy of the name," said Mr. Taft. "Yes, one good thing has been done—the Lafayette of Bartlett, and Bartlett is an American. German sculptors nowadays are going in a great deal too much for detail. The statue of Washington in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, is a good example of the German style. Everybody notices the statue, but few people notice the figure of Washington in the midst of all the other surrounding details. Another fault of sculpture nowadays is that its figures are often too detached. Statues placed on the top of the facades of buildings don't seem to belong to the rest of the architecture of the building, but seem to have chanced to have walked out on the roof to take an airing."

The third session of the joint meeting will be held at The New Theatre this morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. Howells will preside. Horace Howard Furness will give a reading from Shakespeare. At 4 o'clock this afternoon a reception to the Academy and the Institute will be given by Mayor Gaynor at the Lenox Library.

Sails Home with Morgan's $40,000 Gift

Dr. Paul Guyenot, head of the Zander Institute at Aix les Bains, who, as told in THE TIMES recently, came here in November at the invitation of J. Pierpont Morgan to study the isolation wards at the Lying-in and Rockefeller Hospitals, and will take back with him Mr. Morgan's check for $40,000 toward an isolation pavilion for the Aix les Bains Municipal Hospital, sailed for France yesterday on the Savoie with approved plans for the isolation building. Mr. Morgan's check is only one of many gifts from him to Aix les Bains and its institutions.

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WOOLEN MEN CRY TO LET WOOL ALONE

On the Day Tariff Is Lowered Disasters Will Begin, and There'll Be No End to Them.

TARIFF BOARD MEMBER COLD

Prof. Emery Tells the Manufacturers What He'd Like to Do and Regrets That His Power Is Shorn.

Declaring that as Chairman of President Taft's new Tariff Board his powers were as scant as the wool of any shorn lamb, Prof. Henry C. Emery told the American woolen manufacturers, at their annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, how he would like to go about it to determine just what was a fair tariff tax on wool imports.

What he had to say gave the woolen men "cold comfort," and the speeches which followed were largely replies rehearsing disasters which might be looked for on the day the woolen schedule is tampered with by Congress.

This list of disasters included the death of every sheep on the American Continent on account of the poverty of the herders, and a consequent rise in the prices of wool and fresh meat to dizzier heights than any of which the Meat Trust dreamed.

"If you want to get the price of wool away beyond the reach of everybody, just go ahead and lower the tariff," was the declaration. "You can't tamper with the law of supply and demand, and tariff tampering will crush the supply in a single blow."

All the assurance that Prof. Emery could offer in return was that the wool men would not have "lynch law" applied to them, but that all would be given a hearing, and every argument advanced would be given full weight in arriving at a final conclusion.

"What we want to do in this tariff matter," he said, "is to get the whole thing out of politics. We are trying to get at the facts, and get rid of all the recrimination that has been making such a thing difficult."

Prof. Emery outlined some of the Tariff Board's efforts to work past the indefinite statements of manufacturers in other lines and get down to the facts. The board's plans in regard to the paper industry, he said, worked out when its members got into touch with every pulp mill in the country and found out exactly what the cost of making paper pulp amounted to.

"Is there such a definite proposition in the woolen business?" he asked. Some one in the room shouted "No!"

"I don't agree with that," Prof. Emery insisted, while a silence that later became very marked settled over the diners.

"One part of Prof. Emery's speech is offensive to me," Charles H. Clark of Philadelphia said, "and I am going to ask him to allow me to be very frank in saying so. He considers the tariff a favor given to us manufacturers who apply for it.

"If he has any such idea he is sadly astray. Who is the Caesar to whom we must go to beg this favor?

"Ignorant editors speak of plundering trusts. Why, trusts were formed to keep prices down and save the waste of competition. If you find a crooked trust, you will find that it was not created by the tariff, but by the crooked railroad officials. The railroad, and not the tariff, is the father of the objectionable, crooked trusts.

"The tariff was made so that the industries of our own country should thrive. It simply supplies a fence for the garden."

The other speakers were Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, Marcus M. Marks, and Joseph Smith.

MERRITT STONE ONLY FOR STATE PRISON

Continued from Page 1.

run. It is said, in the vicinity of forty pounds for a cubic foot of stone.

Another section of the specifications calls for Vermont Marble. The Dover Marble Company at Wingdale was among the New York marble concerns affected by this specification. The Dover Marble Company supplied the marble for the new Tiffany Building, Blair Brothers' Building, the interior of the new Custom House here, the new Municipal Building in Washington, and the House of Representatives office building, but was thrown out on the marble contract for the new executive building at Albany on the ground that they could not assure the delivery of sufficient marble of the kind required. With Potsdam red sandstone or its equal required for the exterior and Vermont marble required for the interior fittings, the Dover concern, which could have bid on the basis of cutting the marble on its premises and having no freight charges at all, was eliminated, it is alleged.

The specifications also provide a detailed description of a locking device for the cell doors, which reads to the layman like a description of a particular patent. Builders who are familiar with such matters said yesterday that as a matter of fact, the locking device described represents patents owned exclusively by the Van Dam Iron Works in Cleveland, and could not be supplied by anyone else in the United States. They called attention to this in connection with some of the other features of the specifications produced by Architect Beardsley.

When these matters were explained to Mr. Merritt yesterday he replied to several of the points other than the Potsdam red sandstone issue. So far as working the stone in the State of New York if it came from outside the State, Mr. Merritt said, it would be impossible to get the labor unions to work on a job if the stone was brought in here all cut. His attention was called to the fact that John Peirce, the contractor, fought such a provision in the contract on the new Hall of Records, and finally got a decision from the Court of Appeals knocking it out. Mr. Merritt replied that the labor unions were not always governed by decisions of the Court of Appeals.

Why Vermont Marble Was Selected.

As to the requirement for Vermont marble, Mr. Merritt said that Vermont was a standard marble which could be contracted for in amounts of 100 feet or 1,000,000 feet with the assurance that it would run uniform. This did not apply, he declared, to many other marbles, and he had no doubt the commission and the architects were governed by this fact somewhat in drawing the specifications. As to the section relating to the locks, Mr. Merritt made this comment:

"That prison is being built to lock people up in. If I were building a prison for that purpose, and I knew somebody who had a lock that would be sure to do it, I would get his lock. I suppose the commission has done the same thing. As a matter of fact this row is, I fancy, only a continuation of the old fight on Beardsley by a lot of architects here in New York, who are graduates from the Beaux Arts in Paris, and don't want to let him or any one else break in on them. He is a specialist in designing prisons. He recently was called on to design a prison in Havana, and when the foreign representatives were here for the prison congress last year he was one of the first men they went to see.

"So far as the question of stone is concerned it all amounts to this: Indiana limestone isn't fit for that prison, and Potsdam red sandstone is. The commission came to that conclusion, and has acted accordingly. I hope I shall get the contract, but if there is any one else who can beat me on it, he ought to have it."

Discusses Industrial Education Laws.

The National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education has issued its twelfth bulletin, under the title, "Legislation Upon Industrial Education in the United States." C. A. Prosser, a Massachusetts educator, has made in it a report of his special study of the subject in relation to the statutes of several of the [illegible] and of Wisconsin.

BRADY'S SERVICES COME HIGH

Often Receives $25,000 for Staging a Play, Theatrical Manager Testifies.

You could not get the services of David Belasco or Mr. Erlanger for a sum much larger than $2,500, according to the testimony of William A. Brady, the theatrical manager, who was cross-examined yesterday in his suit for $15,000 damages against the New York Taxicab Company. It is his contention that he was laid up after being struck down and dragged by one of the company's cabs one October night, two years ago. Supreme Court Justice Goff will charge the jury this morning.

The lawyer for the defendant was trying to arrive at some idea of the value of Mr. Brady's lost time. When Mr. Brady said that men receive from $75 to $2,500 a week for such work as his, the lawyer was curious to know the names of some of them. The witness volunteered that of Julian J. Mitchell, and he included himself among those you could not get even for $2,500.

"Mr. Brady often gets $25,000 for staging and rehearsing a play," was Mr. Brady's testimony.

FLYNN'S MEN GET KIDNAPPER GANG

Continued from Page 1.

by Machelli that the trap was ready, and Machelli asked for a detail of a dozen men to assist in making the arrests.

A force of Italian detectives, including Detectives Trabucci, De Gillio, Castigliano, and Castano, was ordered to report to Machelli, Cavano, and Carrao at Sixty-third Street, prepared to work under their orders. About 2 o'clock the Italian detectives assembled, and Machelli, who was in charge of the operations, assigned each man to his place, so that all avenues of escape from the houses at 330, 332, and 334 East Sixty-third Street were cut off.

The Raid on the Kidnappers.

With the detectives, to identify the kidnapped Rizzo and Longo boys should they be found in any of the houses, was the 12-year-old brother of the Rizzo child, a brave little boy, who did not hesitate to follow Machelli into the house at 330 East Sixty-third Street. That was the house in which the detectives knew that one or both of the boys were being held a prisoner. Machelli and the detectives with him and the Rizzo boy proceeded to a room on the second floor.

"In that room is one of both of those boys," said Machelli, and turning to the Rizzo lad he asked him if he would be afraid to stand on his shoulders and look through the transom over the door.

"Not a bit of it. I am ready," the little fellow answered, and Machelli lifted him to his shoulders, and the boy looked into the room. In a corner was Giuseppi Longo.

"Hello Joe," the Rizzo boy said, but the Longo child did not recognize him, and crouching back into a corner began to cry.

The boy was alone in the room. The detectives broke down the door, and Machelli went in and picked up the kidnapped boy, who shrank in terror, thinking him to be one of his abductors.

"Don't cry, little fellow," said Machelli. "I am not going to hurt you. I am a policeman, and I am going to take you home."

"This place is full of bad men, and they are all black hand," the child said after he regained his courage.

In the same apartment the detectives found two other children, a boy and girl, both under 3 years of age. At first they thought they, too, were kidnapped, but they later proved to be the children of the Rappa woman, who, the Longo child says, watched him at night.

In another room of the same house in which he had found the boy Machelli discovered Giandrani, also known as Colarino, and a woman, who later proved to be Antoinetta Monico. The detective knocked on the door, and received a surly answer of "Who's there?" and a moment later there was the sound of breaking glass. The detective got into the room just in time to see a man go through the window to the fire escape. The woman tried to follow, but was stopped.

Giandrani ran along the fire escape, which was of the balcony type, leading from one house to the other, and was going into the house at 332 when the detectives grabbed him. The man fought like a wild beast, the detectives said, and one of them described the expression on his face that of a snarling hyena. The detectives drew their pistols and shoved the barrels into his face, but even that did not subdue the man, and it required the exertions of half a dozen powerful men to conquer him.

While Giandarani was being subdued, the men under Carrao and Cavane were searching the other houses and rounding up the prisoners, the catch in the three houses including all the prisoners, except Berdenza and the Roppa woman.

Boy Picks Out a Prisoner.

Barietta, who runs a grocery store in East Sixty-third Street, was standing in front of the store when Machelli came out of the house with the Longo boy.

"Look, there's the man who came to where I was Sunday and asked me how much money my papa had and if he owned our house," the little boy cried, and Machelli nodded to Castigliano and said:

"Take him in" and Barietta became the eighth prisoner. The police say that this is the fourth time Barietta has been arrested.

Once he was arrested for blackmailing and twice for being concerned in bomb throwing, but on each occasion he was liberated for lack of evidence.

This made the case complete with the exception of the Rappa woman and Gaetano Di Sabastiano. The woman, the police learned, was at work in a nearby tobacco factory, while the man was at 237 North Fifth Street in Brooklyn. The woman was arrested as she came from work, the detectives following her to the apartment in which the Longo boy was found.

At Headquarters she declared she had been in the country only two months, and that she had lived in the house in East Sixty-third Street but three days, both of which statements, according to the police, are false. Later, with the other prisoners, she was taken to Brooklyn Police Headquarters and lined up for inspection by the Longo child, who picked her out as the woman who had watched him at night, and then picked out Giandrano as the man who kept watch on him by day.

Late last night Di Sebastiano was arrested at the North Fifth Street address and taken to Brooklyn Police Headquarters. He is believed to be the go-between for the kidnappers. All the prisoners will be in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, this morning.

Letters Threaten Boys' Lives.

Here are the letters the kidnappers sent to the parents of the stolen boys:

Nicola Rizzo:

We have 'phoned you and now we send you the present letter and tell you that you must pay us $5,000 if you want your boy. If you don't have the cash, we must send you your boy's head. Do not notify the police, because you will endanger his life and then you will be gaining nothing. Your boy is at present respected and well kept. You must deal with Sicilians to come to an understanding. The way is now open to you, and you know what road to take. The persons to whom you must turn are persons of importance. BLACK HAND.

This is the letter received by Mr. Longo about the same time:

To Francisco Longo: To-day we are in possession of your beloved son. You must know that your dear one is in the hands of those to whom all arrives. If you wish to see your dear son again you must send $15,000. If you do not do this, the head of your boy will be sent to you in a postal package. Be careful to whom you speak. Inquire from your agent and send us the money that we desire. If not, later on we will take care of you also. Beware. We do not wish to lose any time. If in two weeks we do not receive any money we will execute our oath on the innocent soul. It is up to you to save your dear and loved son. Do not worry at the present. Your boy is respected and being cared for, but if you think you are going to get your boy without first satisfying us you and your boy will die. He speaks of nothing but his father and mother. You must pay the money if you wish everything to finish well. We further say that if one of us is arrested through you, you will lose your boy. Now be careful and you will get your son when you send the money. We will wait two weeks for the money or send you your boy's head. BLACK HAND.

It was these letters which were turned over to the police.

DR. WILSON COMES OUT AGAINST SMITH

Knows the People Don't Want Him Sent to the Senate, Says Jersey Governor-Elect.

URGES MARTINE'S ELECTION

Declares It's Every Democratic Legislator's Duty to Vote for Primaries Victor—May Defeat Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 8.—Asserting that if ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., of Newark, were returned to the United States Senate as the successor to John Kean it would not be as the choice of the people, Gov.-elect Woodrow Wilson this evening issued a signed statement urging the election of James E. Martine, the Democratic victor at the September primaries.

Despite Mr. Smith's declaration that he would have the support of a majority of the legislators, Dr. Wilson's action, it is believed here, will practically insure Mr. Martine's election. It will also leave no room for misunderstanding the Governor-elect's position on the primary law. He says that the primary result is conclusive to him, and should be to every member of the Legislature.

For some time the Governor-elect has been holding conferences with Democratic members of the Legislature and urging upon them the wisdom of electing Mr. Martine. Dr. Wilson, however, refrained from making any public statement until the present time, hoping that Mr. Smith would announce his retirement from the field. Dr. Wilson called upon Mr. Smith at his home in Newark on Tuesday night and personally urged upon him to retire. It is understood that Mr. Smith declined to do so. Dr. Wilson's statement is the result. This is the full text:

"The question who should be chosen by the incoming Legislature of this State to occupy the seat in the Senate of the United States, which will presently be made vacant by the expiration of the term of Mr. Kean, is of such vital importance to the people of the State, both as a question of political good faith and as a question of genuine representation in the Senate, that I feel constrained to express my opinion with regard to it in terms which cannot be misunderstood.

"I had hoped that it would not be necessary for me to speak, but it is.

"I realize the delicacy of taking any part in the discussion of the matter. As Governor of New Jersey I shall have no part in the choice of a Senator. Legally speaking it is not my duty even to give advice with regard to the choice. But there are other duties besides legal duties. The recent campaign has put me in an unusual position. I offered, if elected, to be the political spokesman and adviser of the people. I even asked those who did not care to make their choice of Governor upon that understanding not to vote for me. I believe that the choice was made upon that understanding, and I cannot escape the responsibility involved. I have no desire to escape it. It is my duty to say, with a full sense of the peculiar responsibility of my position, what I deem it to be the obligation of the Legislature to do in this gravely important matter.

"I know that the people of New Jersey do not desire Mr. James Smith, Jr., to be sent again to the Senate. If he should be he will not go as their representative. The only means I have of knowing whom they do desire to represent them is the vote at the recent primaries, where 48,000 Democratic voters, a majority of the whole number who voted at the primaries, declared their preference for Mr. Martine of Union County. For me that vote is conclusive. I think it should be for every member of the Legislature.

"Absolute good faith in dealing with the people, an unhesitating fidelity to every principle involved, is the highest law of political morality under a constitutional Government. The Democratic Party has been given a majority in the Legislature; the Democratic voters of the State have expressed their preference under a law advocated and supported by the opinions of their party, declared alike in platforms and in enacted law.

"It is clearly the duty of every Democratic legislator who would keep faith with the law of the State and with the avowed principles of his party to vote for Mr. Martine. It is my duty to advocate his election, to urge it by every honorable means at my command.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Ex-Senator Smith was not in Newark last night. It was said that he was in New York. His son, George Smith, tried to get in communication with him, but failed. None of Mr. Smith's friends would venture to say anything for the ex-Senator until after they read Gov.-elect Wilson's statement in to-morrow's papers.

SEIZE GEMS ON BRIDE-TO-BE.

Customs Men Think They May Be Dowry—Shonts Jewel Inquiry.

Jewelry which the customs officials believe is part of her dowry was taken yesterday from Miss Isabelle Carissimo of Genoa, Italy, who arrived on the North German Lloyd liner Prinzess Irene. Surveyor Henry learned that the young woman is on her way to Pittsburg to marry a man she has never seen.

Rings, brooches, and other jewelry were found concealed in the woman's clothing. Upon Raffele Di Biase, another passenger, were found bills of sale which the officials believe correspond to these articles. Biase told the Surveyor that he had been in the saloon business in Pittsburg for fifteen years. He could not speak English. Miss Carissimo said that Biase had given the jewelry to her to care for. As the man appears to be escorting her to her destination, the customs men are inclined to believe the jewelry belongs to the woman, and she is taking it as part of her dowry to her intended husband. The hearing will be continued to-day at the Custom House.

The Surveyor said that the immigration authorities might detain the woman because she was going alone to marry a man she had never seen. The jewelry seized is valued at $500. Had the woman made no attempt to conceal it she could have brought it in duty free as the personal possessions of a foreign resident.

Biase was locked up in the Greenwich Street Police Station for the night. The woman was cared for by the Italian Society.

Both Collector Loeb and Surveyor Henry were waiting yesterday for a report of the taking of $20,000 undeclared jewels from Mrs. Theodore P. Shonts by customs officials when she arrived on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on Wednesday. Gen. Henry said that it was not his intention to summon Mrs. Shonts to appear before him at the Custom House. The statement she made on the pier regarding the exchange of old jewelry for new while in Paris will be taken as her explanation.

The officials do not consider Mrs. Shonts's excuse a good one.

Collector Loeb forwarded to Arthur M. King, attorney for Tiffany & Co., yesterday a check for $1,910, the amount of interest which the firm gave to the Collector during the litigation over the duties on the $25,000 pearl necklace of Mrs. Murrey Guggenheim four years ago. Tiffany & Co. selected the gems abroad at the request of Mr. Guggenheim and brought them here to be fashioned into a necklace. Duty was at first collected at 10 per cent., the rate on unstrung pearls. Later the Government reliquidated the duty and demanded duty at the rate of 60 per cent. The jewelers appealed, and in time the case came to the Board of General Appraisers and the board demanded an additional payment of $8,200 and $1,910 for interest.

The board decided in favor of Tiffany & Co. on the ground that the pearls were only strung on a silk cord, and the actual work of making the necklace was done in this city.

Mrs. E. V. Gambier Asks Separation.

Alimony of $250 a month and $1,000 counsel fee were granted yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Davis to May R. Gambier, who is suing for separation from her husband, Edward V. Gambier, cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank. In the argument

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LIBERALS GAIN TWO AND LOSE ONE SEAT

English Politicians Embarrassed by the Unprecedented Result of the Election.

BOTH PARTIES DISAPPOINTED

Comparative Strength in New Parliament Will Probably Be Almost Precisely the Same as Before.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—At the close of the polling to-night in the General Election the standing of the parties is as fololws:

GOVERNMENT COALITION.

Liberals	147
Laborites	28
Nationalists	45
Independent Nationalists	6
Total	226

OPPOSITION.

Unionists	193

The fifth day of the elections ended with the parties still running neck and neck with the prospect that they will come under the wire in almost precisely the same relative positions which they held at the start. Returns had been received up to midnight from the voting for 419 members, and the net result is a Unionist gain of two seats over those held by that party in the last Parliament.

An Unprecedented Result.

This amazing result is as unprecedented in English history as it is embarrassing to politicians of all factions. Both parties went into the election predicting great gains. Both are now convinced that the new House of Commons will be practically identical with the old.

Discussion is now concentrated upon the question what the people's verdict means—what course shall be followed under such unexpected circumstances. The Conservatives argue that Premier Asquith made a bid for a sweeping indorsement from the country, that he has not obtained it, and that, therefore, he cannot be justified in fastening upon the nation such radical changes as Irish home rule and the disarming of the House of Lords.

The coalitionists insist that the voters by returning them to power indorse their policies and direct them to carry out their programme in its entirety.

Forty-four seats were balloted for to-day. Returns were received from twenty-one of these and from forty-four which were balloted for yesterday. Of these sixty-five the Liberals gained Radnorshire and Bedford, while the Unionists gained Eskdale.

The contests were close nearly everywhere. The Unionists continue to cut down the Liberal majorities and to make numerical gains all along the line, but the gains are insufficient to turn out the Liberal members.

Churchill's Majority Reduced.

Glasgow, which the Liberals counted upon for an increased vote, went off some two thousand. Winston Spencer Churchill, the Home Secretary, was returned by Dundee, but about 1,500 votes shifted to the Unionist column, largely as a result of attacks upon Mr. Churchill's personality.

The Unionist candidate in South Belfast, where opposition to home rule is strongest, made a considerable gain over the Unionist majority in the last election, while the indications are that the O'Brienites are cutting down the strength of the Redmondites in most sections of Ireland.

Heavy rain to-night, coupled with delay in the reports, decreased the general enthusiasm.

Premier Asquith, speaking at East Fife, was questioned regarding home rule. He replied that he could not give details regarding this measure at this stage. John Redmond, speaking at Dublin, said:

"The election has already killed the veto power of the Lords, and the abolition of the veto mains with mathematical certainty the establishment of home rule."

At Belfast rioting followed the closing of the polls. There was much stone-throwing, and many windows were broken. Police reinforcements were turned out and quelled the trouble.

Among those whose election was announced to-day are Moreton Frewen, who comes to the House of Commons from Cork County to support William O'Brien; H. H. Spencer-Clay, for the Tonbridge Division of Kent, and Lord Willoughby de Eresby, for the Horncastle Division of Lincolnshire. All these married Americans.

Yesterday's Results.

The results announced to-day are as follows:

Pontefract—F. Handel Booth, Liberal; majority, 52; no change.

Glasgow, (College Division)—H. A. Watt, Liberal; majority, 459; no change.

Glasgow, (Blackfriars)—G. N. Barnes, Labor; majority, 1,278; no change.

Glasgow, (Tradeston)—A. Cameron Corbett, Liberal; majority, 1,674; no change.

Glasgow, (Bridgeton)—A. McCallum Scott, Liberal; majority, 943; no change.

Glasgow, (Central)—The Hon. C. Scott Dickson, Unionist; majority, 981; no change.

Glasgow, (St. Rollox)—T. McKinnon Wood, Liberal; majority, 1,917; no change.

Glasgow, (Camlachie)—H. J. Mackinder, Unionist; majority, 26; no change.

Stockton-on-Tees—J. Samuel, Liberal; majority, 670; no change.

Northampton, (two seats)—H. B. Lees Smith, Liberal, and C. A. McCurdy, Liberal; aggregate majority, 1,140; no change.

Middlesex, (Hornsey)—The Earl of Ronaldshay, Unionist; majority, 3,453; no change.

Yorkshire, (Elland Division)—C. P. Trevelyan, Liberal; majority, 2,064; no change.

Bedford—F. Kellaway, Liberal; majority, 20; Liberal gain. This was a Unionist gain at the last election, when the majority was 169.

Lancashire, (West Houghton)—W. T. Wilson, Labor; majority, 1,090; no change.

Southampton, (two seats)—Lieut. Col. Ivor Phillipps, Liberal, and Dudley Ward, Liberal; aggregate majority, 898; no change.

Dundee, (two seats)—The Right Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill (Home Secretary,) Liberal, and J. Wilkie, Labor; aggregate majority, 3,555; no change.

Belfast (South)—J. Chambers, Unionist; majority, 2,863. No change.

Monmouth Boroughs—Lewis Haslam, Liberal; majority, 1,093. No change.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—J. Cator, Unionist; majority, 148. No change.

Berkshire (Abingdon)—Major H. G. Henderson, Unionist; majority, 1,349. No change.

Westmoreland (Kendal)—Lieut. Col. J. F. Bagot, Unionist; majority, 308. No change.

Sussex (East Grinstead)—H. S. Cautley, Unionist; majority, 2,326. No change.

Lancashire (Chorley)—Lord Balcarres, Unionist; majority, 3,586. No change.

Kent (Tonbridge)—Capt. H. H. Spender-Clay, Unionist; majority, 2,127. No change.

Dorset (North)—Sir Randolph Baker, Unionist; majority, 32. No change.

Staffordshire (West)—C. A. Lloyd, Unionist; majority 279. No change.

Hertfordshire (Watford)—Arnold S. Ward, Unionist; majority, 883. No change.

Wiltshire (Chippenham)—G. Terrell, Unionist; majority, 26. No change.

Lincolnshire (Gainsborough)—J. G. Bentham, Liberal; majority, 80. No change.

Lincolnshire (Horncastle)—Lord Willoughby de Eresby, Unionist; majority, 524. No change.

Essex (Epping)—Col. M. Lockwood, Unionist; majority, 2,629. No change.

Somersetshire (Frome)—Sir J. H. Barlow, Liberal; majority, 678. No change.

Cumberland (Eskdale)—Claude Lowther, Unionist; majority, 370. Unionist gain. Liberal majority at the last election, 34.

Northamptonshire (Mid.)—H. Manfield, Liberal; majority, 250. No change.

Warwickshire (Stratford-on-Avon)—P. S. Foster, Unionist; majority, 1,685. No change.

Surrey (Guildford)—W. E. Horne, Unionist; majority, 3,631. No change.

Dublin (Harbour Division)—Abraham, Nationalist; majority, 2,613. No change.

Devonshire (Tiverton)—Hon. W. L. C. Walrond, Unionist; majority, 1,578. No change.

Radnorshire—Sir F. Edwards, Liberal; majority, 49. Liberal gain. This was a Unionist gain at the last election, when the majority was 14.

Norfolk (North)—Noel Buxton, Liberal; majority, 886. No change.

Cheshire (Northwich)—J. F. L. Brunner, Liberal; majority, 381. No change.

Limerick City—M. Joyce, Nationalist; majority, 1,776. No change.

Dublin (St. Stephen's Green)—P. J. Brady, Nationalist; majority, 829. No change.

Pembroke and Haverford West—Guest, Liberal; majority, 565. No change.

Derbyshire (West)—The Earl of Kerry, Unionist; majority, 1,060. No change. The Earl is the eldest son of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

The following Liberals were returned unopposed to-day:

Sir J. Herbert Roberts for West Denbighshire.

John Wilson for Mid-Durham.

These Unionists were returned without opposition:

H. O'Neill for Mid-Antrim.
J. G. Weir, for Ross and Cromarty.
Viscount Dalrymple for Wigtonshire.
B. M. Eyres-Monsell for Worcestershire, (Evesham.)

The Laborites returned unopposed today were:

J. W. Taylor for the Chester-le-Street Division of Durham.
T. Richards for West Monmouth.

These Nationalists obtained seats without opposition:

J. O'Kelly for North Roscommon.
R. Hazleton for North Galway.
W. O'Malley for West Galway.
W. J. Duffy for South Galway.
J. O'Dowd for the South Division of Sligo.
P. A. Meehan for the Leix Division of Queens County.
A. Lynch for the West Division of Clare.
J. O'Connor for the North Division of Kildare.

The following Independent (O'Brienite) Nationalist was returned unopposed:

Morston Frewen for Northeast Cork.

Results in various county constituencies in which polling took place to-day will be declared to-morrow.

Castellane Suicide Story a Canard.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—There was no truth in the rumor current last night that a well-known Frenchman had committed suicide. Some versions of the story associated the name of Count Boni de Castellane with the matter.

Plan for Paris Exposition in 1920.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The Government to-day opened an official inquiry among the local Chambers of Commerce upon the advisability of holding another international exposition at Paris in 1920.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—First Lieut. A. T. Dalton, Twentieth Infantry, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, and report to the commanding officer, General Hospital, for treatment.

Major H. E. Wilkins, Commissary, will proceed to Kendallville, Ind., for the purpose of inspecting subsistence supplies purchased at that place; upon completion of this duty will return to his post.

First Lieut. R. Warren, Fifth Cavalry, relieved of treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., will proceed to San Francisco, report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for duty pending the sailing of transport for his proper station.

Capt. A. W. Foreman, recently promoted from First Lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry, with rank from Dec. 1, is assigned to the Twentieth Infantry.

The Navy.

Surgeon E. G. Parker, to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Surgeon A. Stuart, will continue duty at the navy recruiting station, Hartford, Conn.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Dixie, Smith, Flusser, Lamson, Preston, and Reid at St. Kitts, B. W. I.

Sailed—Vulcan, from Cherbourg for Hampton Roads; Hector, from Brest for Hampton Roads; Ajax, from Boston to Hampton Roads; Paulding from navy yard, New York, for Charleston; Drayton, from navy yard, New York, for Hampton Roads; Leonidas, from Hampton Roads for Boston; Rocket, from Washington for Norfolk; Minnesota, Idaho, Mississippi, and Vermont, from Gravesend for Brest; Georgia, Nebraska, Rhode Island, and Virginia, from Brest for Gravesend.

STEAMSHIP MEN MOVE FOR PILOT REFORM.

Committee Is Investigating Laws Regulating Men Who Take Great Liners In and Out of Port.

WANT AGE LIMIT FIXED

Many of Those Now Holding Licenses Are Incompetent, Steamship Officials Declare.

Within the last ten days a committee of steamship men at this port has begun a quiet investigation of the pilots, the laws regulating them, and the conduct of the pilots themselves. In this act has found expression a feeling of resentment, which has been growing among the heads of the various lines in the transatlantic trade against the men who bring in and take out of port the transatlantic steamships. Coastwise vessels carry their own pilots, and have no part in the action which is now under way with a view to bringing about better regulation of the work.

The objections made by steamship officials are that the pilots have not sufficient technical knowledge to handle the present great ocean lines, and that the custom of taking the pilots in rotation makes the incompetent man equal with the competent one. Steamship men say that under existing regulations there are no adequate means of punishing delinquent pilots.

The dissatisfaction with the pilots is of long standing. Once before there was a clash between the steamship owners and the pilots' organization.

This was over the question as to who should pilot the big Cunarder Lusitania into port three years ago on her maiden voyage, and bring her through the then new Ambrose Channel. An experienced pilot named Craemer was selected for the task by the line, and against the opposition of the pilots. When he went down to take the bridge of the vessel the pilot-boat hove in sight flying a white sheet across the face of which had been printed the single word, "Scab." The men on the pilotboat were fined $100 for their protest, but Craemer's popularity was not increased by the incident.

Those interested in the pilots point out that there are two sides to the question. They charge the steamship men with being prejudiced. A man interested in the pilots' association said that, under the law, the Captain of a steamship has the right to refuse to accept an objectionable pilot, even though such a man is next in rotation for the job.

In New Jersey there is no age limit for retirement. In this State until a few years ago the same condition held. Then, after agitation by the steamship men, seventy years was fixed as the time when a man must retire. This was thought to be inadequate, and one of those who had been prominent in the work to make retirement compulsory with age, refused to indorse the seventy-year limit. He held it might just as well be made 100 years as seventy. This man, with others, advocated sixty-two as the proper age for retirement.

Pilots are required to renew their licenses every year. They must then appear before the Pilot Commissioners. They are tested as to eyesight, among other things. Even those sympathizing with the pilots admit that this is not enough when age is creeping on and legs are no longer equal to the climb up a liner's side, nor hands strong enough for the work.

The Pilot Commissioners here are A. Foster Higgins, who for years has had to do with marine insurance; Capt. J. H. Winchester, a shipping agent; Vernon H. Brown, long head of the Cunard line in this city; W. Irving Comes of 51 Wall street, and Thomas P. Ball. The commissioners are selected by the merchant interests and the underwriters.

"There is no better body of pilots in the world than those in the port of New York," said Mr. Comes. "Of course, if you take 100 men they will vary in qualification. There is no necessity for taking pilots in rotation. The law says the Captain shall have the right of selection. The Ambrose Channel is not difficult to negotiate. It is more difficult to take a small tramp ship into the channel at Perth Amboy than it is to pilot a big liner up the Ambrose Channel.

The International Mercantile Marine Company obtained a judgment against the pilots for putting the Minnehaha ashore in Gedney Channel a year and a half ago. At the office of that company it was said that the judgment was still unsatisfied.

In New Jersey, where there is no compulsory retirement of pilots for age, a movement has been started looking toward reform legislation on the subject

SOCIAL REGISTER STATISTICS

Increase of Ten Per Cent. in Marriages and Eight Per Cent. in Deaths.

The Winter issue of the New York Social Register has just made its appearance. During the year 692 persons have married as compared to 654 last year, and there are noted the deaths of 220 women and 206 men as compared with the deaths of 221 women and 201 men last year. Appended is the table of marriages and deaths of all cities covered by the association. The totals indicate an increase of 10 per cent. in the number of marriages, and an increase of 8 per cent. in the deaths both of the women and of the men:

	Marriages.		Deaths. Female.		Male.	
	1910	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.
New York	692	654	220	221	268	291
Washington	185	157	39	40	76	57
Philadelphia	261	224	83	88	90	79
San Francisco	119	101	22	14	18	20
Pittsburg	101	75	26	23	24	32
Boston	155	144	44	36	71	52
Cleveland	31	..	10	..	17	..
Cincinnati and Dayton	47	..	12	..	15	..
St. Louis	163	91	30	25	51	26
St. Paul	51	68	11	16	18	13
Minneapolis	45	34	5	2	8	10
Buffalo	73	67	14	16	15	15
Providence	66	42	17	11	19	13
Chicago	181	141	41	31	40	45
Baltimore	111	147	42	41	38	47
Southern cities	250	275	54	51	83	65
Total	2,481	2,241	670	619	833	767
	10%		8%		8%	

It will be noted that the cities of Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Dayton have been added this year to the series, and the Locator, which will form part of the series, will catalogue in the one alphabetical order every name in all the different Social Registers indicating the city and the head of the family under which the name may be found.

ISAAC STERN LEFT $10,000,000

$21,000 of This Goes to Charity, Rest to His Family—Million to Widow.

The will of Isaac Stern, the merchant who died on Monday morning, was admitted to probate yesterday, the proceedings before the Surrogate being executed with unusual dispatch for so large an estate. It is believed that it amounts to $10,000,000. The will was drawn up and signed only a week ago.

To Mrs. Stern, her husband left $1,000,000 outright, and during her lifetime the income from one-third of the residuary estate. The remainding two-thirds is to be held in trust for the son and the two daughters, Mrs. Lucille M. Wertheim and Mrs. May V. Hahlo. From their shares, $100,000 is given to each of their husbands. During her lifetime Mrs. Stern is to have the use of Cedarlawn, the home at Irvington, which will go to Robert V. Stern, the only son, at her death.

There are other specific bequests and $21,000 is left to charitable institutions. To Mount Sinai Hospital he leaves $10,000, with request that it be devoted to the creation of the Isaac and Virginia Stern endowment fund. Other bequests of this nature are $2,000 each to the United Hebrew Charities, the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society and the Educational Alliance. The Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews receives $1,000, as do the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids.

The witnesses to the will were Samuel Untermyer, Dr. Albert Epstein, and Isabel Wright. Mr. Untermyer filed the document yesterday.

PAID MARIA PIA'S DEBTS,

Charge Against Treasurer of Portuguese Finance Ministry.

LISBON, Dec. 8.—The Treasurer of the Ministry of Finance has been arrested, charged with paying the debts of Queen Maria Pia, grandmother of the deposed King Manuel.

Queen Maria Pia is a sister of the late King Humbert of Italy. She is now living in Italy with her sister, Princess Clothilde, widow of Prince Napoleon.

Her various misfortunes—her son, the late King Carlos; her grandson, the Portuguese Crown Prince, and her brother, King Humbert, were all assassinated, and her other grandson, King Manuel, was recently deposed—are said to have affected Queen Maria Pia's mind.

WE SEND SHIP TO HONDURAS.

The Tacoma Ordered There—No Official News of Revolt Received.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In view of the alarming reports of an impending revolution in Honduras against the administration of President Davila, the Navy Department has ordered the cruiser Tacoma to Puerto Cortez to meet any emergency that may endanger Americans or American interests.

The Tacoma left Cristobal to-day, and will probably arrive at the Honduran port on Saturday.

It is said at the Navy Department that no official information has been received in regard to any prospective revolution and that the sending of the Tacoma is merely a precautionary measure and for the purpose of keeping in close touch with the situation.

Economy cannot consistently be measured by expenditure

LA MARQUISE CIGARETTES

of a "vintage" represent the economical condition of perfect quality

Splendid Books to Give

The Slant Book
By Peter Newell.

Fun is awaiting aplenty for the readers of this strange new book. You never saw anything like it—it is printed on the bias. The slant is real, the action is sharp and the humor of it bumps out as a hilarious youngster in a go-cart slides down each page. His adventures are for grown-ups as well as for children. The pictures are in color and the verses are just as bright. The truth is, this new book is even funnier than "The Hole Book," which made everybody laugh last year. $1.25.

The Way to Peace
By Margaret Deland.

Not for a gift alone, but a book to read and embrace. The pictures are in perfect accord with the sweetness of the story—an episode in the life of a husband and wife, told with simple strength and deep understanding. Its theme is an unusual one—the danger of following an impulse, even when that impulse is apparently for good, unless one is prepared to take all the consequences. The background is a quiet Shaker community.

With Illustrations from Drawings by Alice Barber Stephens. Marginal Decorations in Tint. Crown 8vo., Cloth, Untrimmed Edges, Gilt Top. (In a box.) $1.50.

A Chariot of Fire
By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

A little book to bring a lump to the throat. A working-man, overwrought with anxiety for his son—injured in an accident miles away—appeals at a stranger's door for means to reach his boy. The stranger is touched, orders out his car and the two rush through the night in the "chariot of fire." You must experience this suspense, this rush onward through the darkness and the underplay of emotion.

16mo., cloth, 50 cents.

The Flowers
By Margarita Spalding Gerry.
Author of "THE TOY-SHOP."

The love of an old man and a little boy and an offer at the county fair of "a prize of one thousand dollars for a white rose with Jacqueminot perfume." That is the story.

With Illustrations and Pictorial Cover in Color by Elizabeth Shippen Green. Octavo, Cloth. Net, 50 cents.

Tama
By Onoto Watanna.

Art in picture and story distinguishes this new book—a complete embodiment of the holiday book. A Japanese artist, Genjiro Kataoka, has made the pictures—reproduced in Japanese colors. Here is told the tale of an American college professor who goes to Japan as a teacher and meets the "fox woman," who, in reality, is the daughter of a priestess of Buddha.

Illustrations and Cover Design by Genjiro Kataoka, Crown 8vo. Cloth, Untrimmed Edges, Gilt Top, Printed on Japan Tint Paper. (In a box.) Net, $1.60.

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer

The demand for a genuinely fine edition of Mark Twain's great story has steadily increased until now the publishers believe such a book will meet with a welcome wide enough to justify the outlay. That the pictures might have accuracy and atmosphere, the artist, Worth Brehm, went to Missouri and spent some time in the actual localities. He has made sixteen drawings of more than ordinary interest. The book has been made throughout with every care for painstaking workmanship—from entirely new plates.

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Mary Cary
By Kate Langley Bosher.

There is now ready, in full green leather binding, a new holiday edition of this little book of the heart, about which one critic said: "Let's be glad for books like 'Mary Cary.'" Another writer said: "Worthy of being received into all the households of America, a story that will be as much of a favorite as 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.'"

Frontispiece in Color. Full leather Binding. (In a box.) Net, $2.00. Post, 8vo., Cloth. Net, $1.00.

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By Elinor Macartney Lane.

A little pastel sketch in apple-green—a story light and delicate and fresh as the summer sea itself, and a flower-bordered cottage by its side, where "he and she" are all that count.

Illustrations in Color by Frank Craig. (Uniform with "Jonathan and David.") 16mo., Cloth, Net, 50 cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS

Apollo was weeping bitterly. "No use," he sobbed, "I can never look as handsome as the young men in the ready-made clothing ads."—PUCK

The shadow or the substance—

pen and ink vs. shears and needle

The "handsome young men in the ready-made clothing ads" are creatures of the imagination. If they were of real flesh and blood, their starchy-looking, wrinkleless clothes might well set off their vapid countenances.

But nowadays pictures are beginning to pall. Few men expect to look as do the pretty pictures—few would care to.

Of course the origin of the pictures was a desire to make men believe they would appear as handsome (?) as the drawings if they would only wear So-and-So's clothes. How often do the facts bear out the intention?

Here we invite you to "hold the mirror up to Nature"—try on the garments we create and decide for yourself exactly how you will appear.

This you can do in any clothes shop—but in none other will you approach the distinction and individuality that is given to wearers of garments created by our gifted designers.

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By H. Irving Hancock. Illustrated. Are altogether American in plots, scenes, characters and narratives, wholesome stories, full of incident and action. Printed from good, clear type, bound in cloth, two color ink stamping on side.

The Motor Boat Club of the Kennebec; or The Secret of Smugglers' Island.
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The Motor Boat Club and the Wireless; or the Dot, Dash and Dare Cruise.
The Motor Boat Club in Florida; or Laying the Ghost of Alligator Swamp.
The Motor Boat Club at the Golden Gate; or A Thrilling Capture in the Great Fog.

25c per vol.

***The Boys' Book of Model Aeroplanes*—By Francis Arnold Collins**

All about how to make aeroplane models and how to fly them, simply and helpfully told, with addit.onal chapters on the history and development of aeronautics. A fascinating book for every one of the thousands interested in airships and aeronautics. **$1.20**

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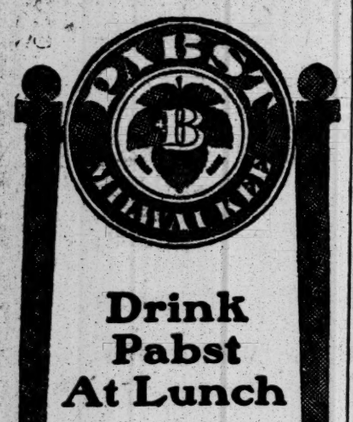
cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth and imparts purity and fragrance to the breath. Mothers should teach the little ones its daily use.



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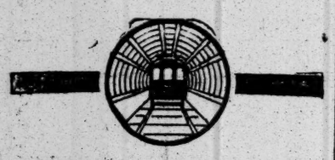

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Don't know your modus operandi, but when I want a favor from my Better Six-fifths—

But, Pshaw! that'll sound like a chapter from How to Live Happy Ever After—

I just wanted to suggest that you let your wife know how much you'd welcome a Stetson Hat for Christmas—

Remember to tell her to come to my store (or send amount by letter or messenger) and get a "Merry Christmas" Certificate good for a Stetson Hat (prices run from $3.50 to $12)—

Then you can cash in on the Certificate any time that's convenient.

My store in the Metropolitan Life Building, you know, is the only place in town where you can always get—in your size—any style of hat Stetson makes; by coming here you avoid a hunt from store to store.

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We are offering an exquisite array of true interpretations of old
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HARD COAL CONCERN ENJOINED AS TRUST

Temple Iron Company Declared to be Combination of Roads to Restrain Commerce.

NO GENERAL CONSPIRACY

At Least So Far as Inter-State Commerce Law Is Concerned, Federal Circuit Court Decides.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—The United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to-day decided that there is no general conspiracy among the anthracite coal carrying railroads or coal companies to restrain inter-State trade or commerce, or to monopolize the trade or to maintain certain prices. It decided also that the Temple Iron Company is a combination of anthracite coal carrying railroads in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and granted the prayer of the Government for an injunction restraining that corporation from continuing a violation of the act. Thus the Government wins only one of several points, that in the Temple Iron Company case, and the defendants will not be compelled to change the present prices of coal as a result of the court's decision.

The case was heard by Judges George Gray, Joseph Buffington, and William M. Lanning last February. Three opinions were handed down late this afternoon, and each differs from the other.

Judge Gray dismisses all the Government's charges except that relating to the Temple Iron Company, which he sustains.

Judge Buffington dismisses all the charges except the one against the Temple Company and the one relating to the 65 per cent. contract existing between the big corporations and the independent coal companies, sustaining the charges of violation of law on these two points.

Judge Lanning dismisses all the contentions made by the Government.

The suit was filed in June, 1907, in President Roosevelt's Administration. The defendants included the Reading Company, Philadelphia & Reading Railway, Lehigh Valley Railroad, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Erie Railroad, New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad, Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, Pennsylvania Coal Company, Hillside Coal and Iron Company, New York, Susquehanna & Western Coal Company, Temple Iron Company, and about forty individual or so-called independent coal companies. The three other anthracite coal carrying railroads were not involved in the suit, as they were not competitors in carrying anthracite to tidewater. They are the Pennsylvania Railroad, New York, Ontario & Western, and the Delaware & Hudson.

The theory of the Government's case was that all the defendants had long been parties to a general combination and conspiracy, which stifled competition and obstructed trade and commerce in anthracite coal, to which the separate acts charged in the suit against various groups of the defendants were steps toward the common goal, and that these separate acts of the various groups were independently in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act.

The Government asked that the court adjudge and decree that:

(1) The defendants are parties to a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and that they be enjoined from continuing the combination.

(2) That they be enjoined from continuing the 65 per cent. contract existing between the big companies and the independents.

(3) That the acquisition by the Erie Railroad of the capital stock of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad nd of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railroad was illegal under the Anti-Trust act.

(4) That the acquisition by the Reading Company of the capital stock of the Jersey Central was also illegal.

(5) That the acquisition by the Lehigh Valley Railroad of the capital stock of Coxe Brothers & Co. was also illegal.

(6) That the Temple Iron Company be declared a combination of the defendant railroads in violation of law, and that the combination be dissolved.

The independent coal companies were brought into the case through the so-called 65 per cent. contract transaction. The independents sell their product to the big companies for 65 per cent. of the price the big companies receive for it at tidewater. The Government contended that the independents were forced into making these contracts because there was no other way to get their coal to market if the coal companies chose to discriminate against them in the matter of cars and rates. Judge Gray, in his opinion, says:

> We are compelled to conclude that thus far the direct evidence relied upon by the Government to show that the defendants have long been parties to a general combination and conspiracy, commencing presumaly in 1896, and continuing down to the filing of the petition, which stifles competition and obstructs trade and commerce among the States in anthracite coal, fails to establish that charge.

Judge Gray then takes up the matter of the 65 per cent. contracts and concludes that they are not a violation of Inter-State commerce.

> These contracts were clearly Intra-State and not Inter-State in their character. They were complete when the coal was delivered at the mines f. o. b. to the buyer.
>
> It is said, however, that these contracts were made pursuant to concert or agreement entered into among the purchasing coal companies. It might be a question whether such contracts, even if the result of concert and combination, were in restraint of trade. But the evidence does not satisfactorily establish the existence of such combination or concert. The contracts were made, not by all with all, of by all with one, but by the coal companies severally with individual operators.

Taking up the matter of a general conspiracy among the defendants, Judge Gray says:

> A careful consideration of the very able argument and brief of the counsel for the Government does not convince us that the evidence discloses any such general contract, combination, or conspiracy among the defendants in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the same.

Judge Gray then takes up the matter of the Temple Iron Company.

> It appeared from the testimony in the case that when Simpson & Watkins, an independent coal mining company, led a movement to build an independent coal road to New York in order to get their coal to market cheaper the six coal carrying railroads named formed a combination and purchased the Temple Iron Company, which had a blanket charter permitting it to mine or sell coal. The presidents of a majority of the anthracite coal companies are directors in the company which purchased the interests of Simpson & Watkins and thereby killed the new railroad project.

Of this transaction Judge Gray says:

> As to the Temple Iron Company transaction in which seven of the defendants are involved, to wit: the Reading Company, the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, the Erie Railroad Company, and the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company, it is charged, and the charges supported by the truth, that the defendants named entered into a combination or conspiracy to defeat and prevent the building of a railroad and the construction of an inter-State route for the carrying of coal from the Wyoming region to tidewater. The details of this transaction are fully set out in the opinions written by the other members of the court and need not be here repeated.
>
> I agree with the conclusion reached in one of these opinions (Judge Buffington) that [illegible] Iron Company transaction involved a combination or conspiracy by the defendants in violation of the act of July 2, 1890, as being in restraint of commerce among the States. It seems to me clear that an agreement was come to by the defendants named, which resulted in concerted action for the avowed purpose of bringing about an abandonment of the project of a route from the Wyoming coalfield, in the State of Pennsylvania, for the carriage of coal to tidewater in the State of New York. This avowed and conceded purpose rendered all that was done in pursuance thereof violative of the act of Congress in question, however innocent and legitimate it might otherwise have been.
>
> It matters not for present purposes whether the enterprise would have resulted or not in failure. The important fact is that the defendants named believed that the project of constructing such a route was a serious one, and that it induced them to combine in order to thwart that purpose. The combination brought about the abandonment of the project and the possibility of a competing road in inter-State commerce was for the time being frustrated. I cannot escape the conclusion, therefore, that the decree of this court should denounce as illegal the combination by which this result was brought about if a decree for an injunction under the prayers contained in the petition can be founded upon such denouncement.
>
> The injunction or restraining order specifically prayed for in the petition should be granted so far as it will serve "to prevent and restrain" the future or continuing violation of the act.

Judge Buffington restricted his opinion to the discussion of two subjects—the Temple Iron Company, which he declared is an illegal combination, and the 65 per cent. contract transaction, which he also believed to be illegal. Judge Buffington goes into greater detail in discussing the Temple Iron Company case, and comes to the same conclusion as Judge Gray. With regard to the 65 per cent. contracts Judge Buffington said:

> That these contracts do restrain commerce is clear from their effect, and if they do not fall within the ban of a statute "aimed" as was said in Chesapeake & Ohio Fuel Company vs. United States supra, to "maintain inter-State commerce on the basis of free competition," then that statute is made of no avail by contracts which shut out competition for all time, and which if increased in number may, without absolute purchase and ownership, end in the defendant railroads' acquisition of the remaining coal area. We are therefore of opinion these contracts, as they now stand, are illegal.
>
> Seeing, then, that these six defendant railroads did unlawfully combine together through the Temple Iron Company, and that thereafter in further combination they brought about these illegal, perpetual contracts, the duty of the court seems clear to forbid them further maintaining their unlawful combination in the Temple Iron Company, and from continuing these unlawful contracts. For if the Temple combination was illegitimate in birth, when did the taint of illegitimacy leave it? The Anti-trust act, as it seems to me, is directed, not only at the illegal acts an illegal combination does, but also at the existence and continuance of such illegal combination. Moreover, in this case it is not only because the combination in the Temple Iron Company was originally illegal, but because it can be used in the future as it has been in the past, and because its existence to-day tends to forbid, prevent, and restrain competition that this court should decree such illegal combination should end.
>
> I record my dissent to the action of the court in refusing to enjoin them.

Judge Lanning in his opinion discussed all the contentions of the Government and came to the conclusion that they should be dismissed on merits, except that of the Temple Iron Company, which he believed should be dismissed without prejudice.

The form of decree to be issued in the case of the Temple Iron Company will be taken up later by the court, when counsel for both the Government and the defendants will be heard.

The case, which probably will now be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, was hard fought. Following the filing of the suit in 1907, an examiner was appointed, and about two years were spent in taking the testimony of both sides. Four days were given up to argument in the latter part of last February. J. C. McReynolds, who is in charge of several other trust prosecutions for the Government, made the argument for the Department of Justice, and John G. Johnson of Philadelphia, was the chief pleader of the large group of attorneys for the defendants.

AGAINST PRIEST'S ESTATE.

Father Jones's Secretary Recovers $6,000 in Payment for His Services.

Joseph E. Wildman was successful yesterday in his suit to recover $6,000 from the estate of Father Jones, an action brought against Frank C. Jones as executor.

It was Wildman's contention that the priest, for whom he worked for years as secretary and companion, had promised to leave him that much by way of payment for his services, but the will contained no such provision. Letters from the priest to Wildman, whom he sometimes called his "darling son," were read to the jury. They were filled with expressions of endearment most tenderly worded.

The jury brought in a verdict yesterday for the full amount asked. The trial was before Supreme Court Justice McCall.

DIX IS COMING HERE TO AWARD THE PLUMS

All the Candidates Must Have Regular Backing of County Chairmen and Other Leaders.

MURPHY IN TOWN WAITING

Up-State Men Say He's Quite Reasonable About Tammany's Claims—J. A. Mason, Governor's Secretary.

The news that Gov.-elect John A. Dix will spend practically all of next week in this city conferring on patronage with Democratic leaders has gladdened the hearts of Tammany job-hunters, who have spent most of their waking moments since election studying the civil service list of exempt places in the State Departments and figuring out how to bring the necessary pull to bear.

Mr. Dix is due here to-morrow morning. Democratic State Chairman Winfield A. Huppuch will come with him. Tammany leader Murphy has announced that, contrary to custom, he will stay in town over Saturday in order to meet the Governor-elect.

One appointment, at least, it was learned yesterday, has been definitely decided upon by Gov.-elect Dix, that of secretary to the Governor. This place will go to John A. Mason, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee. Mr. Mason, who is a veteran in the party ranks, left for Albany yesterday. He will be back in this city to-day to prepare for his new duties at Albany. The salary is $4,500 a year, but, as a rule, the compensation of the secretary to the Governor is swelled by the salary which goes with the post of Secretary to the State Building Board, which the Governor's secretary generally fills. This is $1,500 a year.

According to reports from Albany, Gov.-elect Dix expects to announce there to-day his choice for military secretary, Adjutant General, and other members of his military staff, as well as to make public the name of the man selected for successor to Frederick C. Stevens as State Superintendent of Public Buildings.

For the last named position there are many candidates. Charles E. Treman of Ithaca, a banker and big dealer in agricultural implements, is one of those who is being strongly urged by his friends. Mr. Treman is a high-class Democrat, is a Trustee of Cornell University, and a close personal friend of the Governor-elect.

Another candidate is John J. Cunningham of Hudson Falls. He is an architect and engineer.

Anthony C. Douglass, the Democratic Mayor of Niagara Falls, is one of the candidates from Western New York. After a visit of William H. Fitzpatrick of Buffalo, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, to Tammany Leader Murphy yesterday, it was learned that he had withdrawn from the race against Douglass and the others.

There are a number of candidates for the post of military secretary to the Governor. Friends of Amasa Parker, a prominent National Guardsman of Albany, are backing him strongly. Among the more prominent aspirants for the post of Adjutant General was mentioned in Democratic circles yesterday Capt. John F. O'Ryan of the First Light Battery, N. G. S. N. Y. The First Battery is stationed in the Bronx. Capt. O'Ryan is a lawyer He is a member of the Tammany organization and also of the Democratic League He is said to have been highly indorsed by Gen. Leonard Wood and Gen. Fred D. Grant.

Brig. Gen. David E. Austen, who is Chief of the Coast Artillery, with headquarters in Brooklyn; Brig. Gen. J. H. Lloyd, Adjutant General of the Third Brigade, with headquarters at Albany, and Col. Samuel M. Welch, in command of the Sixty-fifth Regiment of the National Guard, stationed in Buffalo, are also being urged for the position of Adjutant General.

There was a revival at the Wigwam yesterday of the talk that Senator Thomas F. Grady, the veteran minority leader whose name time and again has been dragged into the testimony of the graft investigation, was to be made President pro tem. of the Senate. Friends of Mr. Murphy declared that the Tammany leader was determined Grady was to be the leader of the Democratic Senate. Gov.-elect Dix, it is known positively, will not look with favor on Grady, and the Governor-elect, it is believed, will urge Mr. Murphy to throw his influence to the selection of some other man for the Senate leadership.

There were a number of Democrats from up-State down to see Leader Murphy yesterday. Among these were Patrick E. McCabe, the Democratic boss of Albany, who urged on the Tammany leader the advisability of keeping within Albany County the appointments that in years of Republican victory have gone to the organization of William Barnes, Jr., the Republican leader. The Deputy Controllership, the place of Fiscal Supervisor, deputyships in several State departments, and a host of minor jobs are included in the crop of plums.

The distribution of patronage will be undertaken in a much more businesslike manner than has been the case for years. It has been determined by all concerned that nobody is to be noticed who has not first received the O. K. of the recognized Democratic leader in his home county and the Democratic State Committeeman from his district.

While it is understood that State Chairman Huppuch when he left for home early yesterday morning, had with him a list of Tammany applicants for jobs enough to fill every place that will be vacant many times, up-State Democrats, who visited Mr. Murphy declare that he is taking a very reasonable view of Tammany's requirements.

POTTER RESIGNS FROM B. & O.

Friction with Pres. Willard Blamed for Official's Withdrawal.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 8.—George L. Potter, Third Vice-President and General Manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has resigned from the company. The announcement was made here this evening. While no explanation is offered for Mr. Potter's severance from the corporation with which he had been connected a number of years, it is generally understood that differences between himself and President Willard as to policies were the primary cause.

At the time of the trainmen's strike the settlement of the difficulty was referred to Mr. Potter. The trainmen made demands which Mr. Potter would not consider nor would he make any concessions, as he said the company had already conceded enough and that it would be unwise to go any further. As a result of his stand an agreement was prevented and a strike threatened. At this point President Willard stepped in and himself conducted the negotiations which resulted in a settlement.

Mr. Potter did not take kindly to the President's course, and there has been more or less friction since then.

The trouble, as explained by a railroad man, is that President Willard, like Mr. Potter, is an operating man, and each has his views. Both are determined, and both are competent managers. Under Oscar Murray, the former President, Mr. Potter had full swing, as Mr. Murray leaned more to the executive management. Mr. Potter, it was stated to-night, has under consideration offers from three other companies.

TRIED TO LEAP OVERBOARD.

Girl Ocean Voyager Saved by Ship's Steward—Wife Tries It, Too.

Stewards on the North German Lloyd liner Prinzess Irene prevented a young girl from throwing herself overboard on the voyage from the Mediterranean, which ended yesterday at this port. She was Miss V. Witmere, 20 years old, who boarded the vessel at Gibraltar. She is manifested as living in Buffalo, and it is understood that she had been studying abroad.

There was nothing about her to attract attention until four days out, when she became hysterical. Dr. Jelden, ship's surgeon, quieted her. On the next day she grew worse. A stewardess was assigned to her room and a steward was put on watch outside. About 9 o'clock the next morning Miss Witmere rushed from her room and started for the deck, shouting that she wanted to see the Captain. The steward caught her as she gained the deck and prevented her from throwing herself overboard. She was taken back to her room and watched for the rest of the voyage. She was on board late yesterday, and it was said that her father was expected to take her home.

Another excited woman arrived on the Prinzess Irene. She is Mrs. Graziella Porcanco, whose husband lives in President Street, Brooklyn. She was accompanied by her brother. When she got on the pier and saw that her husband was not there, she ran to the side as though to jump off. Watchmen held her, and her brother persuaded her to go back on board. She was sent to Ellis Island to await her husband.

Dominic Fontana, another passenger, was sent to Ellis Island, when, in removing his toupé, the Immigration Inspectors found that he was suffering from favus.

GIRL RUNAWAY SET FREE.

Mother Persuaded to Drop Charge Against Constance Farewell.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Constance Farewell, the fourteen-year-old girl who ran away from home in New Rochelle on a freight train on Nov. 1 and for whom the police of New York have been searching, was brought to New Rochelle to-day by Lieut. Frank Cody of the New Rochelle police.

Her mother, Mrs. Constance Farewell of Centre Avenue and Relyea Place, who charged her with being a disorderly child, was persuaded to withdraw the charge by Judge Samuel F. Swinburne, to whom the girl with tears told her story. She had been found in the home of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bartlett of 515 Seventh Street, Flatbush, L. I. She went back happy to the Bartlett home to-night promising to write to her mother once a week.

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(Successors to H. Wunderlich & Co.)
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MEZZOTINT
and
STIPPLE ENGRAVINGS
Printed in Colours
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(49th and 50th Streets)

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FROM THE BUSINESS SECTION OF NEW YORK, TO
PHILADELPHIA
IN
1 Hour & 50 Minutes
VIA
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Every Hour on the Hour
FROM FOOT OF LIBERTY ST. 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Additional fast trains 7 A. M., 7, 8, 9 and 10 P. M. and at midnight with sleepers.
TWO-HOUR TRAINS from W. 23d St. 10 minutes before the hour.
WATCH THEM! See if we make our advertised schedule, and compare our reliability with other roads on which you travel!
Baggage Forwarded on Same Train with Passengers if delivered at Stations a reasonable time before train leaves.
NO SMOKE---NO TUNNELS
Your Watch Is Your Time Table

A Piano Investment

The element of chance never enters into the purchase of a Steinway Piano. As a sound piano investment for a lifetime the

STEINWAY

is famous everywhere.

Until you have actually seen and heard the Steinway, other pianos may appeal to you; but safe piano buying is always assured in the selection of a Steinway.

The Upright Piano of "Grand" Value is the Steinway Vertegrand. In an Ebonized case, $550.

Pianos of all makes taken in exchange.
Time payments if desired. Also pianos for rent.

Steinway Hall is always open to visitors. Easily reached. Subway express station at the door.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Steinway Hall,
107-109 E. 14th St., New York.

Smith Gray & Co.

Foremost Clothiers Since 1845.

Smith Gray clothes excel in style, tailoring and value any other ready-for-service clothes to the identical measure by which the experience of the Smith Gray organization exceeds that of any other ready-for-service tailoring organization in existence to-day.

Smith Gray Winter suits and overcoats in upwards of 60 distinctive models, are to be had at prices ranging from $18.00 to $75.00.

The popularity of these big, classy, warm motor coats is perhaps best attested by the fact that for the first time since early November, when these coats were introduced, we are able to announce that the assortment is once more complete. They are the only really practical weather proof, comfortable, stylish motor coats—as warm as a fur coat, but rendering twice the service—as light as usual business coats and particularly adaptable for business use, because they are both stylish and practical—they combine appearance, service and value to a very unusual degree. Come in and see why we have been compelled to keep our custom shops working day and night to keep up with the demand for these coats.

$35.00 to $50.00

One Special at **$30.00**

Smith Gray & Co. SPECIALS

Because we know that a Smith Gray customer once is ever after a Smith Gray customer we offer these extra inducements:

$15.50 and **$18.50** for overcoats that are $20 to $30 values.

Why do you quote these ridiculously low prices at this season of the year on these overcoats is a trade question asked us every day—the answer is in the first paragraph of this column. Men, young men and boys will find in the assortment, which comprises considerably over a thousand coats, garments of every new shade and color and in every correct and popular model and every size.

$22.50 and **$27.50** for suits and overcoats that represent a saving of from $5.00 to $10.00.

$37.50 for fine dress overcoats that were standard values at $45, $50 and $55.

The fabrics, the tailoring, the linings and the style are exactly the same that you have always paid $45, $50 and $55 for; the fabrics are the finest kerseys, vicunas, meltons and Elysians; the tailoring fine custom work; the linings are the best silk and the styles are correct for business and dress service.

$15.50 and **$18.50** for suits that were $20 to $25 values.

Let your imagination go to the furthest extremes in what you would expect in suit value at $20 to $25, and these suits will more than please you, only you pay $15.50 or $18.50 instead of $20 to $25.

There are especially woven stripes and checks in grays, tans, browns, blues and blacks; models and sizes for men, young men and boys.

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs.
Auto Clothes Book on Request.

Two Brooklyn Stores:
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
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Two New York Stores:
Broadway at Warren Street
Across from City Hall
5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Holiday Bargain Sale

Offer Friday and Saturday 50,000 yards of plain and fancy

RIBBONS

Suitable for Fancy Work, Hair Bows and Tying Gifts.
Lowest Prices Ever Offered.

DRESDEN RIBBONS—Choice colorings and designs.

3 inch,	4 inch,	4½ inch,	5½ inch,
.10 per yd.	.15 per yd.	.19 per yd.	.25 per yd.

NARROW SATIN TAFFETA, satin gros grain, and Holly Ribbons, Nos. 1 to 7; price, per piece of 10 yards ..... .8 to .45

5,000 HAIR BOW AND SASH SETS, an exquisite collection of styles and colorings; neatly boxed. An appropriate and useful gift for the little girl or miss. Prices range from..... 75c to 3.75

1,000,000 CHRISTMAS CARDS AND CALENDARS, original and beautiful designs, by celebrated artists, from 1c. to..... 3.95

Broadway 8th and 9th Sts.

DIAMONDS—PEARLS

33⅓% Discount

On every article in this store
Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires and Emeralds in Exquisite Settings of modern designs, stocks of

CHESTER BILLINGS & SON
and
ALFRED H. SMITH & CO.

This stock includes a few fine Oriental pearl necklaces from $225. up (with a discount of 33⅓%.)

A comparison of the qualities and values of these two stocks will convince you that every article in this store is 33⅓% less than elsewhere.

5th Avenue and 34th Street (Opposite the Waldorf)

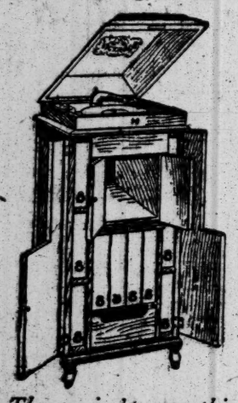
PEOPLE OF discrimination who wish to present Gifts to other discriminating people go direct to

Vantines
The Oriental Store.

BROADWAY
Between 18th and 19th Streets

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO

Four Styles of
The Victrola
at $5 to $10 a Month
Adams Building, Basement.



There isn't anything, providing you use it properly, that can give such pleasure to so many people.

The Victrola is the finest instrument for reproducing every kind of music—the finest in the world—and you can buy it for

$5 to $10 a Month!

Toys of a thousand sorts are here—the largest collection of toys on a single floor in this great city. Come yourself and bring the children!

Sixth Ave., 20th to 22d Sts

LEWIS & CONGER

Household Furnishings

Established 1835.

Everything Necessary for
Kitchen, Laundry, Pantry, Bathroom, Cellar & Stable

BEST QUALITY ONLY.

130 AND 132 WEST 42D STREET

To-morrow (Friday) and Saturday Evenings AT 8:30 SHARP.

IMPORTANT BOOK SALE
IN THE
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MR. JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.
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The Valuable Library of
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Rare and Fine Books, comprising Standard Sets and Single Volumes in Sumptuous Binding. Extra-illustrated Books and Works of Art and Costume, etc.

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A 15¢ box makes 50 delicious breakfasts.

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The Washburn-Crosby Company's famous Gold Medal Flour has all the bread, biscuit, cake, and pastry-making qualities of the finest wheat concentrated in it. It bakes more to the pound than other flour, saves money as well as the extra work and worry occasioned by the use of flour of less uniform quality. That is why knowing housewives always demand it.

Copies of The New York Times are not returnable. Newsdealers must buy it outright, and many limit their supplies to actual orders. They are therefore frequently embarrassed by a demand which they cannot supply. To be absolutely sure of getting a copy of The Times when you call for it make some definite arrangement with your newsdealer, and you will have your Times every day.

J. J. HILL WOULD FREE TRADE WITH CANADA

Protection Against the Dominion, He Declares, Only Punishes the Consumer.

NO DIFFERENCE IN WAGES

So Reciprocity Would Fit In with President Taft's Doctrine—Fears of Annexation a Mere Bogy.

James J. Hill, who built up the railroad system of the great Northwest, made, last night, a strong written plea for reciprocity with Canada at the fourteenth annual dinner of the Canadian Society at Delmonico's. Mr. Hill is in the West at present, and his speech was read by Dr. George David Stewart, formerly President of the society.

Both nations, he said, demand a closer and more definite commercial compact, and he thought that if a consensus of opinion could be taken, reciprocity would have a majority on both sides of the line. Canada, he pointed out, is to-day the third best customer of the United States, and our imports from and exports to the Dominion have increased within the last ten years 131 per cent. Our present import duty, he said, was not protection, but punishment of the consumer. The opportunity for establishing free trade between the two countries, he declared, was never better, and he advised that it be seized before it was too late.

The dinner was one of the most successful in the history of the society. There were about 300 members, and their guests included A. Mitchell-Lane, the British Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, who represented the British Ambassador; John M. Gibson, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, and John Foord, Secretary of the American Asiatic Association. The toastmaster was William James Evans, President of the society.

Mayor Gaynor was to have made a speech, but he sent word through his secretary, Robert Adamson, that the condition of his throat would not admit of his attending. Mr. Hill's speech, in part, was as follows:

Mr. Hill's Speech.

"'Opportunity,' says the proverb, 'knocks once at the door of every man. If he does not open, she never returns.' Whether this is true or not of the individual, it is not true of nations. The larger life of communities has more than one chance to rectify mistakes, and Canada and the United States have failed during most of their past to improve the opportunity plainly awaiting them.

"In many relations there is complete and cordial understanding between them. They comprehend each other. It is substantially impossible to imagine any great crisis that should range the people of these two countries on opposing sides. Our great lakes are free from the menace of ships of war, our railroads cross the boundary unvexed, our people move freely back and forth. Only trade is fettered. While professing many of the same economic doctrines and enforcing them against the rest of the world, they have aimed their missiles against each other. For nearly half a century trade reciprocity, the birthright and manifest destiny of both, has been denied. Again and again, in the form of enlightened statesmanship on one side of the line or the other, the advice of great men of letters, like the late Goldwin Smith, or great political leaders like Sir Wilfrid Laurier, opportunity has called to us and been denied.

"In both nations to-day a thousand interests are calling for a closer and more definite commercial compact. In 1897 an overture by Canada for a new agreement was received shabbily at Washington. In 1910 the President of the United States intervenes officially to modify our latest tariff act in the interest of trade with Canada. The change of attitude is significant.

"The actual development of trade between tariffs intended to guard each country as far as possible against commercial invasion by the other is a decisive proof of the superior power of natural conditions over the artifice of man. Canada is to-day the third best customer of the United States, with a prospect of soon taking second rank. In the last fiscal year our imports from and exports to the Dominion amounted to over $311,000,000, exceeded only by our trade with the United Kingdom and that with Germany. In the last ten years this commerce has increased 131 per cent.

Our Canadian Trade Beats England's

"Notwithstanding the demand of Great Britain, our own best customer, for such products as Canada has to sell, and all her advantages in trading there, her exports to us in 1909 were two-thirds as great as those she sent to the mother country. For forty-two years, according to her Year Book, 37 per cent. of her entire exports has been destined for our markets. With the influences of sentiment, political connection, and preferential advantage to aid the British market, 59 per cent. of all the imports of Canada in 1909, was brought from the United States and 24.52 from Great Britain. In forty-two years the figures are 51.24 and 34.49 respectively.

from reciprocity with any other country.

"Consider the tariff on food products from our point of view in the light of present facts," Mr. Hill went on. "In the last fiscal year we exported a round numbers $110,000,000 worth of foodstuffs and food animals and imported $148,000,000 worth. What can be more absurd under such circumstances than to maintain a duty of six cents per pound on butter and cheese, five cents per dozen on eggs and twenty-five cents a bushel on potatoes? This is not protection, it is mere punishment of the consumer to perpetuate an industrial condition that is as dead as slavery.

WIDOW WOULD KILL GLOVER.

Witnesses for Defense in Le Blanc Trial Testify to Threats She Made.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 8.—Mrs. Lillian M. Glover three times threatened to buy a revolver and shoot her husband, Clarence F. Glover of Waltham, for whose murder Hattie Le Blanc is now on trial here, according to the testimony to-day of Mrs. Kate Sampson of Auburndale, one of the witnesses for the defense. Mrs. Sampson said that Mrs. Glover had made these threats while visiting her at Auburndale and that she appeared enraged because, she said, she had found her husband insulting Hattie Le Blanc, who was working in their home. The witness further said that Mrs. Glover told her of having repeatedly beaten Hattie.

"It is a mysterious case," A. Farley Brewer of counsel for the defense told the jury. "It is not your duty to solve the mystery."

When Mr. Brewer had concluded, the senior counsel for the defense, Melvin M. Johnson, asked District Attorney John J. Higgins to take the stand as the first witness for the defense. Mr. Higgins declined. The jury was sent from the room, and a heated argument followed. Mr. Johnson declared that the prosecution had kept material witnesses off the stand, had introduced one witness who showed great bias, and had done everything he could to prevent the defense from properly preparing its case. Mr. Higgins denied the allegations and retorted that Mr. Johnson had kept witnesses for the defense locked up, so that the prosecution could not interview them. Mr. Johnson denied doing so. Judge Bond ruled that the District Attorney need not take the stand, and the jury was recalled.

Neighbors and relatives of the defendant were first called, including the girl's father, Abraham Le Blanc of West Orichat, N. S. These witnesses testified that Hattie Le Blanc was one of nineteen children, huddled together in a small house in a tiny fishing settlement on an island; that she had had no opportunity for an education and had spent only six months at school, and that she always bore a good reputation before coming to the States. A firearms expert testified that the revolver with which Glover was killed could not backfire, this tending to show that alleged marks on Hattie's hand could not have been received in that way.

Hattie Le Blanc's sister, Mrs. Irene Le Blanc Langley, said that Mrs. Glover had shown her three notes which she had written, in which she declared that she wished to rid herself of her husband and would do it. On the night before the murder, Mrs. Langley testified, Mrs. Glover forbade her husband to come into the house for supper and exclaimed that if he did come in it would be the last supper he would ever eat.

GAS KILLS BRIDE OF A MONTH

Overcome by Fumes While Cooking Dinner—Found by Her Husband.

When Edward Kline of 571 Kosciusko Street, Williamsburg, returned to his home from work last evening he found the flat filled with illuminating gas and his bride of twenty-nine days, Mrs. Florence Kline, unconscious on a couch in the dining room, near the kitchen.

Frantic with fear and grief, he rushed out of the house to the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Julia Welker, at 1005½ De Kalb Avenue. Mrs. Welker hurried back with him to his flat. On the way they met a policeman of the Ralph Avenue Station and told him what had happened, begging him to call an ambulance.

An ambulance surgeon from the Bushwick Hospital reached the house almost as soon as Kline and Mrs. Welker. He said Mrs. Kline was dead.

In the kitchen the gas range was burning at several jets, under the dinner. Mrs. Kline had been cooking there. One jet, however, while turned on, was not lighted, and the gas escaping from this filled the flat. The husband scouted the possibility of suicide.

In Memory of the Rev. F. H. Jacobs.

A memorial service for the Rev. Frederick H. Jacobs, for more than eight years Superintendent of the Fulton Street Noonday Meeting, will be held at 113 Fulton Street on Dec. 20, at noon. Addresses will be made by William Phillips Hall, the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, the Rev. Dr. F. W. Troy, and the Rev. Dr. J. G. Snyder.

EXPENDED $74,373 TO LOSE CONGRESS

Campaign Cost Republicans That Sum — Democrats Spent Only $27,771 to Win.

ONE CABINET CONTRIBUTION

Hitchcock Gave $500—Largest Sum Paid to a Single Speaker, $2,250, to the Rev. J. Wesley Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—That the race is not always to the rich nor the battle to the well-heeled appears in the statements filed to-day with the clerk of the House of Representatives by the Republican and Democratic Congressional Committees, showing the expenses of each during the recent campaign. It cost the Democratic committee $27,771 to gain the next House, and the Republicans $74,373 to lose it. As Champ Clark observes, the Republicans seem, comparatively speaking, not to have "got their seed back."

The Democratic Committee started out in the campaign with $13,258 on hand; the Republicans had $47,030. Under the law the committees are allowed to show contributions of sums over $100 separately from those of lesser amount. The Republicans had fifty-two contributors who gave sums larger than $100, and Congressman McKinley, Chairman of the committee, himself gave $5,000. The Democrats had thirteen contributors who gave more than $100.

The Republican Committee received $5,750 from the Treasurer of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, and the Republican State Committee of Louisiana contributed $2,000, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, as Treasurer of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, $1,630, and John Pitcairn of Pittsburg, $1,000. All of the remainder was made up from contributions of less than $1,000. The National Republican Committee gave $887.

The largest individual contribution to the Democratic fund was $1,000, from W. C. Beer of New York City.

Col. A. D. Martin and South Trimble, both of Frankfort, Ky., and J. C. Mayo of Paintsville, Ky., gave $500 each. Traveling expenses during extensive speaking tours were contributed by Representatives Clark of Missouri, S. Burleson of Texas, and Ollie M. James of Kentucky.

Only one member of President Taft's Cabinet is shown to have contributed anything to the Republican cause. Postmaster General Hitchcock gave $500, and if others of the President's official family opened their purses, they gave amounts of less than $100.

R. C. Kerens of St. Louis, Ambassador to Austria, sent $500 and Dr. Hill, Ambassador to Germany, $100. The President's Secretary, Mr. Norton, gave a like sum. Senator Root gave $500, and was the only Senator apparently who gave over $100.

Under the head of expenses of speakers Representative Duncan E. McKinley received from the Republican Committee $1,000, A. C. Rankin of Chicago, $1,774, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill of New York $2,250, and many other amounts between $50 and $800.

Democrats' Dinner to Dix.

Alton B. Parker, D Cady Herrick, Borough President McAneny, Edward M. Shepard, and Rabbi Joseph Silverman will be the speakers at the dinner to Governor-elect Dix, which will be given to-morrow eevning at the Hotel Astor by the Merchants' Democratic Association. The subscription list has been closed, more than 700 acceptances having been received. Norman E. Mack will leave the conference of Democrats in Baltimore in order to be presen

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's
Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th Street.

No matter whether you travel via auto, carriage, surface car, elevated train, or a-foot, 'Bloomingdales'—"The Store of Certain Satisfaction"—is easily and quickly reached from anywhere, because it is convenient now to everywhere.

What to Give the Children

is a problem that is at once easily and satisfactorily answered at "The Store of Certain Satisfaction." A few helpful words:—

Boys' Natty Double-Breasted Suits made of good quality serge, cheviot and fancy mixtures; sizes 2½ to 10 years, at **$2.95**

Boys' Button-to-Neck Overcoats made in various fine materials in all the good new styles; sizes 2½ to 16 years. **$4.95**

Girls' Serge Panama Dresses of High Quality and Style also some plaids; a variety of new and pretty styles; waists trimmed with Persian and silk braid; full pleated skirts; sizes 6 to 14 years, very special at..... **$3.98**

Girls' Serviceable Storm Capes striped rubberized material in a good looking and practical style; sizes 6 to 14 years, special at.. **$1.63**

Girls' Finer Storm Capes, rubberized, sateen finish; have plaid lined hood and openings for hands; sizes 6 to 14 years, at.... **$2.98**

Boys' Good Worsted Coat Sweaters in two very pretty styles V neck or storm collars; 2 pockets and pearl buttons; gray and gray with combination colors; sizes 26 to 34, a very big value, at **$1.95**

BLOOMINGDALES', Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

Wool Gloves, 50c to $2
Fur-lined Gloves, $1 to $5.
Fur Gauntlets, $4 to $10.
Fur Caps, $2, $5, $6.

BRILL CLOTHES
READY; WELL-MADE

Coat Sweaters and Field Jackets $3.50 to $6
Dress Shawls, $3 to $13.50.

The Brill Twenty Suit is Like One Man. With the Strength of Two

A SACK SUIT, with double the "make" of any other at $20. Fabric, design, style,—all these are matters of judgment. Workmanship is different. It's so easy to slip away from the standard set; so difficult—*until after the test of wear*—to detect the skimping, the superficiality of the workmanship. No fear of that in a BRILL TWENTY suit. Men's and young men's models—

Fashionable rough Scotch tweeds and cheviots, and the smoother worsteds, in the London sack, soft roll and more orthodox styles, **$20**

Men's & Young Men's Well Tailored Overcoats & Suits
$15, $20, $25, $30, $35 and $40

FIVE STORES:
BROADWAY, At 49th Street.
279 BROADWAY, Near Chambers St.

Brill Brothers
THE HOUSE OF BETTER VALUES

125TH STREET, At Third Ave.
47 CORTLANDT ST., Near Greenwich.
UNION SQUARE, 14th St., Near B'way.

Facts About National Advertising

It is one thing to manufacture an article. It is another to sell it.

To sell an article you must find someone who has expressed a desire for it, or some one who in your judgment has a need or a use for the article.

It matters not whether this be clothes, foodstuffs, a player piano or an automobile.

In every instance you must find the man with the need, and with the money.

This brings the manufacturer right down to the question of advertising.

Almost incredible sums are spent every year by manufacturers in search of the man with the need, and then in an endeavor to influence his expenditure.

Much of this vast expense is experimental, much of it is misdirected energy.

After all is said, there is only one really logical place to advertise, and that is in the newspapers.

If you want to tell your story to the good people in Danville, Ill., you should tell it in a Danville newspaper. Most certainly.

As a manufacturer you cannot obtain all the business you want from Danville—you must also tell the people in Bar Harbor, Maine, in Milford, Mass., in Stillwater, Minn., and in Sedalia, Mo.

What is good in Danville is good in Sedalia or in any other town in the country.

The American Press Association, through its advertising department, can tell the people of the country or of any specified part of it, Mr. Producer, the facts about what you produce.

The American Press Association serves with news and other matter, papers in cities and towns ranging in population from one hundred thousand to one or two thousand. We serve 11,000 such newspapers. They have done business with us for years and we have their confidence.

These papers, both daily and weekly, are located throughout every state in the country.

More than three thousand of these papers, representative country newspapers, have joined our advertising department, asking the association to handle and develop their national advertising.

The combined circulation of these papers is almost 4,000,000 families, actual buyers of manufactured products.

We have printed a booklet containing the names of all of these papers, together with the population of each town, and the circulation of each paper, and rates for both display advertising and readers.

The rates as published in this schedule are guaranteed to be the lowest rates obtainable from these papers. Each paper has a rate fair to advertisers, and will hold to that rate just as a reputable manufacturer holds to the price of his goods.

A manufacturer who desires to cover the entire country, or who wants to develop any particular state or section, can instantly determine by reference to this booklet the actual net cost of such a campaign, or we will make the estimate for him.

For the manufacturer who has passed the educational period, who feels that he has solved all the problems of distribution of products, the use of these newspapers will keep his name and trademark constantly in the public mind and eye for a less sum than is possible in any other way.

To the manufacturer who is still trying, or who has not begun, to solve the problem of national advertising, the American Press Association extends a hand also.

When the success of a producer's business depends on the knowledge that the greatest number of possible buyers absorb regarding his goods, he should spend his money where the greatest number will read, and read attentively.

He should advertise in a way that will permit him to mask his artillery of argument at strategic points, where the enemy—competition—is banging away.

It never was plain why a manufacturer, in order to reach people where he wished to sell his goods, should spend money at the same time in sections where, for trade or other reasons, he did not wish to or could not sell goods.

Nor has it ever been made known why a manufacturer should advertise in sections where he has no distribution of his products, unless there were some healthy co-operative plan between his sales and advertising departments that would soon produce the distribution.

This is a time of concrete things, and little nowadays is taken for granted except national advertising.

When a manufacturer wishes to interest people in New York City, he advertises in the New York newspapers. When he gets as far north as Yonkers, he drops the New York City newspapers.

Ask twenty different manufacturers why they use New York papers and they will say, "Because we want to reach all the people in New York in their homes."

They well realize that the most effective and economical manner of reaching all the people of purchasing power in a city or town, is to use the local newspapers.

The American Press Association plan of helpful co-operation will help you, Mr. Producer, to get increased sales. You are not asked to spend any money until you can see how you are going to get back more than you spend. This is accomplished by preliminary work based on and in sympathy with your sales department.

It is our desire to work with everyone engaged in the great profession of advertising—agent, advertising man and advertiser.

We will be very glad to give you in person further details regarding this plan for national advertising.

AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION,
225 West 39th St., New York.

TEAR OFF THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT TO OUR OFFICE.

American Press Association:

We are interested in "Facts About National Advertising." Write or call to give us further information.

Signed.....

LESS SMUGGLING NOW MACVEAGH REPORTS

Says Tourists Are Realizing the Bad Example They Set of Cheating the Government.

PANICS NOT RESPECTABLE

Aldrich's View That $300,000,000 Can Be Saved Yearly by the Government Is Called a Harmful Misconception.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A customs service free from "practical politics," businesslike methods in the daily transactions of the Government; a general abolition of red tape wherever it clogs the wheels of Government; currency reform, and an extension of the scope of National banking laws are among the recommendations contained in the annual report of Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary to the Treasury, presented to Congress to-day.

A review of the exposure of the sugar frauds on the customs leads the Secretary to dwell at some length on the "palpable vices of the system controlling importations by steamship passengers." Not only were actual tourists violating the law, he says, but the irregularities of the service on the passenger docks and the example set by those tourists had made the Atlantic steamships runways for professional smuggling. Mr. MacVeagh continues:

Cheating Government a Joke.

This whole situation had become demoralized and was deteriorating the entire customs service in New York and more or less everywhere else. Genuine passengers and professional smugglers under the guise of genuine passengers were not only smuggling by means of false declarations but they were bribing the officers. The situation was bad, both morally and as a business proposition, as it could possibly be. Cheating the Government, making false statements, and bribing officials was regarded as a joke. Meanwhile the notoriety of this corruption and its association with people holding good positions in the community did as much as any cause to produce the widespread dishonesty in dealing with the Government and the widespread corruption of the men upon whom the Government had to rely. Of all the persons found out in smuggling or undervaluation, tourists are the only ones who have sought to excuse themselves. The inevitable, however, is coming to pass. American travelers are more and more realizing the indefensibleness of smuggling—its rank dishonesty and its extremely bad example and influence—and they are conforming in increasing numbers both to the law and to their obligations as citizens.

The Secretary reports great improvements in this branch of the service. He says the Government is annually collecting from passengers at New York alone four times as much duties as before. A restraint has also been placed on passenger smuggling, including the breaking up of the sleeper trunk frauds, and there is now a higher morale throughout the customs service. While much remains to be done in exposing the appalling undervaluations of many import firms, Mr. MacVeagh regards the outlook as encouraging. He sees every prospect, not not only of clearing up and punishing smuggling and undervaluation, but of rehabilitating the entire customs service.

"Spoils" System Going.

The demoralization Mr. MacVeagh attributes largely to political and spoils influences, of which, he says, there has been a marked elimination in the rehabilitation process. He adds:

It would not be true by any means to say that these injurious influences have been entirely removed, but the situation has been greatly improved. The seriousness of the case has been recognized on all hands; and the chief political authorities have recognized the impossibility of putting this service where it belongs without the elimination of political influences from its management and operation. This decided progress at the Port of New York has influenced, more or less, the customs service at large—leading to the impression that the standards being established there would sooner or later have to prevail at all the other ports.

There has been this quite general recognition of a new epoch; and it has resulted in a closer and more exclusive interest on the part of the customs officials in the administration of their offices and a diminished interest in practical politics.

Fling at Aldrich.

As the economies of administration which have been effected in the Treasury department are reviewed, the Secretary pauses to take notice of a statement made by a United States Senator, that the business of the Government could be conducted with a saving of $300,000,000 a year. Secretary MacVeagh says:

The popular impression as to the extent of possible economies in the administration of the executive departments is singularly exaggerated, and this misconception is very harmful. When the public expects that the Government can save $300,000,000 a year such small, laborious savings as can be made in the executive departments hardly seem worth while. And it is astonishing that under such circumstances interest in these comparatively small savings can be maintained. These savings can only be disappointing to the public, who have such figures as $300,000,000 in mind, and they cannot receive any popular credit, for they can only seem to be small triflings with great things. And yet they can only be produced by laborious, painstaking, and persistent methods and devotion.

When it is the fact that the entire ordinary expenditures of the Government last year were less than $800,000,000, and when a great part of those expenditures is not reducible at all, as, for example, the interest on the debt, and the pensions, one can readily see that there probably is not very much more than $300,000,000 gross left on which to save $300,000,000. Now, to effect a saving of $300,000,000 when the whole expenditure amenable to any saving is $300,000,000 is, of course, not easy. I appeal to the sense of proportion of Congress and the American people, for it is very important to have these impressions corrected in order that there may be some encouragement given to those men scattered through the departments who want to bring about all the improvement possible.

Government Expenses.

The expenses of Government in the fiscal year 1912, for which this session of Congress is asked to appropriate, are estimated at $630,494,013.12. The estimated expenditures on the Panama Canal are given as $56,920,847.69, making a total of $687,414,860.81. The estimates, if carried out, represent net savings of about $18,000,000 in the executive departments, as compared with the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

While the Secretary's report estimates the total expenses of Government at $687,414,860, the estimates which have been transmitted to Congress ask for $748,414,861, a difference of $61,000,000. Congress is asked to appropriate this extra $61,000,000 to make the sinking fund law effective. It would be an appropriation to permit the Treasury to begin applying 1 per cent. a year to the discharge of the National debt. The law authorizing such a procedure has been a dead letter for some time, as Congress has never appropriated any money.

Receipts for 1912, Secretary MacVeagh estimates, will be $680,000,000, which would leave an ordinary surplus of about $50,000,000. If the Treasury should continue to pay for the Panama Canal out of the cash drawer, as at present, such a surplus would be turned to a deficit of $7,414,860.81.

Panics Not Respectable.

Secretary MacVeagh expresses the hope that the monetary question will come into Congress detached from sectional or political considerations.

Our system can fairly be called a panic-breeding system, whereas every other great national banking and currency system is panic preventing. As long as we continue under our present system we are liable to panics and the devastations of panics reach Republicans and Democrats and all parts of the country alike. Panics are no longer necessary and no longer respectable. It is for the Government to say whether we shall have panics in the future or not. It is a mere matter of choice.

We have no system of reserves; our banking system destroys them. It concentrates in New York what are pretended to be reserves and then forces the New York banks to lend and abolish them. Our system, instead of building up a reserve, destroys it as fast as it inclines to accumulate.

In connection with his criticism of the money system one of Secretary MacVeagh's most important recommendations concerns future issues of Panama bonds of which $290,000,000 were authorized by the tariff act. The Secretary renews the recommendations he made last year for legislation to tax the new bonds at 1½ per cent. if used by National banks for circulation, and intimates, as was announced in news dispatches a few days ago, that it might be more preferable to issue the new securities for investment purposes only at a rate of 3 per cent.

Bonds for Postal Depositors.

As a check against the use of the bonds as the basis for a further inflation of the National bank currency he suggests that a circulation tax of even 2 per cent. would have the effect of making them unprofitable for banks to use for such a purpose, and at the same time would make them attractive to investors without injuring the 2 per cent. bonds, of which more than $700,000,000 are outstanding. Another means of accomplishing the same end, the Secretary suggests, would be for Congress to authorize an issue of $50,000,000 or $100,000,000 of the bonds at 3 per cent. without the circulation privilege. Mr. MacVeagh further says:

A new factor has entered into the matter of the Panama Canal bonds since the passage of the postal savings bank bill. It is possible that these bonds may find a market through this new bank. Thirty per cent. of its total deposits may be invested in Government bonds, and in addition the depositors may turn their funds into such bonds. It is, therefore, within the possibilities that none of these new Panama bonds will ever reach the open market. While these new facts diminish the importance of the new Panama bonds to the open market, the correction of the circulation tax remains very desirable.

Wants Banks International.

If there is no prospect of immediate change in the monetary system, the Secretary thinks the American National banking system should be developed to perform an international function. There is a clear need of banking facilities in foreign countries where there is American commerce, he says:

"We shall never be a full-fledged commercial Nation," he says, "unless we have merchant ships of our own and foreign banks of our own. We should have banks at all ports that are important to our commerce."

The Treasury's relations with the business communities are unbusinesslike, artificial, and burdensome, the Secretary declares, and he recommends legislation to permit the payment of revenue to the Government by certified check, guarding the Government against loss.

Recommending a study of the classified system of employes, the Secretary declares that a civil service retirement is absolutely the requisite of a satisfactory system. The contributory system of retiring allowances the Secretary recommends as the only one which has a chance of adoption and as best for the men and women of the service. He urges their friends to concentrate upon that movement. A complete state of efficiency in the Government departments, he says, is impossible without some way of retiring clerks in a just and humane manner.

Secretary MacVeagh strongly recommends that all non-political offices be included in the classified service. Assistant Appraisers of Customs should be detached from politics for the efficiency of the service, he says. The Secretary pays a high tribute to the men of the Life Saving Service and urges some form of retirement for them.

HOME OF PRETTY ACTRESSES

Most Beautiful Ones from New England, Says Mary Shaw.

The most beautiful women on the stage come from New England, Mary Shaw told the Society of New England Women at its Whittier Day luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. It was a delicate subject to handle and she would not commit herself to making a list of them.

"If I should leave one beauty out!" she said, with exclamation marks, but she mentioned a few, beginning with the opera stage—Lillian Nordica, Emma Eames Story, and for the stage Maxine Elliott and the late Georgia Cayvan.

She told the women that they made up 85 per cent. of the audiences at the theatres, and if the plays put on were not the kind they liked, whether they went to see them out of curiosity or because they enjoyed them they supported them and it was their own fault. She told them how popular the New England play was and how much money was made in it.

"The New England play is always moral," she said. "No dramatist would ever dare to make it anything else. It makes more money than the improper play. Doesn't that demand a round of applause?" The women clapped.

"But I think we are all tired of the characters who are given as New England types—the woman with corkscrew curls in search of a husband, and the rattle-headed woman who is always away from her home gossiping. The actresses, even those who are not New England women, do not like those parts. They know, as every one must who makes a study of human nature, that they are not true. They have to dress them as caricatures and they are caricatures. They would rather have something that is less amusing and more truthful. We have yet to have the drama that will depict the subtle character of the New England woman."

BALLINGER AGAINST MONOPOLY IN LAND

Would Save Remnant of Public Domain from Misuse Without Discouraging Development.

711,986,409 ACRES REMAIN

Wants States to Share Burden of Conservation and Urges Leasing of Oil Lands—Leasing Difficult in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In his annual report, just made public, Secretary Ballinger of the Department of the Interior, devotes a large amount of space to public land problems. He recites the history of the public domain, giving statistics to show that there is now remaining unappropriated and unreserved 711,986,409 acres of public land in continental United States and Alaska, and says that the question now is of saving the remnant of the public lands from monopolization or misuse without abandoning the old policies of encouraging development.

Congress being the steward of the public domain, the movement to conserve the National resources in this National estate of lands—that is, to secure the wisest and most lasting benefit to the Nation in their use—was a matter with which Congress must deal.

Mr. Ballinger submits that the Federal Government should not undertake or assume the entire burden of the conservation of the natural resources of the States in which they are situated, for, he says, it has been demonstrated that the States are capable of taking care of these questions in a large measure, as was shown by the legislation effectuating these purposes in States like Massachusetts and Washington, at the extremities of our country.

The Secretary renews his recommendation that the Alaskan coal cases under investigation on charges of fraud or irregularities be transferred from the jurisdiction of the General Land Office to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Appeals in land cases from the decision of the Interior Department, he urges, should be made to the same tribunal.

Discussing the condition of the public land laws in Alaska, the Secretary says:

Even the most cursory examination of them, in view of local conditions of climate, of isolation of territory, except as to ocean transportation, its vast extent and lack of homogeneity, satisfies all practical men that they are crude and unsuited to the best interests of the Government. On the other hand, experiments at amendment have placed the ban on development so that progress is at a deadlock. Without domestic coal in Alaska, railroad construction and operation is prohibitive, and without both only the roughest pioneer development is possible.

The Secretary alludes to difficulties he has before pointed out, which would be encountered in the operation of a leasing system, and again calls attention to the importance of enacting legislation which would give the department an effective method of disposition of coal lands, especially in Alaska. He points out that in Alaska it is possible that a leasing system could be adapted to the country with efficiency and with less complication than in the States.

Mr. Ballinger declares himself in favor of a general leasing system of oil and gas-bearing lands, such a system as will promote legitimate development of this industry, prevent monopoly, and conserve one of the great natural resources of the country, and recommends that the Government adopt a liberal policy in opening the oil lands in California.

Referring to water power sites, of which, the report says, 1,450,000 acres have been withdrawn from the public domain, the Secretary submits that as the States own the waters in the streams and have police powers to supervise and control public utilities, it would seem a direct and effective method of control would be to trustee the power sites to the States in some such manner as proposed by a bill now pending in Congress.

Among other recommendations he urges an amendment to existing desert land laws limiting the maximum area which may be entered to 160 acres; that no railroad construction be allowed upon public lands without the Interior Department's approval, and that it be a criminal offense to hunt or kill game in National parks and reserves.

CRUISE HELD FOR EXTORTION

Son of ex-Police Captain Charged with Taking Graft from News Dealer.

Edward Cruise, a temporary clerk in the Bureau of Elections, who lives with his parents at 441 East Eighty-eighth Street, was locked up last night in the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, where his father, William Cruise, was formerly Captain. Young Cruise was charged with extortion. His arrest was brought about by Policeman John J. Phelan of Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick's office, and the complainant is David Barisch, a one-legged newspaper vender who has a stand at Eighty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, and lives with his wife and four small children at 229 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Cruise is charged with extorting $200 from Barisch, and the police say they found four fifty-dollar bills in his possession that had been previously marked "C. A."

Cruise was indignant over his arrest, the police say, and shouted that he wasn't going to be the "goat" when he was being searched in the station.

Barisch has had his news stand for several years, but his lease, which has to be renewed yearly, expired last Wednesday. Whenever he wanted his license renewed he has been in the habit, the police say, of seeing a person whose identity the police wouldn't disclose. Commissioner Fosdick's men say they expect to make a further arrest in the case, and, owing to Cruise's alleged declaration that he was not going to be the "goat," they say they hope he will tell all he knows.

LAW FOR BILLS OF LADING.

Recommendation in Taft's Message Unnecessary—Penalties Now Exist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—It develops that one of the recommendations in the President's message to Congress for new legislation at this session—that regarding fraudulent bills of lading—will not have to be acted upon for the reason that there is already legislation covering the matter.

There is a provision of the Inter-State commerce law which, under a recent ruling of the Commerce Commission, holds the menace of heavy fine or imprisonment over the head of the railroad agent who issues a bill of lading without having received the goods it calls for. That is the practice which has led to the chief difficulty with the foreign bankers in the matter of fraudulent cotton bills of lading.

Reports were received here to-night to the effect that New Orleans and other Southern cities were greatly stirred up over the recommendation of the President that railroads be required to guarantee their bills of lading and might be authorized to make an additional charge for that service, but in view of the facts in the case it appears that the Southern excitement is unnecessary.

Ever since the foreign bankers served notice that after Dec. 31 they would not receive American bills of lading without the guarantee of American banks the American bankers have been working earnestly to get such assistance from the Government as would help them out of the trouble. A committee of them called on President Taft some time ago and talked the matter over with him. Subsequently they conferred with Attorney General Wickersham, and it is understood that he drafted that portion of the message dealing with the question. It appears that the action of the Commerce Commission affecting the sitiation had not been called to the attention of either the President or the Attorney General.

Section 7 of the act creating a Commerce Court, which was passed at the last session of Congress, amended Section 1 of the Inter-State Commerce act by providing, among other things, that "it is hereby made the duty of all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act to establish, observe, and enforce just and reasonable * * * regulations and practices affecting classifications, rates or tariffs, the issuance, form, and substance of tickets, receipts, and bills of lading. * * *

URGE SHEPARD FOR SENATE.

Brooklyn Democrats Organize to Support Their Fellow-Townsman.

To further the cadidacy of Edward M. Shepard for United States Senator prominent Democrats in Brooklyn formed yesterday an organization which will have headquarters in the Johnston Building. David A. Boody, ex-Mayor of the old City of Brooklyn, is Chairman of the Shepard committee and ex-Controller Herman A. Metz Vice Chairman. Among the members are George Foster Peabody, Eugene E. Van Nest, Alexander E. Orr, George W. Wingate, Frederic W. Hinrichs, James Shevlin, and A. Augustus Healy.

Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy, when he learned of the new Shepard movement, merely smiled and said that he did not care to express an opinion.

It was learned from up-State Democrats yesterday that the friends of former Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, the strongest rival of Mr. Shepard, are very energetic up State, and that as a result of their activities a great number among the newly elected Democrtic members of the next Legislature are already pledged to Mr. Sheehan.

That Tammany Leader Murphy will be in a position to bless or blight any Senatorial boom that may develop from now until the time the successor of Mr. Depew is chosen may be taken for granted. It is known that Mr. Murphy, in common with most of the other prominent Tammanyites, has little use for Mr. Shepard. On the other hand, there are those who question whether Murphy will place his O. K. on the Sheehan candidacy.

A friend of Mr. Murphy said last night that the question of who shall be chosen had not come up for serious discussion among the leaders so far. Both Gov.-elect Dix and Mayor Gaynor are known to heartily favor the selection of Mr. Shepard.

COURT CHANDELIER FALLS.

Narrow Escape for Lawyers Beecher, McIntyre and Scofield in Queens.

Col. William F. Beecher, senior counsel for the Long Island Railroad, and Lawyers John F. McIntyre and George Scofield, narrowly escaped death or serious injury when a large electric chandelier weighing fully seventy-five pounds fell from the ceiling of the courtroom of Part I. in the Queens County Supreme Court building in Long Island City, shortly before the noon recess yesterday.

Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Scofield were associated in trying the case of Elizabeth Corkery, as administratrix, against the Long Island Railroad for $50,000 damages for the death of her husband, Michael F. Corkery, a former employe of the Topographical Bureau in Manhattan, who was killed by a train at Belmont Park station several years, and Col. Beecher was defending the action.

LEWIS GRAVE NOT OPENED.

No Hope of Finding in It the Man Wanted for the Trunk Murder.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 8.—Baffled in his investigation by the Rhode Island statutes, Lieut. James J. Kane of the New York police, who went to Foster to-day to open the grave of William H. Lewis to ascertain whether he was the man wanted in connection with the Callier trunk murder, returned to New York to-night.

Attorney General William B. Greenough, in an opinion to the Town Council of Foster, declared this afternoon that he could find nothing on the statute books which gave any one the right to grant a permit for the disinterment of the body under the circumstances. Lieut. Kane, accompanied by Inspector O'Malley of the local police, and reporters from New York, Boston, and Providence, went to Foster Centre this morning, and a special meeting of the Town Council was summoned to grant a permit.

Before proceeding, however, Town Clerk Gardner Howard asked the Attorney General concerning the legality of the action, and as the result of the reply no meeting was held.

WOMAN TRIES TO SAVE WOUNDED BURGLAR

Drags Him Three Blocks from House Where He Was Shot to a Doctor's Office.

SHE WAS HIS "LOOKOUT"

Woolen Merchant Fired at Intruder as He Climbed Into His House in Passaic—Burglar Likely to Die.

Theodore Talpey, a manufacturer of woolens, who was alone and ill in bed at his home, 108 Pennington Avenue, Passaic, last night, heard a repeated ringing at his doorbell, but did not leave his bed to answer it. A little later he heard the noise of some one fumbling at a window on the ground floor. Getting out of bed, he armed himself with his revolver, and crept downstairs. Just as he reached the door leading to the dining room he heard a noise of shattered glass, and a moment later saw the form of a man outlined in the window frame. He took aim and fired. The intruder fell back with a cry.

Mr. Talpey says that as he looked out, he saw the man running into the street, where a woman was awaiting him. The two disappeared before he could give an alarm.

Half an hour later, an Italian physician three blocks from the Talpey home, was called to his door by a young woman who was half dragging, half supporting a badly-injured man. The physician examined the man, and found he had a bullet in the right side of the head. The case seemed too serious to be treated outside of a hospital, and he telephoned to the police to call an ambulance.

Detective Sergeant Turner was at once dispatched to the house, and questioned the young woman. She said she was Jane Murray of 237 Grove Street, Jersey City, and that her companion, James Hanly, of the same address, had been walking with her half an hour ago.

Presently, she said, he left her for a moment, not saying where he was going. A few minutes later he returned, staggering towards her, with a bullet wound in his head. He could not explain how he had received it, she said.

Turner, after learning of the shooting at the Talpey home, arrested the woman as a suspicious person, and the Hanly removed to St. Mary's Hospital, a prisoner, charged with burglary. There it was said he could not live through the night.

With Capt. Larkins, Turner then went to the Grove Street house and made a thorough search of the room Hanly had occupied. He found several articles of jewelry, part of which he identified as having been stolen recently from houses in Passaic.

HEARST LEAVES BOY SCOUTS

Dewey and Levy Also—Organization's Methods to Go Before Authorities.

William Randolph Hearst, Admiral Dewey, and Congressman-elect Jefferson M. Levy have resigned from the American Boy Scout organization. Mr. Hearst, who was the President, in his letter to the Directors gives as his reason the methods of financing adopted in his absence. His letter, in part, reads:

I do not approve of the management or of the methods. I think a great deal of the funds has been raised through false representation and in other manners that I heartily disapprove of.

I have learned that a part of the moneys collected was collected through the improper use of my name among my personal friends and acquaintances, through false representation as to my personal desires or requests in the matter.

I know that Mr. John Drew for instance, had contributed $1,000 upon what was represented to be a personal request from me. I have never made any such request, and when Mr. John Drew found out that fact he ordered the bank to refuse payment to your treasurer on his check.

I have learned that your committee, or rather a controlling clique in your committee, without consulting me or even informing me, allowed a percentage of 40 per cent. to solicitors collecting funds.

Mr. Hearst concludes by saying he will lay the conduct of the organization before the Attorney General or the District Attorney. Mr. Levy gives the same reason as Mr. Hearst for his withdrawal, but Admiral Dewey's letter was purely formal.

4,000 AT TEMPLARS' BALL.

1,000 Sir Knights in Full Uniform—Columbian Commandery's Centenary.

More than 4,000 persons, including 1,000 Sir Knights in full Templar uniform, attended the reception and ball held last night at the Hotel Astor by Columbian Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, in commemoration of its one hundredth anniversary. Among the guests were William B. Melish of Cincinnati, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and Deputy Grand Master Arthur McArthur of Troy.

A special Knights Templar church service will be held by Columbian Commandery in connection with its anniversary celebration on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street. On Monday evening a dinner is to be served at the Hotel Astor.

Auto Fire Engine to be Tried Here.

The city is to try an automobile fire engine. It will be delivered to the Fire Department and placed in commission in one of the busy downtown districts some time in the latter part of January next. The engine will have a trial for two years, and if it proves a success, the department will be equipped with more of them. It will be gasoline propelled and steam pumping.

$75 FOR OPERA SEATS.

A Few for "The Girl of the Golden West" in Hands of Speculators.

The house being sold out for the first performance of "The Girl of the Golden West," to-morrow evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, a second performance at double the regular prices is announced for Saturday evening of next week. After that the opera will doubtless take its place in the repertoire and be given on the subscription nights.

A few seats for Saturday night have fallen into the hands of speculators, and these are being offered to would-be purchasers at prices ranging from $75 up. It is not probable that the announcement of a second performance will lower these rates, as many people who desire to hear the first performance have been unable to obtain seats.

CROWD AT OPERA REHEARSAL

Curtain Calls at Performance of "The Girl of the Golden West."

The general rehearsal of "The Girl of the Golden West" yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Opera House betook of the nature of a "repetition generale" in Paris. When a new opera is produced in that city the leading journalists, playwrights, actors, singers, and composers are bidden to hear it before the first performance.

The first floor of the Metropolitan Opera House was completely filled with such an audience yesterday, an audience which included most of the singers of the Metropolitan Opera House who are not in the production, and a great many of the actors and actresses who are in town.

Among these was Miss Blanche Bates, who originally played the title part of Belasco's drama. Mme. Fremstad was there, and Mme. Nordica. Many of the regular box holders took their accustomed places at 10:30 in the morning to hear the rehearsal which was given exactly as if it were the first performance, without a break.

After the first act the principals were called out many times, and finally Mr. Puccini appeared with them, and later Mr. Belasco. The appearance of Mr. Puccini alone was the signal for shouts of "bravo." After the second act there were more curtain calls than after the first.

Mr. Toscanini received his round of applause when he appeared in the orchestra pit at the beginning of the third act.

Jury for American Opera Contest.

It was announced last night at the Metropolitan Opera House that the jury which would judge the American operas which have been submitted in the prize competition there would be composed of Walter Damrosch, Alfred Hertz, Charles M. Loeffler, and George W. Chadwick. A large number of works is said to have been submitted. The jury will decide which is worthy of the prize and performance at the Metropolitan.

Ball for the Daughters of Jacob Home.

The Young Folks' League of the Home of the Daughters of Jacob will hold their second annual ball at the Leslie Rooms, 260 West Eighty-third Street, to-morrow night. The younger league has done excellent auxiliary work for this home for aged and infirm Hebrews, and the announcement of the ball is coupled with an appeal for funds for the continuance of its effort.

WIDER NOT ALONE IN RUSSO BANK THEFTS

Ex-Cashier Has Made a Statement, in Which an Accomplice Is Said to Have Been Named.

TRACE MISSING $240,000

Banker Belling Fails to Get Bail Reduced and Is Returned to Tombs—Teller Arnold Has No Lawyer.

Erwin J. Wider, former cashier of the Russo-Chinese Bank, who stole $680,000 from that institution, appeared before District Attorney Whitman yesterday and made a statement, implicating another man and accounting for the $240,000 which up to that time had not been traced.

Wider has been in the Tombs since July 29 and has pleaded guilty to five indictments which account for $440,000 of the money. He has always insisted that he alone was responsible for the theft of $680,000, and has repeatedly asked to be sentenced.

Three week's ago Wider's attorney, Leon D. Ginsberg, appeared before Judge O'Sullivan in General Sessions and asked that his client be sentenced, but the Judge refused to grant Mr. Ginsberg's request, saying that he would not sentence Wider until all the money had been accounted for. Mr. Ginsberg then said that his client would withdraw his plea of guilty and stand trial. Several dates were then set for the hearing of the motion, but for some reason the case had been put off until yesterday.

A week after Mr. Ginsberg appeared before Judge O'Sullivan the Judge received a notice from Wider saying that Ginsberg was no longer his counsel, as he had retained James W. Osborne. Mr. Osborne notified the District Attorney yesterday that Wider wished to make a statement, and the former cashier was then brought from the Tombs, and, accompanied by two court officers and his attorney, went to District Attorney Whitman's office. The District Attorney said he could not reveal the exact nature of Wider's statement, because he had not seen it.

Two other cases of bankers who are in the Tombs, charged with stealing money from their respective banks, were also heard yesterday. The first was that of Charles A. Belling, the Third Vice President of the Bronx National Bank, who stole between $35,000 and $40,000 from other banks by selling forged securities. He appeared before Judge Crain, in General Sessions, and asked that his bail be reduced from $20,000 to $10,000.

Belling said that he was ill and that his wife was also sick and needed attention. Judge Crain refused to reduce the bond, and Belling was taken back to the Tombs.

Cornwall A. Arnold, former paying teller of the Hudson Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, who is charged with stealing $1,485, was arraigned for pleading and was unaccompanied by counsel. He was indicted Wednesday by the Grand Jury for grand larceny. When taken before Judge Crain, Arnold said that he did not know whether to plead guilty or not guilty. The court advised him to get a lawyer.

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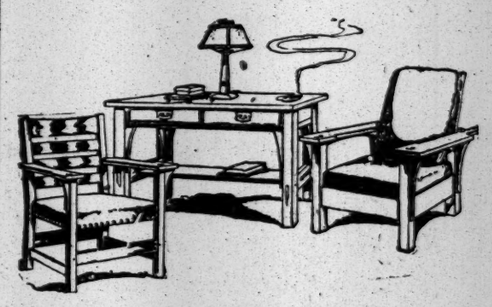
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THEATRE FOLK TELL THEIR MARITAL WOES

Latham, Manager for Dillingham, Left His Wife Because She Hated America.

TALK OF A PRIMA DONNA

Whom Her Husband Escorted to Germany Instead of Coming Home, She Complains—Gets Alimony.

Supreme Court Justice Seabury decided yesterday that Frederick G. Latham, manager for C. W. Dillingham, the theatrical producer, must pay $60 a week alimony and a counsel fee of $350 in the suit for separation brought against him by his wife, Constance Cynthia Beaufoy Latham, an Englishwoman, who has played in many theatrical companies both here and in England.

She protests that she is destitute, and that while she had been forced to the hypothecation of her jeyels, her husband has been living in luxury at a West Forty-sixth Street apartment house with a woman known as Mrs. Latham, whom Mrs. Constance Latham explains she does not even know. Her papers also make reference to "a certain prima donna," whose name does not appear in any of the affidavits.

The Lathams were married in London in 1895, and they have one daughter, Cynthia, who is 13. During part of their married life husband and wife have lived on opposite sides of the Atlantic, but they differ as to the reason for that. Mrs. Latham complains that when her husband did come to Europe in 1907, although he had not seen their child for four years, he delayed his visit to her until he had taken a "certain prima donna" through Europe to her home in Germany.

At allusions to the prima donna Mr. Latham rebels, declaring that the woman referred to was one of the most important stars under his employer's management. He complains that his wife seeks to have the court draw "sinister inferences" from his associations with "a certain prima donna," although in those associations there was nothing improper in word or deed.

In 1907, he explains, the singer was taken ill and Mr. Dillingham asked him to escort her to her home in Europe, and that the passage was made in the company of a nurse, two maids, and two traveling companions. The prima donna suffered a relapse in Paris, and he was obliged to continue with her all the way to Frankfort.

Latham includes in his answer a letter he wrote in 1908 to Abraham H. Hummel, the lawyer, since disbarred, in answer to one of his on the subject of Mrs. Latham. In this he declares that for years he had endeavored to support two homes, and that his wife hates America and everything pertaining to it.

"This hatred has caused her to lose sight of her marital duties," he asserted.

He assured the lawyer that she married him only because she thought it would be a good thing for her artistic success, an ambition in which he says she has signally failed." He speaks of her wounded pride, and suggests that the smart of this wound causes her to look on me less as a husband than as a machine to provide the wherewithal."

Mr. Dillingham has his say in the case. He supports Latham's contention that his wife could not bear America. She told so in his presence, Mr. Dillingham asserts, and declared that she would not live here if her husband had a palace for her.

These charges of disrespect for the country, in whose courts she is suing, is met by Mrs. Latham with the retort that they are baseless, and she expresses her fear that the manager has confounded her with "the Mrs. Latham" with whom the defendant is residing. She is now staying at the Martha Washington Hotel, and contends that her husband neither denies his ability to support her nor that he is living with another woman while she is in want.

Latham's salary under Dillingham is $75 a week, to which must be added a percentage in the profits of "The Echo," rarely amounting to more than $50 a week. He has managed in his day the Metropolitan Opera House, and conducted the tour of Bernhardt and Coquelin in 1900.

Among her own theatrical associations Mrs. Latham makes reference to engagements with the younger Irving, Sir Charles Wyndham and Julia Marlowe, in whose company she played in America before the actress joined fortune with Mr. Sothern.

FORECLOSE LIBERTY TOWER.

Harold Goodwin Brings Suit on a Second Mortgage for $400,000.

Harold Goodwin began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Liberty-Nassau Building Company to foreclose a second mortgage of $400,000 on the Liberty Tower property, at Liberty and Nassau Streets. The mortgage was delivered to the Bryant Building Company and assigned to the plaintiff.

According to his contentions, there is a first mortgage of $1,300,000 and a condition that should there be a default in the payments the amount of the second mortgage can be demanded in full, though not collectible until after thirty days.

The amount of the suit, including interest and taxes, is $466,027. S. Sidney Smith, as trustee of the mortgage, is made a party in the action.

$2,500 FOR NIGHT IN CELL.

Lawyer Recovers Damages Against Inspector Titus and Assistant Sleuths.

For seizing George A. Stearns, a lawyer of 150 Nassau Street, to whom they saw a prisoner pass a document just after they had arrested him, and then locking the lawyer up overnight instead of taking him "forthwith" before a Magistrate, Inspector Titus and Detectives Graby and Oppenheim will have to pay damages in the sum of $2,500.

The verdict, announced yesterday, was returned upon instructions from Justice Goff to the jury, pursuant to a decision of the Court of Appeals remanding the case back for retrial. A former decision in the lower court, supported by an opinion from the Appellate Division, was in favor of the policemen. Corporation Counsel Britt, who represented the city in the matter, stated last night that the policemen will have to pay the fine out of their own pockets.

The matter first got into the courts eight years ago, after a raid upon Stearns's law office in Nassau Street. Detectives Graby and Oppenheim were trailing a lawyer named Sayles, suspected of defrauding his clients, and saw him enter Stearns's law office. They decided that that would be a good place to arrest Sayles, and rushed into the office. Sayles passed a document from an inside pocket to Mr. Stearns, and the latter refused to give it up or to allow it to be taken by force, so the detectives took Stearns to Police Headquarters, and locked him up overnight.

Magistrate Cornell next morning decided that the lawyer had a perfect right to receive a document from a client, and that it was his duty to protect it against seizure by the police or any one else. He congratulated Stearns for performing his duty, and dismissed the policemen's complaint. Stearns brought a civil suit for damages, and carried it to the Court of Appeals.

Corporation Counsel Britt said that, according to the decision, the police custom of taking men to station houses, which is as old as the force itself, is illegal, and that any prisoner not charged with a felony, who finds himself locked up before seeing a Magistrate, may have grounds for an action.

IMMIGRANT WHO FELL ILL.

Because She Went to a Hospital She Is Now Threatened with Deportation.

Frida Hochrath, an eighteen-year-old Galician girl, who came to this country five months ago and had worked since in a belt factory, suffered severe pains in her feet from prolonged standing in the shop and was urged by friends to go to Bellevue Hospital for a few days' treatment. She was transferred to the City Hospital on Ward's Island, where she was cured in a few days. Then, when she asked to be let out, she was told that she could not leave the island; that by applying for free treatment she had become a "public charge," and that a warrant for her deportation as such had been applied for at Washington.

The girl, who had been betrothed to a young townsman of hers in this city, for whose sake she had left her home, sent a frantic appeal to him and to her relatives to come to her assistance. The young man, Israel Lilien of 355 East Seventy-second Street, and two of the girl's cousins, Mrs. Sarah Friedberg of 530 East Sixth Street, and Mrs. Anna Velda of 25 East 114th Street, hastened to the hospital and each offered to pay her maintenance and to reimburse the State for the free treatment already given her. But they were turned away with the statement that the case now rested with the authorities at Washington.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society has been appealed to, and is petitioning the immigration authorities to withhold the warrant of deportation.

COMMENDS ESSAY CONTEST.

Jersey City School Principal Pleased with The Times's Medals.

Upon being informed yesterday afternoon that THE NEW YORK TIMES's representatives had arrived with the medals for the winners in his school in the Bergen Village essay competition, Principal Henry B. Howell assembled all the grammar classes in School 27 on the Boulevard, Jersey City Heights, to participate in the presentation ceremonies. Mr. Howell complimented THE TIMES upon the method it had adopted in the delivery of the medals and certificates. He said that THE TIMES had not sent a bundle out by mail or express to be scattered through the classrooms, but had gone to the pains of sending its own representative to each of the schools in the city, to deliver the awards direct from its hands to those of the winners.

"And it is to be as highly complimented," Mr. Howell said, "for its scheme of presentation as for the competition itself."

Miss Bessie G. Chambers led the 600 pupils in song, to Miss Hannah Keanes's piano accompaniment, and Col. Molony, on behalf of THE TIMES, placed the sixty medals and certificates in the hands of the pupils as he summoned them to the platform to receive them. School work was suspended during all the afternoon session to permit the exercises to proceed.

Miss Evelyn F. Hardy had received THE TIMES's emissaries in the morning at her school, in Dwight Street, in the Bergen section of the city, and entertained them handsomely with song and class exercises.

Pleasant Evening for Paper Men.

The New York Paper Dealers got together in the Hotel Astor's Belvidere last night, as has been their custom for the last five year, and talked about everything under the sun except paper. There were good things to eat and drink, and a vaudeville show to top it all off. Each man was his own toastmaster, and no one was obliged to listen to the speeches if he didn't care to. There were no invited guests and no visible evidences of formality.

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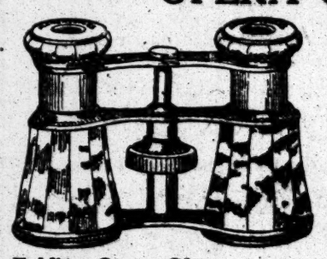

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GIMBELS

Travel Center of New York

Yesterday a magician held his wand over the store, and it newly bloomed into double Christmas brightness. Visitors will marvel, for never before has New York seen such a holiday store as this.

Think of MORE THAN A MILE OF SHOW CASES on the Aisles of the Main Floor Alone

And a walk along that mile of aisles will remind those who have been in Paris of their walk from the Place Vendome, through the Rue de la Paix, down the Avenue de l'Opera and up the Rue Rivoli.

Not only are Gimbel stocks rich with foreign and American gift-things, of most tempting and artistic character, but everything is displayed, in brilliantly lighted cases, and aisles are wide, so that there is comfort as well as delight in Gimbel sight-seeing. One gentleman said, the other day: "If any of my out-of-town friends asks me what is the most interesting thing to see in New York City, I will be compelled to tell him that the ONE THING HE MUST NOT MISS is the New GIMBEL STORE. There is nothing like it anywhere." We invite you to see if his judgment was good.

That Overcoat Today at GIMBELS

Consult your ease and anticipate the "maddening throng" of Christmas shoppers that will fill the store tomorrow.

Consult your desire to select "this time" the fabric you want in the style you want and find the answer in the Gimbel men's store—fourth floor—front, daylight.

Here in Gimbel overcoats and suits the best products from the best master-tailors are assembled unto their broadest extent.

Gimbel Winter Overcoats $15 to $60

for men and young men—dress styles, box coats, storm coats with two and three-way convertible collars and many fabrics exclusively Gimbels.

New Gimbel Winter Suits $15 to $45

for men and young men—conservative and professional styles. English frocks, plain sacks, English rolls, and effects for "the younger element." Many very new fabric and pattern effects.

And in every group those who analyze the elements of real clothing worth as it concerns fabric-quality, tailoring-excellence and shape-permanency will find this evidenced to a satisfying degree.

Youths' Overcoats

Sizes 16 to 20 years, $12

Coats which the Gimbel store can recommend as giving the fullest fabric and tailoring value for the price.

All-wool overcoatings—plain or novelty effects. Made with two-way convertible collars and in a wide fabric-variety.

Boys' Clothing and these Winter Overcoats

With the new two-way convertible collars, a great variety of new fabrics in mixtures and plain effects. $7.50, $8.50 and up to $16.50.

Boys' Russian overcoats, and reefers for the lads, 2½ years. Many new novelties and warm chinchillas. $5 to $15.

Suits for these Youngsters—about as many different good fabric effects as one can find assembled in one place. $5 to $16.

Boys' all wool chinchilla cloth Russian overcoats and reefers, navy blue and gray, wool-lined in sizes 2½ to 12 years. $5.

Boys' suits of all-wool fabrics with two pairs of knickerbocker trousers, gray and brown mixtures. 7 to 17 years. $5

Fourth Floor

And the Subway Clothing Store takes a hand in matters economical, thusly:

Strictly all-wool, certified, Overcoats and Suits for Men, $10

In a variety of fabric-patterns that parallels the stock of the usual clothing store carrying nothing but clothing. And new effects coming every day—

Not only all-wool always, but a carefulness in tailoring detail that brings the Gimbel $10 clothing far above the standard such a price would indicate—hand-sewed button-holes for one thing, serge linings for another.

Men's new winter suits in gray and brown mixtures and plain blue serge.

Men's box overcoats in a variety of plain effects and fancy mixtures and many storm coats with the two-way convertible collars. And all sizes always in the Gimbel $10 suits and overcoats from 33 to 50 chest measure.

Boys' Suits in the Subway Store at $2

Russian suits, 2 1-2 to 5-year sizes, sailor blouse suits, 4 to 8-year sizes, plain double-breasted suits, 8 to 17-year sizes, pleated Norfolk suits, 7 to 15-year sizes.

Boys' blue serge suits in both Norfolk and double-breasted styles; strictly all-wool, fast-color, winter weight fabrics; "knickers" lined throughout, $3.95.

Boys' two-way collar overcoats of winter mixtures, in sizes 8 to 17-years, $3.95.

Subway Store, Balcony

By those who know general fur conditions, Gimbels is credited with disposing of more fine furs since September 26th, than any other retail establishment in America—which has brought many offers to us for

Advantageous Purchases of Furs

of the Finest Qualities and Most Demanded Kinds.

From such a cause the results evidenced by this Gimbel Occasion in Furs bear prompt investigation. We are offering luxurious full-length and three-quarter length fur coats—of Persian Lamb, broadtail, mink, sable, seal, fox, marmot, pony and caracul.

Beautiful fur sets and separate pieces Russian lamb, mink, sable, raccoon, fox, opossum, lynx.

Coats From $49.50 to $1,950
Separate Pieces From $5 to $50

Being at least a third under the usual trade valuations. Third Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY SIXTH AVENUE NEW YORK THIRTY-SECOND ST. THIRTY-THIRD ST.

"THE AVIATOR" AN UP-TO-DATE FARCE

New Piece by James Montgomery Has Amusing Situations and Many Good Lines.

MR. EDDINGER DELIGHTFUL

Laughter Punctuated by the Thrill of a Sure-Enough Aeroplane Rising Into Space.

THE AVIATOR, a farcial comedy in four acts, by James Montgomery. Astor Theatre.

Robert Street	Wallace Eddinger
James Brooks	Robert Conness
Hopkinson Brown	Jack Devereaux
J. H. Douglas	Frank Currier
Mons. Gaillard	Frederick Paulding
John Gordon	Samuel Reed
Sam Robinson	Edward Begley
Joe Hurley	Ford Penimore
Louis	William P. Connery
No. 1	Cantor Brown
No. 8	Richard Webster
No. 4	William Offerman
Miss Grace Douglas	Christine Norman
Mrs. J. H. Douglas	Emily Lytton
Miss Madelne Riley	Oza Waldrop
Miss Blair	Edythe Thorne
Miss Henderson	Nan Davis
Miss Zonne	Irene Warfield

No expedient to laughter in farce has been more employed than the one involving a naturally timid man in an enterprise of some danger, with an added incentive to heroism inspired by the girl he loves and who has faith in his good intentions. It is this expedient, with the latest up-to-date application, that is employed in Mr. James Montgomery's new piece, "The Aviator," which brought no end of hearty laughter at the Astor last night. And it is perhaps one of the best qualities of the farce that the interest increases from the beginning to the end, the last act being decidedly the best of the four, chiefly because the matter it contains is rather fresher in conception than much that has preceded it.

From the beginning, however, Mr. Montgomery has handled his rather obvious plot with a fine sense of its humorous possibilities, and, besides evolving some very funny situations, he has punctuated the dialogue with an abundance of humorous lines, generally natural to the characters and the circumstances. The total result, then, is an uncommonly good little play of its kind, which is pretty certain to keep the average auditor in good humor through its four acts, and in the monoplane racing finish at the end of the third act will provide him with a kind of thrill.

Here for the first time, we are told, a real live Blériot monoplane—the first ever imported into theatrical captivity—is exhibited, and to all intents and purposes carries the unwilling young aviator over the heads of the assembled crowd, most of whose members have either a sentimental or fiancial interest in the result. Previous to this, however, there has been much speculation as to whether the flight would be made, the hero of the occasion being himself in mortal terror and quite ready to avail himself of any plausible excuse for calling the affair off. For, you see, he knows nothing about aviation, having merely written a novel in which the hero takes a flight in an airship, and which flight, through a combination of unfortunate circumstances and the ambitions of a bungling friend, has been regarded as descriptive of his own personal experience.

The young men are at a Summer hotel, and the author quickly finds himself the centre of admiring groups of people, for whom he must repeatedly relate his experiences, the manager of the resort ultimately finding his presence a good advertisement, and insisting that he be the hotel's guest for a period of his stay. All of which is very nice until a fiery French aviator with two racing planes arrives on the scene. Whereupon, before he knows it, the young man finds himself entered in a race, and no matter how he tries cannot get out of it without confessing himself an impostor. This for various reasons he will not do, but hope comes to him in a plan arranged by his friends to have a mechanician from a neighboring town go up in the aeroplane with him.

The arrival of this person brings the laughing end of the first act, and shattered hopes. For when the mechanician waddles on he is seen to be a person of some two hundred or more pounds in weight.

The second act details a veriety of amusing experiences, including a very funny scene in which the amateur aviator takes a lesson in flying, the machine being represented by a pile of chairs, with his hat as part of the steering apparatus, and two of his friends standing with arms extended to represent the planes. One of the funniest moments in the play occurs when he reads the law of gravity by Sir Isaac Newton, his subsequent experiments with the matches with which he lights his cigarettes, and which invariably come sailing down after he has tossed them in the air, bringing deplorably unhappy thoughts. In opposition to this he does get some satisfaction from the contemplation of toy balloons, which the girls of the hotel, in mistaken kindness, have brought to his room, as part of the decoration for a surprise party. Eventually, as has been said, the flight is made, and the final act is largely given over to the excitement in the hotel at receipt of various telegrams announcing the passing of the aeroplane over distant points.

The interest here is legitimately and cleverly worked up, the humorous lines following each other with quick succession, and the ultimate happy ending being temporarily obscured by alarming news. Incidentally, of course, there is the fragment of a love story, which terminates properly when the young aviator, dazed at his own success, returns to receive congratulations.

In the central rôle, Mr. Wallace Eddinger, a comedian with a definite sense of humor and the means to show it, and dexterous ease in getting all the value from good lines, easily secures and maintains the interest and sympathy of the audience. His chief asset in this play is a sort of artlessness and seeming incapacity which makes his plight seem serious for the time. He is especially funny in his scene with the chairs, and yet, at the final moment of the mock flight, so honestly does he play it that there is something of the same sort of gasp that comes with the actual ascent of the monoplane. Possibly his very best moment is at the end in an exposition of almost infantile astonishment at the happy culmination of his trials.

Next to him the best opportunities come to Edward Begley, the one actor in the world who does not need "a fat part," since his own avoirdupois is an asset. Mr. Begley is the kind-hearted mechanician who helps the young fellow out of his trouble in opposition to Mr. Frederick Paulding, who, as the rival in both the affair of the aeroplane and of the heart, gives an excellent characterization, and succeeds in making himself properly disagreeable at every opportunity. No particular merits are elsewhere disclosed, though the cast in most cases is competent enough.

"OLD HEIDELBERG" REVIVAL.

New Theatre Production on Dec. 19 with Frank Gillmore as the Prince.

Announcement was made by the New Theatre yesterday of the intended revival of "Old Heidelberg" at that house, beginning Dec. 19. As has been published already, Frank Gillmore will play the Prince; Jessie Busley, Kathie, the innkeeper's daughter, and Louis Calvert, Dr. Jutter. Other rôles will be taken by E. M. Holland, Albert Bruning, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Ben Johnson, Pedro de Cordoba, Mrs. Sol Smith and Helen Reimer. A translation from the original text will be used.

"Old Heidelberg" received its first performance in America at the Irving Place Theatre in 1902, with John Feistel as Karl. The first American actor to play the part was Aubrey Boucicault, and later Richard Mansfield essayed the rôle. [illegible] Alexander played it in Eng-

"SALOME" A HIT IN LONDON.

Aino Ackte in Title Role and Clarence Whitehill as Prophet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Strauss's "Salome" was given to-night for the first time in London at Covent Garden by the Beecham opera company. Aino Ackte sang the title rôle and danced the seven veils. The American baritone, Clarence Whitehill, sang the prophet's part superbly. Instead of the head of the prophet it was blood that was presented to Salome on a charger.

A packed audience gave the opera tremendous applause, recalling the principals nearly a score of times.

ANNIE RUSSELL IN NEW PLAY.

Acts in "The Imposter," Dealing with a Starving Girl's Adventures.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 8.—Annie Russell was seen here to-night in the first performance of Charles Frohman's English play, "The Imposter." The story deals with the adventures of Mary Fenton, whom Charles Owen, a young married man of means staying at the Savoy Hotel in London, finds starving outside the hotel. Owen offers to help her. He takes her to his apartment in the hotel and gives her food. Bit by bit she tells her story, which affects his sympathy, and he pities her.

That develops into something he mistakes for affection. The girl refused his advances, and is about to rush out of the hotel, when Mrs. Fowler, a close friend of Owen, enters. The save appearances Owen introduces Mary Fenton as Miss McKerron, his wife's sister. Mrs. Fowler leaves and Mary rushes out, but in her haste she leaves her purse and has to return for it. She regains it just as Mrs. Fowler returns with Mr. and Mrs. Walford and their son. They compel her to go with them to their home.

She is still there when Owen returns from a business trip to Paris, and he denounces her as an impostor to young Walford. There is talk of turning her over to the police when Mrs. Fowler enters. Then everybody has to recognize her again as Miss McKerron. The play ends with the confounding of the hypocritical Walfords and Owens and salvation of Mary Fenton.

FREDERIC THOMPSON'S PLANS

Mabel Taliaferro in New Play—"The Flyers" and "The Desert."

Frederic Thompson made an announcement of his plans for the Winter yesterday, and took occasion to deny rumors that he was to retire from the theatrical business and devote his time to aviation. Instead, he will make more than his usual number of productions this year, beginning immediately after the holidays.

One of the most important of his plans is the return to the stage of Mabel Taliaferro, whom, he says, had decided not to act at all this season. She will appear in a new play by F. W. Hall, who is an author new to the stage. Miss Taliaferro's rôle in this will be that of a modern Cinderella, about whom the story is woven.

Another play announced for early production is "The Flyers," a comedy by George Barr McCutcheon, and another is a drama of Mr. Thompson's own writing, called "The Desert." This will deal with the Southwest, with which territory Mr. Thompson has a first-hand knowledge. In addition to these, he has a new play by J. Hartley Manners and a new drama by Porter Emerson Browne, which are to be put on early in the Spring. New thrillers for Luna Park are also occupying some of his attention, he says. His interests in the field of aviation are centred in the Thompson-Lovelace Aeroplane and Motor Works, in which he is a partner.

"Chantecler" in New York on Jan. 16.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 8.—Jan. 16 at the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York, is the date for the first performance of Rostand's "Chantecler" in English, with Miss Maude Adams in the title rôle. Charles Frohman made the announcement to-day, after having conferred with Miss Adams, for which purpose he had made his first visit to Toronto in sixteen years. Mr. Frohman also said he and Miss Adams had completed the cast for the Rostand play. Mr. Frohman brought models of the four sets of the play to Miss Adams.

Mme. Maria Cuellar's Piano Recital.

Mme. Maria Cuéllar gave a piano recital in Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon before an audience so small that it was easy to count the number of people there. She played a sonata by Beethoven, Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso," four Chopin numbers, Liszt's second Polonaise, an "Arabesque" of Debussy, Albeniz's "Triana," from his suite, "Iberia"; Grieg's "To the Spring," and an Etude of Saint-Saëns. Extended comment on Mme. Cuéllar's playing does not seem to be necessary, but it may be remarked that she has not reached the stage where she can interest an audince of music lovers in this town.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Ruth St. Denis, who will begin a series of matinee performance at the New Amsterdam Theatre next Monday, will give a full dress rehearsal Sunday at this theatre. Her ofering this season will be dances expressive of ancient Exypt.

The first performance of "The Great Name," in which Henry W. Savage is to star Henry Kolker, will be given at Hartford, Conn., on Dec. 26. Abra Blodget, who has been Mr. Savage's general press representative, will have charge of Mr. Kolker's tour.

The Shuberts have arranged with George Broadhurst to make the adaptation of "Who Owns Helen?" a farce, by Eberhard Buchner, for production during the present theatrical season.

Liebler & Co. announced yesterday that Louis N. Parker's play, "Pomander Walk," will be given at Montreal next Monday night, and after a week at the Princess Theatre there, will come to Wallack's, succeeding May Irwin in "Getting a Polish." Edward Milton Royle's new play, "The Silent Call," will also be presented by this firm, with Dustin Farnum in the principal rôle and George Fawcett in an important part.

PLAY OF POETIC AND SPIRITUAL BEAUTY

Mme. Bernhardt Triumphs in "La Samaritaine," Seen Here for First Time.

CHRIST SHOWN ON THE SCENE

Beautiful Theme Exquisitely Handled by the Poet and Reverently Acted.

Bernhardt presented Rostand's play of Christ and the Woman of Samaria, "La Samaritaine," yesterday afternoon, for the first time in New York. Calling the presentation a play, however, seems a misnomer. The performance was rather a lovely panorama of Biblical scenes, an epitome of Christ's teachings in the form of moving tableaux, reverently written in an exquisite vein, and reverently acted. The character of Jesus appeared and spoke; the people listened; the Samaritan woman was convinced and convinced others; the audience sat silently listening and understanding. It was a combined triumph of the poet and the artist.

"La Samaritaine" has been given in Paris as a sort of religious festival. It is one of the few plays that have been presented there during Holy Week, and it has come to be expected at that period of the year. It was performed first in 1897, and then, as now, the time selected for its production was the week preceding Easter.

Embodying though it does the principal ethical teachings of Christ the stage representation lacks nothing in human appeal, and the characters have the semblance of reality separated from the idea of the theme. Besides, there is a really dramatic interest in the unfolding of the panorama; a sequence of events that approaches something like a climax, although there is no "plot" in the ordinary sense an dno actual physical story to be told.

The curtain rises on a dark stage, where the spirits of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob have met at the edge of Jacob's well. They prophesy the evenis that are to come, great matters for the world, and the advent of a second Moses. The scene clears, and as the spirits vanish men of the Samaritans arrive to discuss their grievances against the Jews and the Romans. In sight of their ruined temple they argue over means of revolt against those in power, and how they may regain their position. The promised Messiah is suggested as a savior, but his name arouses more dispute, and during the argument Jesus himself appears with his disciples and asks if he is in Sychar, the Samaritah city. Too busy with their affairs to be mannerly the Samaritans tell him to go his way.

Jesus and the disciples come down to the edge of the well. Peter, James, and Andrew, filled with prejudice against the Samaritans, try to persuade their leader against passing through the city where they will be insulted as Jews. Jesus then expounds to them the doctrine of universal love, and tells them the parable of the Good Samaritan. The disciples finally leave him alone beside the well while they go to the city to buy food.

Then the woman comes. She is Photine, who has had six lovers, and is an outcast among her own people. Singing, she comes to the well and draws a pitcher of water. Jesus asks her for a drink and she refuses it, recognizing him as a Jew. He offers hor in exchange the "water of life," and continues, "He who drinks of the water of the well will thirst anew, but he who drinks of the water which I will give him shall never thirst." When he explains to her what he means she is convinced and falls on her knees, and learns how she may become his mouthpiece among her people.

The second act takes place in the Samaritan city of Sychar. Photine appears, disheveled and breathless from running, to tell of what she has learned. The people disbelieve her at first and think her mad. Then her words, coming from one who cannot even read, begin to convince them that she is inspired, and one after another they come to her side. She gathers the crowd around her, and meeting argument with argument she finally convinces the entire city, and they all follow her out to greet the Messiah she has found.

In the last act the figure of Jesus again appears. He teaches his disciples further of the principles of his faith, and points out that although the corn in the fields will require four months for germination the harvest is already ripe. Hardly has he spoken when Photine appears, followed by the Samaritans. Jesus talks to them and shows them miracles, and Photine speaks in inspired parables. Then, at the end, the woman sums up the secret of the faith—that God is within all of them—and recites simply the Lord's Prayer, to which the people respond "Amen."

Mme. Bernhardt said in an interview recently that this play affected her more strongly than any other in her répertoire. She felt the stress of it more, and found herself carrying the character beyond the edge of the stage. It impressed her audience yesterday. Her transition from the careless courtesan of the earlier scenes to the ecstatically inspired preacher of the later seemed to lend a glow to her features and new powers to her voice. She carried her hearers into something of the same exhaltation of the character and made them appreciate, if but for a moment, the feelings that must have possessed the Samaritans at the exhortations of Photine.

The Christ was reverently represented by M. Maxudian, whose excellent voice stood him to much advantage in reading the lines of this character. His recital of the parable of the Good Samaritan, for example, was given in the simplest narrative way, as if the speaker were inventing the story as he went along and making it as plain as possible for his poorly educated listeners. The other rôles were all played in the same spirit, and the staging was always impressive. The effect of transparent darkness and the approach of dawn in the first act, and the warm light of the city market place in the second were particularly well done. And the final moments with Mme. Bernhardt reading the Lord's Prayer in an exquisitely simple fashion while the surrounding multitude reverently bowed and sank to their knees made an impression not soon to be forgotten.

Last night "Le Procès de Jeanne d'Arc" was repeated.

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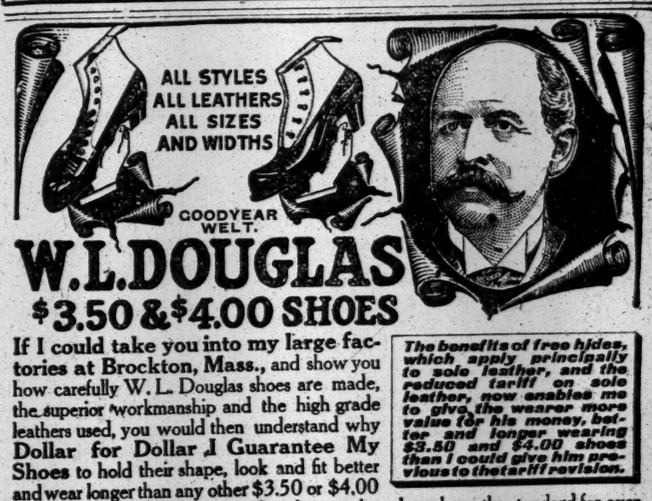

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W. L. Douglas, President, W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.

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755 Broadway.	1452 Third Avenue.	663 Eighth Avenue	1007 Broadway.
853 Broadway.	2202 Third Avenue.	250 West 125th St.	1267 Broadway.
1349 Broadway.	2779 Third Avenue.	BROOKLYN	475 Fifth Avenue.
1437 Broadway.	356 Sixth Avenue.	421 Fulton Street.	1779 Pitkin Avenue

NEWARK—785 Broad Street. JERSEY CITY—13 Newark Ave.

BOOKMAKERS LOST CASH RECORDS, TOO

Check Book Stubs for the Legislative Scandal Year Follow the Missing Bank Ledger.

ONE $20,000 ASSESSMENT

And $15,000 Out of It for "Legal Expenses"—Miller's $25,000 Lumped Salary from Saratoga Association.

Every record which might show what amounts were raised by the bookmakers in 1908 as their contribution to the alleged $500,000 of the turf interests to defeat the anti-race track gambling measure being lost or destroyed, at any rate missing, the Legislative Graft Committee couldn't make much headway yesterday. It was learned that even the check book stubs and the pass books of the Metropolitan Turf Association for that period had disappeared, even as the bank ledger containing the association's expenditures had disappeared when it was wanted the day before. The committee succeeded, however, in uncovering inside history of the battle of the racing interests against legislative measures which threatened them.

Richard T. Wilson, Jr., a banker at 33 Wall Street and President of the Saratoga Racing Association, related how Andrew Miller, publisher of Life and a Treasurer of the Saratoga Racing Association, struggled for eight years to get the association to pay him a salary, succeeding finally in 1908, the crucial year in the race business, in forcing a settlement for $25,000. At least, that is the explanation Mr. Wilson made of the large payment to Mr. Miller at a time when racing associations were supposed to be raising a fund of $500,000 to defeat adverse legislation. Mr. Wilson denied that his association had ever contributed to a fund to influence legislation.

Charles R. Heney of the Metropolitan Turf Association's Executive Committee explained that the object of his organization was to "protect the race-going public from welching" and to "reject undesirable citizens when they come up for membership." It was a distinctly new principle, not before credited to the bookmakers who make up the turf association's membership, Mr. Heney told them, and the mention of it seemed to cause the committee some amusement, that he was an art dealer.

The committee appeared quite interested when Amasa Thornton, a lawyer, of 96 Broadway appeared to explain his connection with missionary work among the clergymen for the benefit of the race tracks. Mr. Thornton, as was published in yesterday's TIMES, received $250 from August Belmont in 1908 for communicating with clergymen who were supposed to be favorable to the turf interests. When on the witness stand the day before Mr. Belmont said that Thornton informed him that quite a number of ministers thought that racing was being conducted properly and he thought they might be induced to help in the fight against the anti-race track gambling bill.

The Talk With the Ministers.

"In a conversation with several ministers in the Fall of 1906 the question came up of the conduct of racing at Aqueduct," said Mr. Thornton. "The secretary of one of those gentlemen suggested that I go down there. I did so, found some 2,500 women and 1,000 men in the crowd, and didn't like the way they were acting, especially the women. I went back to the church people and reported to them. I knew Mr. Belmont and called on him, telling him conditions as I had found them, and in response to questions I told him I thought if messengers were taken from the grand stand, so that women could not bet, it would be a good thing. This was done in 1907. I won't say it was the result of my visit to Mr. Belmont.

"One day in the Fall of 1908 I received a telephone message from Mr. Belmont, and called at his request. I went out and saw about ten ministers, and reported back to Mr. Belmont, telling him that the ministers were against it. I charged him $250 for my services."

M. Linn Bruce, counsel for the committee, wanted to know why he had written a letter to Mr. Belmont asking for his personal check.

"I considered that I had been retained by Mr. Belmont," he replied. "I remember writing that letter, but Mr. Belmont refused to give me his personal check, and gave me one on the Westchester Racing Association."

Mr. Thornton denied that he had ever written for any religious papers on the subject of race-track legislation.

John J. Evans, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Turf Association, then came on with the sensation of the day, when he explained that all the association's records for 1908, even the passbooks and check stubs, had disappeared. Mr. Evans testified last week that some of the association's books were missing, but that he would produce the passbooks and stubs. These, he said at the time, would show the bookmakers' dealings through the Mutual Bank and the Lincoln Trust Company, where they kept accounts.

All the Records Gone.

When Evans was sworn yesterday he was informed by Isadore J. Kresel, associate counsel for the committee, that the ledger of the Mutual Bank containing all the Metropolitan Turf Association's accounts between Feb. 17, 1908, and June 11 of that year was missing.

"I am surprised to hear that," exclaimed Mr. Evans. "It seems strange that it should be lost, when you recall that most of our books and accounts have been destroyed. In April, 1908, we were cleaning house at the club, and I had a whole lot of old papers and junk. I told the janitor to burn them, and he took me at my words and destroyed everything.

Q.—And he destroyed all your vouchers and checks for 1908 and before that time, did he? A.—He did.

Q.—Haven't you any records at all? A.—I haven't, but I suppose our Secretary, Tim Sullivan, has.

Mr. Evans dug down in his pocket and brought up check stubs for April, 1908, and others for October of that year. The one in October showed a payment of $5,000 to Michael J. Ryan of Philadelphia. He explained that Ryan was a lawyer, and that the payment was a death fund for the Widow Duffy. When Mr. Kresel questioned him about Eddie Burke, a member of the Bookmakers' Executive Committee, Mr. Evans said that Burke was somewhere in the South, and that his return date was uncertain. There was a payment of $4,500 to Burke appearing in the check stubs for October, 1908. Mr. Evans said that he met Burke at the track one day and that Burke told him he would have to have that sum at once to pay a bill for "legal expenses."

Q.—Had you any members in arrears in 1908? A.—I won't answer that question. It's personal.

Q.—Don't you know or won't you tell? A.—I don't know in the first place, and I don't want to tell in the second place.

Q.—Were the arrears as much as $50,000? A.—No; there wasn't that much.

Q.—Was it as much as $25,000? A.—No; it couldn't have been.

Q.—Was it as much as $10,000? A.—Now you are trying to get an answer I don't want to give.

Q.—Did your entire membership fail to pay dues for 1907 and 1908, so that the arrears could not be $10,000? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you ever collect as much as $5,000? A.—I couldn't tell you that.

Q.—Did you ever collect $10,000 in one day for dues and death assessments? A.—No.

Digging Up the Facts.

The purpose of this questioning was not apparent until Mr. Kresel produced a transcript of the Metropolitan Turf Association's account in the Lincoln Trust Company, and several other papers.

Q.—I notice that on May 12, 1908, you deposited $20,000 with the Mutual Bank. What was that for? A.—That was transferred from the Lincoln Trust Company.

Q.—Why? A.—I didn't like the way they ran things at the Lincoln Trust Company.

But a moment later Mr. Kresel showed the witness that there could have been no such transfer from the Lincoln Trust Company, and he asked:

"Where did this $20,000 come from?"

Mr. Evans looked confused, and said he did not know.

"Now, isn't it a fact that this $20,000 was collected from members as the result of a [illegible] assessment?" asked Mr. Kresel.

"Not [illegible] I know," replied Mr. Evans. [illegible]

on Feb. 2, 1909, there was a sale of bonds by the bookmakers' organization for $15,000. He then informed Mr. Evans that Orlando Jones of the bookmakers' Executive Committee, testified last week that in 1908 there was an assessment on the bookmakers to retain lawyers.

"Now, where did that $20,000 come from?" he insisted.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Evans. "Eventually I may."

"Isn't it strange that you, as Treasurer, who handled this $20,000, do not know where this $20,000 came from?"

"I'll try to find out. I'll ask anybody and everybody."

Mr. Kresel suggested that on the very day following the deposit of the $20,000 with the Mutual Bank Mr. Evans took out a deposit slip for $15,000. He wanted to know why. "I suppose for counsel fees," said Mr. Evans.

This admission was what Mr. Kresel had been sparring for. The witness further informed him that $12,500 was paid to Davies, Stone & Auerbach and to De Lancey Nicoll, but he denied that the money was to fight the race track bill. He said it was to provide legal protection for the bookmakers who were arrested. Mr. Kresel wanted to know if any officer of the Mutual Bank was a member of the Metropolitan Turf Association.

"Oh, no," exclaimed Mr. Evans.

Bookmakers Modestly Took No Part.

Charles C. Heney, who said that he was in the art business in Brooklyn, went on to tell the beneficent purpose of the Turf Association, the main one being to "protect the race-going public from welshing." He said that while the Metropolitan Turf Association was opposed to the Hart-Agnew bill it took no part in the opposition to it. "It was thought that wrong motives might be ascribed to any move they might make," he said. "So they just kept quiet and let the bills go on their merits.

President Wilson of the Saratoga Racing Association appeared accompanied by his counsel, John B. Stanchfield. Mr. Wilson said that his organization was naturally opposed to the Hart-Agnew bill. Then followed these questions and answers:

Q.—Did your association take steps to have its views presented before the Legislature? A.—Not directly. I mean that we didn't have any bureau of publicity or anything of that kind.

Q.—But did you combine with the other associations in opposing the measure? A.—I don't know whether our association paid part of the publicity bill or not. You see, I was not President then, and I was not in New York in the Winter of 1908.

Q.—How much did they contribute for legal expenses? A.—I don't know.

Q.—It has appeared in evidence that the legal expenses or entries on the books for legal expenses were $2,185 in 1907, $18,544 in 1908, and $875 in 1909. You notice the large increase in legal expenses in 1908. What was the cause of this large increase? A.—I am very sorry to say I cannot explain that, as I was not in New York, with the exception of two days, that Winter.

Q.—As President you have active charge of the affairs of the association? A.—Fairly active charge, especially during the racing.

Then the payment of $25,000 to Andrew Miller was taken up, and Mr. Wilson said he would like to explain the circumstances leading up to that payment. "When we, or Mr. Miller," said he, "in the Summer of 1900 got an option on the stock of the old Saratoga Racing Association, Mr. Miller went around and placed this stock among the new holders. A new body of stockholders was formed and the stock was placed in new hands entirely. Mr. Miller did that. He took entire charge of the purchase and sale. We had at that time very serious trouble raising the money among new stockholders. After that went through, W. C. Whitney was elected President, and Mr. Miller Treasurer. At that time Mr. Whitney promised to pay Mr. Miller $10,000 a year. That promise, or statement, was made half a dozen times in my presence.

"Time dragged on and the stock was increased. Mr. Miller was again employed for that purpose. It looked like we were not going to get a very good subscription. Mr. Miller suggested that some way be found for creating confidence. So Mr. Whitney took $50,000 and I took $50,000 of the new stock. The result was that most of the other stock was taken. Things went along and Mr. Miller kept asking for his salary. Then Mr. Whitney died. Still nothing definite had been done about Mr. Miller's salary. Almost every year Mr. Miller kept bringing this up before the Executive Committee in an informal way.

"In the Autumn of 1906 there was a serious break in the Executive Committee and Mr. Miller demanded payment more firmly. I thought Mr. Miller should have $5,000 a year. Others thought only $2,500. He rejected the latter offer. It was put off, and he did not settle. There was quite a dispute and angry words. A year and a half after that Mr. Miller made his claims a little firmer, so it was thought better to settle. We finally compromised for $25,000. It was for his back salary and the work he had done in organizing. It paid him up to Jan. 1. After that he will get $5,000 a year.

"Mr. Miller needed the money," Mr. Wilson explained. "He is not a man of great means, at all."

"I take it that he needed it right along during those eight years," observed Mr. Kresel.

"I think he needed it more just at that time," said Mr. Wilson.

Then Mr. Kresel wanted to know if Mr. Wilson had any statement he would like to make.

"My association had nothing whatever to do with making any subscription for any improper purposes," said Mr. Wilson.

"Were your legal expenses paid at the request or the demand of the Jockey Club?" asked Mr. Kresel. "I can not swear to that," replied the witness. "I was not here."

The inquiry goes on this morning.

SAVE INSURANCE PREMIUMS.

Business Men Carry Risks Among Them Amounting to $156,000,000.

How a small group of merchants, tired of paying large premiums to the fire insurance companies, decided, years ago, to band together and insure one another, and how that beginning led to the present system by which certain business men of this city insure themselves to the extent of $156,000,000, quite independent of the regular fire insurance companies, was explained yesterday before the Legislative Graft Investigating Committee in the Aldermanic Chamber of City Hall. The story was told by John R. Watson, who represents three groups of merchants and manufacturers, who have adopted the self-insurance system.

"Several years ago six merchants, myself included, met one day for luncheon in the Merchants' Club of this city," said Mr. Watson. "We were discussing insurance, and William L. Lee, senior member of a large jobbing house which bears his name, suggested that we insure each other. The suggestion was adopted, and we agreed to insure each other for $2,000 each. This gave us each $10,000 insurance. Others heard of the plan and clamored to be admitted. This formed the nucleus of the Individual Underwriters. The system grew rapidly and others were admitted. After a while many of the merchants and manufacturers put in sprinklers, and that led to the organization of another association, closely related to the first. At present I can write a single risk of $1,139,435. And the entire amount of insurance carried now by this plan is $156,000,000."

Another witness in the fire insurance inquiry yesterday was Lincoln R. Welsh, President of the Fitchburg (Mass.) Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He said that the mutual was organized thirty years ago to obtain better practices in mutual insurance. At present, he said, thirty-three mutual companies are doing business in Massachusetts. The profits earned by the mutuals each year revert back to the policy holders, instead of to stockholders, as it does in the old fire companies.

"If we had the power to enter New York State and appoint agents it would not be long before we could build up a very large and profitable business here," he said.

Charles L. Barnes, who was elected to the Massachusetts Senate in November, testified that he had not noticed any antagonism between the mutuals and the stock companies in his State. In fact they co-operated in adjusting losses.

RECALLS RECEIPT OF $5,000.

Attorney Says It Came from Turf Association as Death Benefit.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Michael J. Ryan remembered to-day the payment of $5,000 to him by J. J. Evans, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Turf Association, as shown by check book stubs produced at the New York inquiry. He said the money was a death benefit fund for Lavinia Duffy, the widow of John Duffy, who died while a member of the association. Mr. Ryan acted as attorney in the transaction.

A Week of Weather

This has been an excellent Overcoat week; not only for us, but for those who have bought our overcoats.

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Fur-Trimmed and Fur-Lined Overcoats

Black Kersey Shell, lined with fine quality plush, dark blended muskrat collar and facing; elsewhere $30.00; Macy's price..... $24.75

Black Kersey Cloth Shell, lined with natural muskrat skins, Persian lamb shawl collar; Macy's price..... $58.50

Black Broadcloth Shell, lined with dark blended or natural muskrat, fine Persian lamb collar; *like illustration*.... $84.50

French Broadcloth Shell, dark heavily furred Canadian muskrat lining, Persian lamb collar; Macy's price..... $117.50

Imported Broadcloth Coats, lined with natural Northern mink, from.. $129.50 to $235.00

Storm Coats, single or double breasted models, cut full length with plain and belted bands, convertible or plain collars, made of friezes, tweeds, camel's-hair, cheviots and Shetlands..... $14.75 to $49.74

Chesterfield Overcoats, knee-length models, for business or dress wear, made of kerseys, meltons, chinchillas, velours, vicunas and thibets; serge lined at $14.75 to $32.50
Silk lined, $24.75 to $42.50

Overcoats at $22.50, *elsewhere $25.00 to $30.00.*—Oxford and Cambridge gray velour; knee length, worsted body lining and satin yoke; ankle length coats made of heavy cheviots in browns and grays, single and double breasted models with convertible collars, plain or belted backs.

Overcoats at $14.75, *elsewhere $18.00 to $20.00.*—Chesterfield Coats, made of Oxford Kerseys and fancy cheviots, shaped back coats made of gray cheviots, convertible collar coats of heavy cheviots in grays and browns.

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London-made Silk Four-in-hands, numberless styles of stripes, Persian figurings, two-toned combinations, &c., $1.50 to..... $2.50
English Knitted Silk Four-in-hands, plain colors, stripes and two-toned effects, $1.44 and..... $2.24
Accordion-pleated Novelty Effects, ombre tones, overtones, cross-stripes, &c., $2.24 to..... $3.24
London Spitalfields Silk Squares—*They will be made to order in any style Tie desired*—a selection of silks designed to meet with approbation from the most fastidious. Elsewhere $2.50 to $3.50. Macy's prices, from $1.74 to..... $2.24
Other Neckties from 24c to $3.24.

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Other Silk Mufflers from $1.68 up to $9.74.

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Non-Shrinking Taffeta Flannel Shirts that show their London origin in line, color and workmanship; white with lavender, hairline or pencil stripe; white with black or navy lines; white and buff stripes; also delicate green and lavender on white. Remarkable values at..... $4.48
Other Flannel Shirts as Low as $1.44.

Madras Shirts, pleated and plain, 94c to..... $2.44
Pongee Silk Shirts, natural color..... $4.48
Japanese Silk Shirts, white..... $3.96
Striped, with plain bosom..... $5.76
Lightly Plaided or Striped, pleated bosom..... $6.74
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Mercerized Madras Pajamas, well-made, good-looking garments, with silk braid ornaments; white, light and dark colors, with Jacquard stripes and figures of self-colored or white silk; value $2.50, at..... $1.74

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American Women Flayed by Mrs. John A. Logan
She does not mince matters in the least about the woman of to-day.

Is Little Monaco Doomed?
Several nations have cast longing eyes on the principality, and its own people want a republic.

Student Wage Earners
Young men who work their way through Yale, Harvard and other universities.

"The Pillar of Fire"
A little known sect of Holy Jumpers who were brought into the news recently.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 9, 1910.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

The President has declared tentatively that $1 a ton would be a fair price to ask the world's commerce for the privilege of passing through the isthmus, between the Atlantic and Pacific, when we have finally opened it and control the gateway between the oceans. The President admits that such tolls will not pay the interest on the cost, to say nothing of the incidental burdens we have assumed for the benefit of the world without discrimination against any nation. The obligation to which the Nation has set its seal reads:

> The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise. Such conditions and charges shall be just and equitable.

For this reason we are not clear about Senator FRYE'S bill providing for the repayment to American vessels of any tolls paid by them for passage through the canal. It is true that the United States is the only Nation under any cost for the canal, and its commerce might, therefore, as matter of argument, reasonably be privileged if the case had not been settled before it arose. Evidently for the Nation to assume these charges is to pay a subsidy to the National commerce which uses it. Possibly some may be able to discover a saving difference between this subsidy and other subsidies, but they are not free to do so. The equality which the United States is pledged to maintain between the commerce of all nations is blemished by the payment of such a rebate to the commerce of the United States. A discrimination would thus be created capable of being annulled only by other nations assuming the corresponding charges upon their respective merchant marines. Thus the tolls would be collected from the nations, rather than from the merchants of the nations. Nobody anticipated such a thing when the canal regulations were signed by the United States. The Senator as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce can doubtless procure a favorable report, and may even be able to secure the passage of the bill. In that case, or perhaps sooner, our foreign friends may be asking questions which it would be embarrassing to answer.

INFORMATION FOR THE INTERBOROUGH.

It is not pleasant to assume that the responsible managers of the Interborough were aware, before the Public Service Commission elicited the facts, that their subordinates were not accommodating the public as well as is easily possible. It is difficult to imagine that they knew it because it is not reasonable to suppose that they would willingly or willfully permit their pending proposal for the enlargement of their facilities and their profits to be prejudiced by anything so easily preventable as compelling passengers to stand in their cars on Sunday. The same passengers who are grateful for being carried standing in rush hours on week days are rightly indignant at not being provided with seats on a day of leisure and small travel.

The spokesmen for the Interborough sometimes express wonder that their efforts to serve the public are so little appreciated. The testimony published yesterday is explanation enough why the Interborough is not loved, in fact is so disliked that even its good services and its acceptable proposals are not valued as they otherwise would deserve. The cost of running additional trains on Sunday is insignificant in comparison with the value to the company of that popular esteem which is sacrificed by such procedure. The company should voluntarily have done what it is to be hoped that it will be compelled to do by the peremptory order of the Commission. And after the company has complied with the order it will not occupy the same position before the public as it might have won by voluntary instead of reluctant performance of a public duty. The order of the Commission ought to be followed by an order of the company which should relieve it of responsibility for acts which no longer can be attributed to subordinates.

There is a good and a bad way of inducing a receptive frame of the public mind toward the Interborough proposals. One way is to produce such intolerable conditions that any relief will be accepted on any terms from anybody. That describes the present condition, in which no proposal of rapid transit can be considered wholly bad by whomever made. But there remains a choice between variously excellent plans, and the Interborough is losing the preference which might belong to it of right by its rejection of the other and better method to public esteem, that is by excellence of service, and by doing the best possible under difficult conditions. The pending proposal of the Interborough is prejudiced by the popular belief, based upon such experiences as were proved before the Commission, that the Interborough is not doing as well as it can, and will not try to do as well as it can with the enlarged facilities which it asks. Enlightened selfishness would dictate an alteration of policy forthwith.

Specifications for these general remarks are provided by yesterday's incidents. Chairman WILLCOX said that the Interborough's proposals would be examined with a microscope. The presumption officially is against them instead of in their favor. And Commissioner EUSTIS enlarged upon the incident in a damaging manner, saying among other things: "MCADOO does not do this. He tries to please the public. Up to the present time, the Interborough has always done what has been asked of it, but in a grudging way." Mr. MCADOO'S reputation would be worth big money to the Interborough, and it could be had for very little.

WASTED ADVICE.

President TAFT said in his message that the recent abundance of legislation had reached such dimensions that we can stop for a while and observe the effect of the execution of the laws we already enjoy without enacting more. On the same day 558 bills were introduced in the House, not to mention several amendments of the rules of procedure more important than most of the bills, or perhaps than any of them.

The gentlemen who introduce these bills are among those who complain that the message has no teeth in it, and who are prepared to produce a bill to cure anything that anybody complains of. Having so many better remedies they naturally have no use for the rest cure for the country's case of nervous prostration. What are a pitiful five hundred bills when the country is suffering from so many troubles? What is wanted is thousands of bills, millions of laws. These bustling gentlemen are weary already of the humdrum conditions which contrast so strongly with the regretted past when each fresh day brought its novelty and excitement. There could not be too much of that to please them, and naturally they cannot understand the sentiment which the President so well expressed that the country could not have too little legislation of the sort of which it has had too much.

SACRED THEMES ON THE STAGE.

As we all foresaw last Spring, the Oberammergau Passion Play of 1910 was very profitable. The whole world has been aroused to interest in this periodical series of pictorial and dramatic representations of the New Testament story, originally established in a reverent spirit by the Bavarian peasants, as a religious rite, and so continued by them. There is no evidence that the peasant actors have lost any of their zeal and fervor, or changed their point of view. This year nearly $200,000 is to be distributed among the actors, but as there are 860 of them, all told, none will be extravagantly paid. After all expenses have been met, the treasury of Oberammergau is more than $100,000 richer.

The Passion Play has not been vulgarized by pecuniary profit, and if among the crowds of sightseeing visitors who thronged the Bavarian village last Summer there were many too obviously lacking in reverence, they were doubtless made better rather than worse for their visit. The Passion Play at Oberammergau is in the right place. How far any dramatic poem touching the same sacred subject can be in place on the theatrical stage in a huge centre of modern civilization is still an open question. One does not need to make a pilgrimage to see MAETERLINCK'S "Mary Magdalene" at The New Theatre, yet the appreciable uplift of that work of the greatest living dramatic poet will be missed by one who does not approach its performance in something like the pilgrim's spirit. The play exists and The New Theatre's is assuredly the one stage in this city for its representation. If we are to expect anything of that institution which may not be obtained in other playhouses, it is precisely the work of the few master minds in poetry still employed with the dramatic form.

Founded largely on a few mediaeval legends which have little or no sanction in the canonical books of the Christian Church, and employing in its text, as well, many of the phrases found in those books, "Mary Magdalene" is assuredly the work of a reverent poet, a man of strong spirituality. We may wonder at the submission of such a poet to the tyranny of theatrical technique which has compelled him to make the stoning of the sinful woman coincident with the delivery of the Sermon on the Mount, and performed by persons immediately under the influence of that Divine utterance; and we may admire but coldly the subtle philosophical and theological mood of Mary in her great ordeal which ends the play beautifully as it is set forth. But as the production of the play was inevitable we must be glad that it was accomplished under auspices so nearly suitable, and, therefore, we should feel grateful to the producers.

It is to be hoped, however, that the present public toleration of this and that other French semi-religious work, "La Samaritaine" coupled with the news of Oberammergau's large profits, will not encourage any theatrical promoters to invade further the sacred field. There is not too much reverence for sacred things in the world, to-day. The theatre can get along very well without drawing upon the New Testament for subjects. Religion has troubles of its own now, and the invasion of its field by the dramatists and actors might materially increase them.

THE CONSUMERS' PROBLEM.

It is not the farmers' fault, Secretary WILSON says in his report, that prices for their products increase the cost of living. When the population of seventy-eight cities pays for milk more than double what the farmers get for it, it is the consumers' fault. The Industrial Commission reported that retail customers were paying over twice and a half more than the farmers receive for onions, 135.3 per cent. more for cabbages, 400.4 per cent. more for oranges, 90.5 per cent. more for apples by the barrel, 80.5 per cent. more for potatoes by the bushel, 88.8 per cent. more for poultry, and so on through a long list of farm products that are used every day. Deducting the freight rates, which are small, there is left a large percentage of prices for these supplies that is charged by the middlemen. The middlemen and retailers do not prosper, either. Too many of them are in the business. Each is trying to make a livelihood with very few customers.

The farmers have formed co-operative societies to sell their produce. Secretary WILSON suggests that consumers might at once break up the vicious conditions that result in high retail prices for foodstuffs by forming voluntary associations of their own, which should buy directly from the associations of farmers. When potatoes cost from 9 to 20 cents a bushel at the farm, and consumers in the city are paying 75 cents a bushel for them, and when like discrepancies exist with respect to prices of all other foodstuffs, the forming of consumers' buying leagues should be very profitable for the consumers.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

Santa Claus goes abroad now in his aeroplane, and hovers over the chimneys while, with skillful hand, he drops his gifts. His latest picture, taken in the clear December moonlight, and printed in colors, forms the frontispiece of the special supplement of the Christmas number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to be published next Sunday. In the background, through the wintry sky, the superseded reindeer of antiquity are to be seen dragging the useless sled with them to the regions of obscurity. The middle pages of this beautiful supplement are devoted to a splendid reproduction in colors of ALMA TADEMA'S "Spring," a wonderful picture in suggestion and execution. Other illustrations of a seasonable character are also given.

The regular Pictorial Supplement, with a notable frontispiece called "Just Boys" and a page of illustrations of the Sothern-Marlowe revival of "Macbeth," with other pictorial notes touching contemporaneous history, and the magazine supplement, uncommonly rich in articles of interest and importance, will accompany THE SUNDAY TIMES day after to-morrow. This Christmas Number, however, scarcely needs advance notice. It will speak for itself. The main thing for readers of THE TIMES to bear in mind is not to miss it.

A FEDERAL HEALTH BUREAU.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent editorial article you state: "Just now the Government at Washington, in seeking to direct too many affairs in widely scattered portions of the confederation of States, has permitted its own affairs to be managed extravagantly. It is to-day in as bad a condition as any of the States—in worse condition, even."

I agree with you that the Federal Government is seeking to direct too many affairs in all sections of the country, but cannot understand how, in the face of this fact, you favor the enactment of legislation creating a new Cabinet department, to be called the Department of Public Health, which, according to the statement of its advocates, would involve the employment of thousands of officials and the expenditure of millions of dollars.

If the Health Departments of the various States are inefficient, the remedy would seem to be to make them efficient, and not to make conditions more complicated by dividing authority between them and a National Department of Health.

Does THE TIMES believe that the remedy for too much Federal interference with State affairs is more paternalism on the part of the National Government? W. G.

Our correspondent is mistaken. We have advocated precisely what President TAFT advocates in his message—the formation of a Federal Health Bureau, not a Department of Health with a Cabinet head. We have urged its creation to make conditions less complicated, not at all with the intent of giving the Federal Government more to do than it now has power to do, or to deprive the States of their functions.

Scattered in eight departments at Washington agencies affecting the National health exist without co-ordination, mutually jealous, hampering each other's work where they do not duplicate it, and without a directing head. The chief of the most important bureau, who is Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, must work absolutely under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is a layman. The bubonic plague in San Francisco, under our Federal quarantine laws and treaties, is in control of an expert on finance. The inter-State shipment of foods and drugs is guarded by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Department of Commerce and Labor, the Navy, the War Department, the Departments of the Interior and of State, the Bureau of the Public Printer, and the District of Columbia, together with the agencies mentioned above, received appropriations this year amounting to $15,000,000. Health agencies in the Navy and War Departments should be kept apart. But by concentrating generally the Federal health activities under one responsible head, this amount of money could be made to go further.

The Federal Government has a legitimate field of action in fulfilling our international sanitary obligations, protecting the whole people from epidemics, and training and employing experts in sanitary science who can both increase and diffuse knowledge bearing upon the improvement and preservation of the people's health. In this work they can co-operate with the health officials of States and municipalities without the slightest interference with their duties. It is to make them more efficient, not to increase the number of their powers, that we would join these Federal agencies together.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Exchange and Purchase.

In the latest seizure of undeclared jewels by the admirably stern and more admirably impartial officials who are doing so much to impress upon the minds of traveling Americans—and now and then of a migrant foreigner—the beauties and virtues of high protection, certain peculiar features appear and some delicate and interesting questions are suggested. There seems to be as yet a little vagueness in detail as to what the importer of these gems did while in Paris, but, assuming as true the report that she left there jewelry which, as duty had once been paid on it, she could have brought back without paying again, and took in its place similar gems in modern settings, were her new acquisitions dutiable and can she be charged with a more serious offense than failure to tell the customs men the facts in the case?

We haven't, ourselves, any doubt as to the official answer. It will be that the new jewels were bought—that it makes no difference whether they were paid for with money or with old jewels. But the circumstance that the payment was in kind so complicates or confuses the transaction that most women and not a few men will probably be inclined to argue that it was in essential particulars unlike an ordinary purchase. It will be said, and accurately enough, that when one pearl, for instance, is taken abroad and another of equal value brought back, the Government should get nothing, since it would have demanded nothing had the original pearl been returned.

"Should," however, is a word that cannot safely be used in discussion of tariff matters, for it always makes trouble by introducing the ideas of rightness and wrongness, reason and unreason, while the tariff is purely arbitrary, and nonmoral so far as it is not immoral. The only "should" involved in any such problem is that created by the existence of a law and the obligation to obey it. But people will insist on deciding for themselves whether they "should" or "should" not pay duties, and the instinctive, unconquerable disinclination to pay any duty that can be avoided influences judgment in a way that makes lawbreakers with lamentable frequency.

That women are almost incapable of seeing anything wrong in smuggling is only another proof that theirs is the moral sex.

Commutation Service as a Charity.

As railway officials take pleasure, real though so mysterious, in compiling from their account books figures that show commutation traffic to be a constant and invariable source of loss, and the commuters to be ungrateful recipients of corporation charity, they will probably continue to do so till the end of the chapter. Whenever they do it, however, they must expect to be told that those figures, while no doubt in one way of an accuracy to be demonstrated and sworn to, are as certainly not true in the sense that they are only a part of the truth.

These same officials would smile cynically if the owner of a newspaper said to its readers that, instead of being sources of profit to him, they were inflicting daily losses by buying his paper, and that he would be delighted if they took their miserable and inadequate pennies to somebody who wasn't yet tired of giving something for nothing. Nevertheless it is a fact that in very many cases the price received for a newspaper is less than the cost of the white paper on which it is printed, and the aggregate daily loss—on white paper— increases in direct and exact proportion with the number of buyers. It is obviously a fact, too, that if there were no buyers there would be no loss—on white paper.

Let us hasten to add that though not a little loss of this sort falls upon THE TIMES, as we could prove beyond anybody's denial, we do not regard our readers as objects of charity, do not regret their number, do not begrudge them the white paper for which they do not pay in full, and meditate neither the absurdity nor the impudence of pretending to wish that we did not have the circulation which, as everybody knows, we have made earnest and energetic efforts to obtain.

Now there may be a direct loss to railways on commuter traffic; but, for sufficient reasons, everybody is perfectly certain that this loss, like ours on white paper, is more than made up by indirect profits, and that these greater profits could not be secured were it not for the smaller loss. This certainty is based on the innumerable efforts railways have made to increase the population of towns within their commuting zones, on their frequently manifested readiness to build new lines along which commuters can live, and on their invariable antagonism to rival companies that threaten to relieve them of what they would have us believe to be a heavy, a ruinous, burden.

Psychology Out of the Laboratory.

Few men, if any, have been as successful as Prof. MUNSTERBERG in demonstrating the general and apparently irremediable incapacity of human beings to describe with complete accuracy even the things which they see with their own eyes, while he has shown conclusively by many a beautiful and convincing experiment that when it comes to telling things we have heard, precisely as we have heard them, why, we simply cannot do it. Always the personal equation comes in, always there is the difference of individual judgments in the valuing of facts, the weighing of details, the drawing of inferences and conclusions.

Knowing all this as well as he does, and having put it all in able and interesting books which not a few of us have read, it does seem as if the eminent psychologist, when he finds himself the victim of a common fallibility, might show a little more of philosophical and scientific resignation to the inevitable than he manifested in the letter we printed yesterday. He doesn't need to be told how much we regret that an episode in which he played a part was incorrectly described in the columns of THE TIMES, or how glad we were to present the facts with which he provided us, but it did hurt a little, because it seemed a little unreasonable, that even by remote implication he should have suggested the existence of a reportorial conspiracy to misrepresent and misinterpret his interview with the Kaiser.

Of course there was no such thing, and he doesn't really think there was. For another than he the wrong done would have been a grievance; for him it should have been only an experience, too well understood to require forgiveness.

SHIPS FOR FOREIGNERS.

The Order from Brazil Suggests Possibilities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our estimable President errs in crediting the State Department with inducing the Brazilian Government to place orders for men-of-war in this country. The credit is due to the late Senhor Joachim Nabuco, sometime Ambassador from Brazil to the people of the United States, and to several distinguished statesmen of Brazil, including the present President of Brazil, whose deliberations upon the subject of placing orders for warships here were based in part upon most favorable reports upon the art of shipbuilding in our country from the pens of officers of the Brazilian Navy, who are close friends of a number of our distinguished naval officers.

Our domestic shipyards would do a great deal of building for foreign navies and mercantile marines were it not for the powerful rings of monopolists who compel our shipbuilders to pay very much more for many kinds of materials than the same producers sell for in foreign lands. We have had in our navy for many years a number of profoundly learned officers, who, in collaboration with naval architects and marine engineers in civil life, have made very great inventions and improvements that have made of all the men-of-war and mercantile marine steamships the world over exhibits of the genius of the American people applied to an industry in which the people of our country have excelled for more than a century. Some of our naval officers, Rear Admiral Melville, for instance, have placed not only the naval world but the manufacturing and mineral and other industries under great obligations to them for their services in connection with the improvements of steam boilers, engines, pumps, dynamos, motors, and compressors. All foreign navies and administrations of the greater shipyards in mercantile marine work keep right up to date as to what our naval officers and our naval architects and marine engineers are doing as to improvements and progress. But it is of little use for our American shipyards to figure upon work for foreign powers unless they make up their minds to figure at actual cost, and sometimes at something under cost, in order to tide over their shipyard hands through dull times. If our shipbuilders could get a square deal from the Federal Government we should see many ships being built here for account of foreign nations.

G. WILFRED PEARCE, C. E.,
American Correspondent, The Syren and Shipping, Illustrated, London, England.
New York, Dec. 8, 1910.

A TALE FROM MUKDEN.

Mr. Kellogg Durland Backs One Story by Another.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial article on "Tolstoy to the Soldiers," published to-day, you quote an anecdote from an article of mine in The Independent. "It would be interesting to know," you say, "the standard of conduct of the officers who 'after a few minutes would go away somewhere,' after which their soldiers 'would run away.'"

Permit me to relate a sequel to this story.

The question raised in your article naturally occurred to me. One day I met a Red Cross nurse who had served with the Russian Army in Manchuria, and I told her of my conversation with the mujik from the Tolstoy estate.

"It is quite probable," she replied. "During the second day of the battle of Mukden a young Captain was brought into the field hospital where I was on duty, with a nasty scalp wound. As I washed and bandaged the wound the officer suddenly broke into laughter. I could not understand what a wounded man could find to laugh at under such circumstances, until he told me that he was laughing at the way he had got the wound. 'I was with my regiment,' he said, 'and the firing was getting terrifically hot. At last I felt I could stand it no longer, so I began to look for shelter. Presently I saw a depression in the ground, a small gully, off our left flank, so I made a sudden dash and jumped into the gully. Imagine my surprise at finding my Colonel and my General already there! Unfortunately the gully wasn't broad enough for three, so we began to nudge each other, and edge one of the three out. Being the strongest, I more than held my own with the older officers until the General sharply turned upon me and said: 'Captain, you are not showing proper deference to your superior officers!' So I had to climb out. Just as I regained my feet a shell burst near by, and a piece of it struck me in the forehead.'"

KELLOGG DURLAND.
New York, Dec. 7, 1910.

GUN CARRYING.

Proposer of a "Bureau of Firearms" Defends His Theory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a letter signed "J. W. E.," in the Nov. 30 issue of your paper in response to a suggestion of mine, entitled, "A Bureau of Firearms," published in the Thanksgiving number of THE TIMES. My absence from the city explains the lateness of my reply.

"J. W. E." inquires if the scheme would work out in practice. Would the Bureau of Firearms prove any more efficient in rounding up the "gun-toter" than the present ordinances that we have been familiar with, and he goes on to imply that even if the law-abiding citizen applied for a license he might be refused.

The way the law is now a large percentage of people carry concealed weapons. The crook feels that the worst that is likely to happen to him is a small fine, and the decent citizen that carries a pistol for self-defense does so because he knows the crook has one, and would be mighty glad not to have to do so. Now if every man that carries a gun would have to register his name and the number of the gun and it was compulsory to file an affidavit in case the ownership of the gun were passed to some one else, you would always have some sort of a tab on Mr. Gun-Toter. If a compulsory sentence to one year's imprisonment was put on carrying a gun, concealed or otherwise, without first having complied with the law, the present lax administration would cease for the reason that a judge would have to inflict imprisonment even if he was not inclined to do so. As to the other objection of "J. W. E.," that the license might be refused, a careful reading of my letter will show that I meant it to issue as a matter of right, in fact, under the proposed statute there would be no need for a "license" at all, as a certificate of registration would answer the same purpose, since any applicant would be entitled to one.

Possibly "J. W. E." has led a "sheltered life," and never having been in a position to need a gun would think that only a criminal or a fool would want to carry one.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.
New York, Dec. 7, 1910.

IMMIGRANTS OF A DECADE.

Their Number Equal to That of the Previous Twenty Years.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a communication recently sent to you I placed the minimum population of the United States, April 15, 1910, at 89,296,866 and the maximum population at 91,043,840, and in my own use of these figures for Federation, the publication of the Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations in New York City, now in press, have indicated by chart work and a special tabulation that I regard the maximum estimate as nearer to the truth than the minimum.

My reason for favoring the maximum estimate was the large volume of immigration of 1900-10. The immigration of those ten years was almost as large as the immigration of the twenty years preceding.

The announcement in this morning's paper of the populations of Arkansas and South Carolina proves that the minimum estimate, in all likelihood, was below the facts, and inclines me to believe that the maximum estimate will be very near the truth.

The following verification of the minimum and maximum estimates may be of interest:

MINIMUM ESTIMATE.

Population of Continental United States in 1900	75,994,575
Population in 1900 of States already announced	63,548,770
Population in 1900 of States yet unannounced	12,450,905
Gains in cities of 25,000 and over in these States	1,508,864
Minimum probable population of States unannounced	13,954,669
Population in 1910 of announced States	75,738,333
Minimum probable population of Continental United States	89,693,002
Minimum estimate of Federation	89,296,366
	396,636

MAXIMUM ESTIMATE.

Population in 1900 of States yet unannounced	12,450,905
Gains in 1890-1900 of these States	2,865,843
Possible population in 1910 of unannounced States	15,316,648
Population in 1910 of announced States	75,738,333
Possible population of Continental United States	91,054,981
Maximum Federation estimate	91,043,840

My original minimum and maximum estimates were made as follows: Gain of United States, 1870-80, 11,597,412; 1880-90, 12,791,931; 1890-1900, 13,046,861.

MINIMUM ESTIMATE.

Population in 1900	75,994,575
Repetition of increase in 1890-1900	13,046,861
Repetition of increase in 1900-10, of increase in 1890-1900, above increase in 1880-90	254,980
Total	89,296,366

MAXIMUM ESTIMATE.

Its maximum estimate Federation founds upon the following facts:

Immigration into United States since 1831, by decades, has been as follows:

1881-90	5,246,613
1891-00	3,687,564
Total 1881-1900	8,934,177
1901-10	8,795,386

That is to say, the immigration into the United States for the last ten years has almost equalled the total of the twenty years preceding.

If the increase of the Continental United States, in a decade when immigration was 5,246,613, was, as shown above, 1,194,519 above the increase of the preceding decade, the additional decade surplus, in a decade when immigration was 8,795,386, may have been, applying simple proportion, 2,002,404. The maximum population of the Continental United States in 1910 Federation would, therefore, put at 91,043,840. WALTER LAIDLAW,
Executive Secretary The Confederation of Churches.
New York, Dec. 7, 1910.

New Names for 125th Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Relative to your editorial suggestion of the 8d on the renaming of 125th Street, may I be permitted to suggest the name of "Peary Place," in recognition of the conqueror of the many manifold difficulties which a number of brave men of various nations found insuperable and discouraging?

To my mind, this would be a proper municipal recognition of the great arctic achievement of the renowned Capt. Robert Edwin Peary.

WILLIAM PRESTON MOORE.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1910.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your suggestion of a new name for 125th Street is an exceedingly clever idea and will, I believe, meet with general favor. I think the good old Dutch name of "Haarlem Avenue" would be most appropriate. I only fear the double "a" may be eliminated, as taking too long to write. F. E. B.
New York, Dec. 7, 1910.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Edison Boulevard," in honor of the greatest inventor of modern times, would seem an appropriate name for 125th Street.

Can you imagine what New York, or, for that matter, any city, would be like if Edison had never lived?

ANNA LENSON WEISSBERGER.
New York, Dec. 7, 1910.

Side Doors of the Subway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your report of even date on "a woman caught in a Subway door" is worth while commenting upon. From your lines it is evident that the woman was caught in a "side door." The other day I observed a young man forcing his way through a side door while it was being closed, the conductor, as it must have been in the case you referred to, not being aware of the situation. As far as I know the law, the Interborough cannot be made responsible for an accident brought about by such actions. But I should not be surprised to hear rather nervous individuals say that a dangerous feature of those "side doors" being "evident," they prefer to travel by a way other than the Subway. Should not the Interborough try and find some scheme to prevent even a very "vivacious" passenger being caught by one of these side doors?

LEO W. GLASER.
New York, Dec. 5, 1910.

Costly Dinner Services.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article in THE TIMES of Dec. 6, speaking of Senator Clark's dinner service, says it is the most costly ever made in this country. In the year 1880, while I was employed by Tiffany & Co., that house made for the late John W. Mackay a service of silver, (furnished from his own mines,) the cost of which was over $250,000.

While I was with the Gorham Company in Providence, R. I., that great silver works made a service for Mrs. Washington Roebling, as a present to her husband, which cost over $150,000. The Gorham Company has made several sets which would reach $100,000 and over.

T. S. AFFLECK.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1910.

To Interest Moneyed Aliens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of late I note your esteemed paper has indicated that hundreds of millions of dollars are taken out of this country by an alien population whom we could keep here with this enormous sum, provided they were properly directed to purchase farms in this and other States that are being neglected and that are in the market for sale.

In order to accomplish this result, which, it can be seen at a glance, would be of incalculable value to this country, it is essential that a powerful organization be formed of able merchants and bankers, who would cooperate with and influence both the Federal and State authorities to enlighten this alien population, who apparently understand agriculture and who would be pleased to purchase these farms if properly welcomed and encouraged. LIONEL SUTRO.
New York, Dec. 7, 1910.

English Election News.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to commend your paper upon its wonderful enterprise in giving the results of the elections in Great Britain. I am sure that it is appreciated by thousands of people in this country who are deeply interested in this event.

E. A. LEACH.
Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 7, 1910.

FEWER COMMUTERS AS RATES INCREASE

Central Officials Assert Lengthening of the Subway Also Takes Passengers Away.

CHICAGO FARES ARE LOWER

Round Trip Periodical Tickets There Cost Half as Much as Here—New Haven Road Defends Itself.

The Public Service Commission of the Second District took up yesterday at its hearing in the Metropolitan Building the complaints of the Westchester commuters against the New York Central Railroad regarding the recent raise in commutation rates. No commuters were present, but their interests were looked after by their counsel, Joseph S. Wood of Mount Vernon; Max Cohen, Assistant Corporation Counsel of Yonkers; Coleridge A. Hart of New York, and Henry C. Henderson of White Plains. C. C. Paulding represented the New York Central.

James J. Russell, auditor of the passenger accounts of the Central, submitted a table of figures showing that the Central sold 94,386 commutation and family tickets over its Harlem and Hudson Divisions during 1909, and that the revenue therefrom was $964,812.10. There has been a constant falling off in the number of commuters using the Central lines between New York City and Poughkeepsie, Pawling, and Brewster since 1907 and a corresponding decrease in revenue.

L. F. Vosburgh, General Passenger Agent of all the New York Central lines, proved to be a good witness for both the railroad and the commuters. Commutation rates, he explained, had been raised on account of the increased cost of operation and the increase in wages, which the company granted its employes last Spring.

"We simply felt that the commuters should bear their share of this increased cost," he said.

Mr. Vosburgh explained that the gross decrease in the revenue from the commuters' tickets for the month of September, 1910, from that of September, 1909, was about $21,000, and there was a falling off of 1,463 in the number of tickets sold. The loss, he said, was greater in regard to family tickets than any other kind, and he attributed it partly to the extension of the Subway in New York and partly to the increase in commutation rates. The average earnings of a train mile, he said, was $1.44, although certain trains earned much more, the Empire State Express, for instance, earning $2.80 a mile.

Mr. Wood brought out the fact that the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, which is leased by the Central, charges only 30 cents for a round-trip commutation ticket between Chicago and East Side station, a distance of about 13 miles, while the Central charges 60 cents for the trip between New York and Mount Vernon, an equal distance. Mr. Wood stated that he was well pleased with the attitude of the New York Central officials in furnishing figures and other information, especially in contrast with the attitude of the New Haven officials. When the lawyers had finished with Mr. Vosburgh an adjournment was taken until Jan. 4.

During the morning session the commission went on with hearing complaints against the New Haven system. Benjamin Campbell, Vice President of that road in charge of the traffic department, recalled to the stand, produced figures which he said would show that commutation rates on the New Haven Road were equal and in some cases lower than that of roads around Boston.

"For instance," he said, "let me take the Pennsylvania Road. For a sixty-trip ticket from Elizabeth, N. J., to the Thirty-third Street station they charge $12.50. On our road from New Rochelle to the Grand Central Station, the same distance, lacking half a mile, a sixty-trip ticket costs $6.75.

The New Haven case was adjourned to Jan. 18.

MARTHA WALTER'S PAINTINGS

Technical Brilliancy and Appeal In Her Collection on Exhibition.

Martha Walter, whose work is well known to exhibition visitors, and who took the Mary Smith prize at the Pennsylvania Academy two years ago, is showing a collection of her pictures at the New York School of Fine and Applied Art this afternoon and to-morrow afternoon after 2 o'clock.

Miss Walter is a pupil of William M. Chase, and although she supplemented her training under his direction by several years of European study she retains the fluent technique and direct brush stroke which are characteristic of his work, but which few of his pupils have acquired.

Added to this technical brilliancy is a quality which cannot be taught or learned—that of prompt perception and the spontaneous rendering of passing appearances. A magnificent memory must be at the service of a painter who can portray a moving crowd with its composite individuality as Miss Walter succeeds, not once, but many times, in doing.

If we observe her studies of groups in the Luxembourg Gardens, or of Dalmatian peasants in their market places, their instantaneous appeal is felt at once. The relations of one color value to another are justly observed and broadly stated. There are no superfluous details, and no nagging reconsiderations; the visual impression seems to flow from the painter's mind to the canvas as readily as the paint flows from her full brush.

It is in the smaller canvases that this quality is seen to best advantage. The portraits and more studied compositions lose by its absence. They possess, however, the compensating merit of strong and rich characterization. The earlier ones, notably the "Brittany Baby," suffer from a lack of atmospheric envelope, but the later canvases record a successful grapple with problems of air and light.

Perhaps the clou of the exhibition is the small portrait of a Tennessee baby painted out of doors in a high key of color, and with abundant and joyous vitality.

The study of children walking through a wood is also interesting in the decorative character of its design and in the individuality of the types, but even from this and from the important prize picture one turns with an increase of interest to the remarkable syntheses of the little canvases.

MINISTER DAWSON HERE.

Brings Assurance of Peace In Nicaragua and Panama.

Thomas C. Dawson, American Minister to Panama, arrived yesterday on the United Fruit steamer Almirante. Mr. Dawson has just returned from Nicaragua, where he went as special commissioner to settle differences which existed when Juan Estrada ended his successful revolution and the provisional Government was established.

"Affairs in Nicaragua are very quiet now, and I believe the country will make strides in progress under the new order of things," said Mr. Dawson. "When Estrada came to power the conservatives who had helped him to get there became dissatisfied and wanted to split. A condition of anarchy followed. It was agreed by the contending parties that they would make Estrada President for two years. This conventional election was held on Nov. 29. Nicaragua is now going to have a constitutional Government, and I believe the conditions will improve.

"I will return to my post in Panama. All dissatisfaction is at an end there. During the recent election the Liberals said that the United States was assisting the Conservative Party. Carlos Mendoza was ineligible for the office of President, and he had to withdraw. This gave color to the cry that the United States was interfering, and it was used for political capital. All that is over now. The only event of note there is the passage of a law permitting Americans to acquire real estate in the Republic of Panama."

Mr. Dawson is accompanied by his wife and daughter.

John Vavasour Noel, editor of Peru To-Day, published in Lima, was another passenger on the Almirante. He plans to start a paper, Panama To-Day, in Panama.

MISS HALL BRIDE OF W. S. G. FOWLER

Daughter of Mrs. John T. Hall Weds in Church of Transfiguration—Beautiful Decorations.

CHOIR LEADS PROCESSION

Bridesmaids in Tunics of Light Green Chiffon and Large Velvet Hats—Reception and the Guests.

The wedding of William S. Groesbeck Fowler, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ludlow Fowler, and Miss Katharine Delafield Hall, a daughter of Mrs. John T. Hall, took place yesterday at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth Street.

The quaint "Little Church Around the Corner" was decorated in Southern smilax and clusters of white chrysanthemums, and vases of white flowers were placed on the altar.

There was a full choral service, the choir entering at the rear of the church and, with the cross bearer leading, the procession proceeded up the nave followed by the bridesmaids and matron of honor. The matron of honor was Mrs. Bryce Metcalf, a sister of the bride, who instead of walking just ahead of the bride, walked alone in the middle between the bridesmaids, two of whom led while the other two followed the matron.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Elizabeth Delafield and Gladys Woolrych-Whitmore of England, who led, and Miss Lucile Stevens and Miss Mary Ludlow Fowler, a sister of the bridegroom. They wore tunics of light green chiffon trimmed with gold lace and bordered with gold fringe over trailing slips of lavender satin, topped by large lavender velvet hats trimmed with shaded lavender plumes and brown fur, and all carried clusters of pale pink roses. Each wore the bride's gift, a gold heart shaped locket with her monogram suspended from a slender chain.

Little Miss Mabel Satterlee, the daughter of Mr and Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, was the flower girl. She wore a white embroidered cloth frock, topped by a white hat trimmed with white and pink, and carried pink roses.

The bride was in a robe of white satin, having a very long, square train and a swathed bodice, with the deep yoke and high collar of point lace over chiffon elbow sleeves of point lace. On her corsage she wore her mother's gift, a bow-knot of diamonds, with ribbon ends of diamonds. Her veil of tulle, with a long scarf of wonderful point lace, had a Valkyrie effect in the way the ends were raised above her forehead. It was held in place by a large spray of diamond flowers, the bridegroom's gift, and orange blossoms. She carried a large round bouquet of lilies of the valley, and walked up the nave with her uncle, Richard Delafield, who gave her in marriage.

The church was filled with guests, and the little chapel opening into it was also nearly filled with the overflow.

A reception at the home of the bride's mother, 106 East Thirtieth Street, followed.

Mrs. Hall, in gray brocade, and Miss Hall, in bronze chiffon, embroidered in gold over green, and wearing a bronze velvet hat with green ostrich feathers, also received.

The house was decorated with white chrysanthemums and palms. The bride's bouquet was caught by Miss Lucile Stevens.

Mrs. Fowler's going-away gown was of taupe velvet topped by a taupe velvet hat with plumes to match and she also wore fox furs.

Among the guests asked were Mrs. John T. Hall, Miss Elsie Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ludlow Fowler, Miss Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell Cabell, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Lewis W. Stevens, Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. John Nelson Borland, the Misses Stuyvesant, the Misses Kane, the Misses Furniss.

Mrs. John Rhinelander Stevens, Miss Nina Delafield, Miss Millam, Mr. and Mrs. Carey, Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. John Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Longfellow, Mrs. Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. de Peyster, Miss Cruger, Mr. and Mrs. Fahnestock, Gen. F. D. Grant and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Hosmer, Mrs. Shirley, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Joseph Stone, the Countess von Berdingen, Miss Emma Stone, Miss Shelton, Mrs. Shillito, Miss Ella Borland, Mrs. Robert Livingston, Miss Laura Livingston, E. N. Tailer, Mrs. Henry Burnett, Miss Alice Kortwright, Miss Ada Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Bowler, Mr. and Mrs. George McLanahan, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Stevens, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Davis, Mrs. Ogden, Mrs. Stockton, Mrs. Dayton, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Oswald Jackson, and Mrs. Lord.

Miss Alice Riggs Hunt, Mrs. C. W. Hunt, the Misses Harriet Glover and Charlotte Wyeth, Mrs. Arthur Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Best, Miss Charlotte Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Delafield, Miss Mazie Delafield, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Daniel Riker, Mrs. Henry Riker, the Misses A. L. Short and Edith Jay, Mrs. John Erving, Mrs. Lewis Atterbury, Mrs. Hamilton Fairfax, Miss Fairfax, Mrs. G. G. Heye, the Misses de Peyster, Mrs. Edward Prime, Miss Helene Lucas, Mrs. F. D. Winslow, and Miss Margaret Winslow.

WESTINGHOUSE RECEPTION.

Entertain 400 in Honor of American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse held a reception yesterday afternoon from 4 to 6 at the St. Regis in honor of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. More than 400 guests were present. The entire second floor of the hotel, including the marble hall room and the Louis Quinze suite were used for the reception of the guests, among whom were many Pittsburgers.

Among those who attended the reception were Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Page Perin, Mr. and Mrs. James A. McCrea, Mr. and Mrs. George Walbridge Perkins, Judge O'Brien and Miss O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cloud Jennings, John A. Crimmins, Mrs. Copley Thaw, Mrs. John Platt, Mr. and Mrs. James Stokes, Miss Josephine Dodge, Mrs. Charles M. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick D. Underwood, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Richards.

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SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry will give a large dinner dance on Tuesday, Jan. 17, at their town house, 2 East Sixty-first Street.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give two dinners on Dec. 29 and Jan. 5, at her city residence, 25 East Seventy-eighth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter N. Stillman (Miss Pratt) have returned from their honeymoon trip and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt until after the holidays.

Mrs. Lyman Short gave a dinner party at the Gotham last night, followed by dancing and bridge. She will give two more dinner dances on Dec. 15 and 22.

Miss Sadie G. Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones of Newport, is in town and is staying at the Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Cross have closed Baricross, their country house at Bernardsville, N. J., and are at their city residence, 5 West Fifty-second Street, for the Winter.

Miss Louise Cromwell, who will make her début in Washington this season, is in town and will take part in some of the week-end festivities arranged for débutantes. Miss Vivien Gould will accompany her upon her return to Washington and will there meet many of the Washington débutantes at two luncheons arranged by Miss Cromwell for Dec. 12 and 13.

Invitations have been sent out for the annual Charity Ball, which will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 31.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., have closed their place at Islip, L. I., and have taken an apartment at the Walcott for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, who occupied the Woodbury Kane cottage at Newport all Summer, are at the St. Regis, where they will remain for some time.

Mrs. George W. Forsythe will give a dance at Sherry's to-night for her débutante niece, Miss Leonie Burrill.

Mrs. Stephen H. Brown will this afternoon introduce her daughter, Miss Caro Quartley Brown, at her residence, 154 East Seventieth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dennis will give a dance to-night at the St. Regis for their débutante daughter, Miss Dorothy Dennis.

At 9 o'clock this evening in the Plaza ballroom John Lyly's "Endymion," an Elizabethan Christmas play, will be given for the benefit of the Union Settlement. The patronesses are Mrs. Cleveland Dodge, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. Wilton Merle-Smith, and others. All the players and dancers are well known in society.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Griffin are in town for the Winter and are at 29 Washington Square.

SOCIETY CIRCUS AT GOULD'S.

Performance to be Held in Casino of Georgian Court.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 8.—Georgian Court, the beautiful estate of George J. Gould here, will be the scene of a big society circus that is planned for the holidays. The tan bark ring of the Casino will be fitted up to resemble the interior of a big circus tent, and arrangements have been made to handle a big crowd. The proceeds will be divided between the work of the district nurses and the Y. M. C. A.

Many prominent cottagers will take part in the affair as ringmasters, clowns, barkers at the side shows, and in other circus capacities.

The affair will be a genuine circus, with all of the accessories. These will be the side shows, with pink lemonade and peanuts on sale. A collection of freaks is announced, and, aside from the amateur society performance, there will be a number of professional acts, and live wild animals have been obtained.

Dr. Irwin H. Hance, President of the Y. M. C. A., has been active in working up the circus, and the details are in the hands of Lester Fort and Edward Osborne. Among the members of the committee are Mrs. H. S. Kearny, Mrs. H. L. Herbert, Mrs. Archibald D. Daves, Miss Glover, Mrs. George Fates Baker, Mrs. Lewis B. Stillwell, and Mrs. Charles Lathrop. Performances will be held Dec. 28, 29, and 30.

Mrs. James Entertains for Miss Ferry

Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James gave a luncheon with music yesterday in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club for her niece, Miss Harriet Ferry, the daughter of Mrs. E. Hayward Ferry, and a débutante of last year.

The guests were about evenly divided between débutantes of last year and the buds of this season, and besides Mrs. James and her sister, Mrs. Ferry and Miss Ferry, there were asked to the luncheon the Misses Caroline Murray, Helen Garrettson, Dorothy Hyde, Elinor Hoyt, Ursula Wolcott Brown, Lisa Stillman, Dorothy Perkins, Julia Dick, Jeannette McAlpin, Helen Auerbach, Aileen Osborn, Sara Pyle, Anita Merle Smith, Caro Brown, Dorothy Dennis, Alice Damrosch, Lydia Coit Butler, Agnes Le Roy Edgar, Doris Dick, Hilah French, Elinor Burrel, Madeline Cook, Kathryn Motley, Phoebe Storm, Laura Livingston, Mary Chapman Edgar, Susan Colgate, and Elizabeth Bacon.

After the luncheon Miss Graham impersonated many of the stage favorites, and the Russian dancers did several dances.

Step-Sisters Make Their Debut.

Mrs. William Schall, Jr., gave at her city home, 36 West Forty-ninth Street, yesterday a reception to introduce her daughter by her first husband, Miss Marion Ashmore, and her husband's daughter by his first wife, Miss Margaret Schall.

Mrs. Schall and the débutantes were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Harry Ashmore, and the Misses Viola Townsend, Natalie Duncan, Caro Brown, May Vogel, Ruth Ashmore, and Guenn Matthews.

Mrs. Schall will give a theatre party on Dec. 30 for the two girls, which will be followed by a supper and dancing at Sherry's.

Miss Jeannette Whitlock Introduced.

Mrs. Bache McEvers Whitlock gave a reception yesterday at her home, 535 Park Avenue, to introduce her daughter, Miss Jeannette Whitlock. Mrs. Whitlock and Miss Whitlock were assisted in receiving by the Misses Agnes Le Roy Edgar, Dorothy Tiffany, Eleanor Simonds, Gertrude Simonds, Marjorie Mann, Lucile de Luze Foley, Virginia Townsend, Caroline Murray, Juliet Nourse, Julia Newbold, Dorothy Fowler, Rosalie Coe, Elizabeth Russell, and Beatrice Nicholas.

Inez Milholland Not to Wed.

Mrs. John E. Milholland gave emphatic denial yesterday to the rumor that her daughter Inez is to marry Sydney Smith, a member of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club. "There is absolutely no foundation for the report," said Mrs. Milholland at the Manhattan Hotel last night. "I can't imagine how any one could say such a thing. My daughter is now at home studying and preparing herself for her work in the cause of woman suffrage. I don't think Mr. Smith has been in town for weeks."

Duchess Alice of Tuscany Ill.

LUCCA, Italy, Dec. 8.—The Dowager Grand Duchess Alice of Tuscany is seriously ill at her estate near Via Reggio. It is reported that a few months ago she received documents showing that Archduke John Salvator of Austria, who, after his disappearance from that country in 1891, was known under the name of John Orth, died in 1908 in a sanatorium, where he took refuge after traveling in many lands.

Miss Alice R. Hunt's Luncheon.

Mrs. Charles Warren Hunt gave a luncheon yesterday at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Alice Riggs Hunt, and a number of young girls. The guests included the Misses Elizabeth Mordaunt, Kate Riggs, Cornelia C. Brown, Marion Bull, Leta Pell Wright, Alice and Edith Pine, Frances and Augusta de Peyster, Anna Livingston Short, Charlotte Delafield, Harriet Glover, Charlotte Wyeth, Edith Jay, Catherine Hamersley, and Mrs. W. Floyd Kendall.

Daughters of Holland Dames' Luncheon.

The Society of Daughters of Holland Dames, descendants of the ancient and honorable families of New Netherland, will give a luncheon to-day at the Hotel Gotham. The Presidents of all the Colonial Societies have been invited, and several prominent men will make addresses.

FIRST CINDERELLA DANCE OF SEASON

Cotillion at Sherry's Led by Grosvenor Atterbury, with Miss Beatrice Pratt as Partner.

SUPPER AT MIDNIGHT

Favors of Photograph Frames and Boutonnieres — Many Dinners Precede the Dance—The Patronesses.

The First Cinderella Cotillion, of which there are two every Winter, was danced at Sherry's last night. The Cinderellas, contrary to the custom of the first Junior Cotillion, has many more of the older girls and young married people at its dance than of the débutante class, the latter being more largely in evidence at the first Junior Cotillion.

The Cinderellas were for many years managed chiefly by Mrs. John S. Barnes, who was succeeded by Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn and others, including Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, and the list of patronesses changes but little from year to year, save that a few new names come in each season, and this year there are many young matrons on the list.

The committee in charge of last night's dance was composed of Mrs. Cornelius S. Agnew, Mrs. Ransom S. Hooker, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, and had Mrs. Charles Lewis Tiffany as its head.

The Cinderellas are always early dances, the guests being asked for 9 o'clock, with the cotillion at 10, and no dancing after midnight, supper being served at that hour. The patronesses receiving last night were Mrs. C. R. Agnew, Mrs. John Claflin, Mrs. Edwin O. Holter, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt.

Many small dinners preceded the dance, the hostesses afterward bringing their guests to Sherry's. Mrs. Atwood Violett was among the hostesses giving a dinner for her daughter, Miss Thelma Violett.

The reception committee received near the entrance to the large ballroom, where the cotillion was danced, and this began at shortly after 10, being led by Grosvenor Atterbury, who had Miss Beatrice Pratt for his partner. The favors included photograph frames and boutonnieres. At midnight supper was served at small tables in the small ballroom, and this was an unusually elaborate affair.

The patronesses of this year's Cinderellas in addition to those mentioned above as receiving and being on the Managing Committee are Mrs. Edward D. Adams, Miss Cheever, Mrs. George A. Crocker, Mrs. Howland Davis, Mrs. Joseph E. Davies, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Miss Eno, Mrs. Henry Johnson Fisher, Mrs. James T. Gardiner, Mrs. James J. Goodwin, Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., Mrs. Charles D. Halsey, Mrs. August Heckscher, Mrs. Jesse Hoyt, Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt, Mrs. Gustav E. Kissel, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Graham Lusk, Mrs. Charles A. Peabody, Mrs. Winslow S. Pierce, Mrs. Atwood Violett, Mrs. John T. Pratt, Mrs. James A. Scrymser, Mrs. Francis L. Slade, Mrs. Joseph F. Stillman, Mrs. Edwin Thorne, Mrs. Samuel Thorne, Jr., Mrs. Francis D. Winslow, Mrs. Frank Spencer Witherbee, and Mrs. Allen Tucker.

Among those at the dance were Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Stillman. Mr. and Mrs. Kenelm Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Heckscher, Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Hopkin, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus Kirby, the Misses Ruth Adams, Julia and Elizabeth Dodge, the Misses Julia and Dorothy Tiffany, Anita Peabody, Allison Pierce, Mary McKim, Wilde, Elisabeth Lamont, Hester Davis, Laura, Elizabeth, and Edith Agnew, Joanna Auerbach, Charlotte Wyeth, Antoinette Heckscher, Elizabeth Claflin, Gertrude Cheever, Margaret and Elizabeth Gardiner, Belle Gurnee, Cornelia and Isabel Hoyt, Harriet Ferry, Dorothy and Jeannette Kissel, Thelma Violett, Muriel Morris, Lisa Stillman, Margaret Winslow, Evelyn S. Witherbee and Phebe V. R. Thorne.

The second Cinderella will take place in January.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Tschaikowsky's Fifth Symphony Played—Josef Hofmann Soloist.

There was nothing new, strange, or debatable on the programme of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's second evening concert, which it gave last evening in Carnegie Hall. Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" overture. Tschaikowsky's fifth symphony, and Brahms's "Academic" overture were the orchestral numbers. Joseph Hofmann was the soloist, who played Beethoven's G-major concerto for the piano. Had Mr. Fiedler been informed that the Philharmonic Society had played Tschaikowsky's fifth symphony in the same hall only a little while before, and would he have played some other? Only a deep student of the manners and customs of conductors could solve this problem.

Whether he knew the fact or not the course he actually took satisfied his hearers greatly; for there is rarely so much enthusiasm shown over an orchestral performance as was called forth by this one. Mr. Fiedler very justly shared the applause that was bestowed upon it with the members of the orchestra, whom he summoned to rise in a body and acknowledge it with him. It was, indeed, a very fine performance, in which the glowing richness, warmth, and transparency of the orchestra's tone, even in the most massive climaxes, appeared in their perfection, and its perfect certainty and precision gave a clearness of articulation to the complicated structure of many passages where melodies are intertwined and overlaid, and where obscurity is fatal to the composer's effect. Mr. Fiedler took the symphony throughout with even more than "a certain license" in the matter of tempo that the composer not only authorizes, but directs. He allowed himself much freedom in this matter; and freedom even to such an extent is not misplaced in this work. There were splendid sonority and gorgeous color in the performance, and its appeal to the audience was immediate.

Mr. Hofmann played Beethoven's concerto with consummate mastery and the purest artistic beauty; with an obvious affection and tenderness for the gracious and poetic charm of the work, which are as fresh and unfaded to-day as when it came from the composer's hand more than a century ago. Delicacy and crystalline purity of tone and exquisite nuance in the treatment of phrase and passage were unfailing in Mr. Hofmann's playing, which was filled with sentiment of the most intimate sort. Such a performance does not excite to turbulent enthusiasm; yet it clearly touched and delighted the audience profoundly, for Mr. Hofmann was repeatedly recalled to acknowledge applause.

The orchestra's playing of the two overtures that began and ended the concert was brilliant and substantial.

MISS MARJORIE HOWE A BRIDE.

Daughter of Mrs. David S. Howe Married to James I. Bruyn.

The wedding of Miss Marjorie Foote Howe and James I. Bruyn was celebrated last evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. David S. Howe of 340 Riverside Drive, the Rev. Dr. Walker Gwynne of Summit, N. J., officiating.

The bride wore a costume of white satin trimmed with point lace and a veil of point lace caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white gardenias. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Edith Howe, who wore a dress of yellow satin with gold Spanish lace and sable fur and carried a bouquet of yellow roses.

The ceremony was performed in the drawing room. The bride entered the room on the arm of her brother-in-law, Charles Lee McIlvaine. The music was furnished by an orchestra. Carl Roessel acted as best man, and the ushers were Albert Weber, Jesse Leedom, A. Lincoln North, Henry Boettger and Dr. Reuben E. Smith.

About 200 guests attended the ceremony and the reception which followed. After a buffet wedding collation was served there was dancing.

WESTON—McWILLIAMS.

The engagement is announced of Miss Carolyn Weston, daughter of the late Byron Weston of Dalton, Mass., and John McWilliams, Jr., of Chicago.

Why Buy Pearls Abroad?

Travelers returning from Europe with pearl necklaces bought abroad must pay a jewelry duty of sixty per cent. on the foreign cost.

Marcus & Company import their pearls as they come from India, and pay the un-set pearl duty of ten per cent. on the original cost. The pearls are then most carefully sorted and assembled and strung into necklaces, in accordance with the critical requirements of the American buyers. It is not only economy to buy here, but one has also a feeling of security in buying at home which one rarely has in purchasing abroad. It is such a matter of confidence, that most Americans prefer to deal with their own people, whom they know and trust, to relying upon their own judgment under foreign surroundings and foreign influences. Marcus & Company offer every facility for the careful and critical examination of pearls under natural light and normal conditions.

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YONKERS OLD RESIDENTS DIE

Mrs. Wightman, Aged 90, Thomas M. Owens, 91, and Franklin Rich, 80.

The two oldest residents of Yonkers and a third old resident whose family had lived there before the Revolution, died yesterday. One was Mrs. Matilda Wightman, a granddaughter of Samuel Neilson, the Irish patriot who escaped from prison in England and came to this country in 1801. Mrs. Wightman was 90 years of age. She had lived in Yonkers for more than half a century, living in the house on Buena Vista Avenue that had several generations.

Another old resident to die was Thomas Madison Owens. He was 91 years old. Mr. Owens was for many years a foreman in the employ of the Otis Elevator Company, and despite his advanced age continued to work until a few weeks ago. He invented a door lock and an apparatus to facilitate the starting and stopping of horse cars.

Franklin Rich, whose ancestors lived on the Bronx River Road back in the Colonial period, also died yesterday. He was 80 years of age. He was well known in fraternal circles, being a Past Master of Lily Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in New York City. He was also connected with Rising Star Lodge and the Knights of Pythias.

JOHN H. JACQUELIN DEAD.

Ex-Governor of Stock Exchange and "Father of Odd Lots."

John H. Jacquelin, founder and former head of the Stock Exchange house of John H. Jacquelin & Co., died yesterday at Saddle Brook Farm, his country place at Hohokus, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Jacquelin, although he retired from active business nine years ago, retained his membership in the Stock Exchange, which he joined in August, 1863, and was one of the oldest in point of membership.

He was born in Kentucky, near Bowling Green, in 1836, and came of French extraction. He started his business career with an old-time French commission house, and was for nearly thirty years identified with the brokerage business in this city. He served as Governor of the Stock Exchange for twelve years, but is chiefly remembered as "the father of odd lots."

James Huff Stout.

Special to The New York Times.

MENOMINEE, Wis., Dec. 8.—James Huff Stout, a wealthy lumberman and philanthropist and leader in educational movements, died to-day at his residence here. When Mr. Stout came to Menominee in 1869 he began considering means of bettering the local school system. He first erected a two-room building to be devoted to manual training and domestic science, and also furnished the teachers for these two new lines of work, assuming all expense. Menominee thus became probably the first city in the United States to have a thoroughly organized course of manual training and domestic science extending from the kindergarten through the high school. In 1903 the Stout training schools for the preparation of teachers of manual training and domestic science were organized. In the educational development of Menominee in various ways Mr. Stout invested upward of $600,000.

R. A. Sammis Dies at Funeral.

Royal A. Sammis, 63 years old, of 202 Lefferts Avenue, Brooklyn, was stricken with heart disease Wednesday night, while at the funeral of Julius E. Prior of 1,363 Dean Street, whose close friend he had been for twenty-five years, and died before he could be removed to his home. He had been in failing health, and the death of his friend had greatly affected him. Mr. Sammis was for forty-five years employed by the H. B. Claflin Company. He is survived by a widow, a son, and three daughters.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN PORTEOUS, 27 years old, who won the prize for being the tallest and thinnest Elk at the National convention at Denver in 1907, is dead of tuberculosis in Paducah, Ky. Porteous was 6 feet 7 inches tall. A special coffin was ordered for him.

CATHARINE ALPERS, who died on Tuesday morning at Westfield, N. J., was the widow of Martin Alpers, a prominent merchant in the early sixties in what was then known as upper Fulton Street, Brooklyn. She was a member of the Central Presbyterian Church in Schermerhorn Street at that time and was one of the few members that voted to call the Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage from Philadelphia to Brooklyn. She leaves four sons and a daughter, eight grandchildren, and one great-grandchild, the daughter of Edward Underhill and Addie Tembler Alpers of Dover, N. J.

EDWIN W. ARNOLD died suddenly in Chicago on Wednesday night in his 76th year. He was born in Philadelphia, but lived in New York the greater part of his life. He was well known in business circles, and was at one time a member of the firm of Lewis Brothers & Co., commission merchants. He is survived by his widow, who was formerly Miss Carrie Stettheimer of New York, and three daughters, Mrs. A. T. Steiner of New York, Mrs. Henry S. Cohn of Rochester, and Miss Edna Arnold of New York. The body will arrive here on Sunday, when the funeral will take place at Salem Fields Cemetery.

JOHN WHITTAKER NORTHROP, a partner of the Northrop Clothing Company, 44 East Fourteenth Street, died yesterday at his home, 148 West 131st Street, of typhoid fever.

Books for Christmas Presents

Books for Young People of all ages in almost endless variety.

"All Books of all Publishers."

Putnams Retail Dep't. 27 & 29 W. 23d St. New York

Fritzi Scheff to Appear in "Rossita."

One of the reasons why Fritzi Scheff is not going to play Trilby in a musical version of that story is because she is to appear in a new operetta, called "Rossita," the music of which is by Victor Herbert and the book by Katherine Stewart and Joseph Herbert. This will be the first theatrical production with which Miss Stewart's name has been associated. "Rossita" is in three acts and the scenes are laid in Paris. The title comes from the name of the principal character, who has an opportunity to wear a number of beautiful gowns during the performance. Rehearsals will begin shortly.

De Segurola Soloist for Concert.

Andrea de Segurola of the Metropolitan Opera House will be the soloist at the Hardman Autotone concert at Mendelssohn Hall on Dec. 14. He will sing songs by Tosti, Puccini, Marinier, Sidney Homer, Barthelemy, and Chaminade, accompanied by the Autotone.

"La Boheme" Again at Metropolitan.

"La Boheme" was repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House last night with Miss Farrar, Miss Alten, and Messrs. Scotti, Jadlowker, and Didur. Mr. Toscanini conducted.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

D'AVIGNON.—Dec. 7, Danbury, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. D'Avignon, a daughter.

IVES.—Dec. 2, Danbury, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Moss Ives, a son.

Married.

FOWLER—HALL.—On Dec. 8, 1910, at the Church of the Transfiguration, in this city, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Houghton, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert of Trinity Parish, William S. Groesbeck Fowler to Miss Katharine Cruger Delafield, daughter of the late John T. Hall, Esq.

Brooklyn.

PEYTON—GERMAN.—Dec. 7, Leonore German to Gilbert S. Peyton, Jr.

WARREN—CONNORS.—Dec. 7, Mary E. Connors to Bernard J. Warren.

New Jersey.

DOREMUS—HIGGINS.—Dec. 5, East Orange, May M. Higgins to Guy J. Doremus.

TWYEFFORT—SARTORIS.—Dec. 7, Newark, Rosalie Sartoris to Arthur De L. Twyeffort.

New York State.

LOWENHEIM—COLLYER.—Dec. 8, Chelsea, Grace M. Collyer to Ralph Lowenheim.

Died.

ARNOLD.—Suddenly, Dec. 7, at his home, 49 De Peyster St., North Tarrytown, George W. Arnold, son of Aaron and Hannah Arnold, aged 63 years. Funeral services at his home on Friday, 5 P. M.

ARNOLD.—In Chicago, suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Edwin W. Arnold, beloved husband of Carrie Arnold, in his 76th year. Funeral Sunday, Dec. 11, Salem Fields Cemetery, Brooklyn.

BOLTON.—Dec. 8, Blanche St. John, beloved wife of Clinton Gray Bolton, at 8 Perry St. Funeral mass at St. Joseph's Church, 6th Av. and Washington Place, 10 A. M. Saturday, Dec. 10. Interment Westfield, N. J.

CATLIN.—On Monday, Dec. 5, 1:30 A. M., Louis Catlin, beloved husband and father, 50 West 112th St. Omaha papers please copy.

CREIGHTON.—Entered into rest on Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1910, at her residence, 20 5th Av., New York, Louise Maud, daughter of the late Henry J. and Mary S. Creighton. Funeral service at St. James's Church, Lafayette Av. and St. James Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, at 3 o'clock.

DAYTON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1910, at his late residence, 13 Mount Morris Park West, Charles W. Dayton, Justice of the Supreme Court. Funeral service will be held at St. Andrew's Church, 127th St. and 5th Av., Saturday, Dec. 10, 10:30 A. M.

DAYTON.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.—Office of the Society, Fraunces Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Sts., New York, Dec. 8, 1910.—The members of this Society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate member and one of the Board of Managers, Charles W. Dayton, at St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of 5th Av. and 127th St., on Saturday, Dec. 10, at 10:30 o'clock.

EDMUND WETMORE, President.
H. R. DROWNE, Secretary.

DINANT.—Suddenly, at his residence, 39 West 43d St., Bayonne, N. J., Wednesday morning, Anthony B. Dinant, aged 83. Funeral services Friday evening at 8:15. Coaches at 49th St. Station to meet train leaving Liberty St. at 7:30.

DUCKETT.—On Dec. 6, 1910, at Newton, Mass., Thomas A., son of R. B. and Minnie Hill Duckett, of diphtheria, aged 8 years.

ELLIOTT.—At Jersey City, Dec. 8, 1910, Catherine, wife of Walter H. Elliott and daughter of Elizabeth and the late Christopher Fader, aged 53 years. Relatives, friends, and members of Star of Palisade Lodge, No. 35, O. S. B., are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, 281 Palisade Av., on Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock; thence to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the happy repose of her soul. Interment Holy Name Cemetery. San Francisco (Cal.) papers please copy.

GASTARINO.—Margarita, Wednesday, Dec. 7, beloved wife of Girado. Funeral from her late residence, 258 East 204th St., Friday, Dec. 9, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Philip Neri's Church, at 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

HALL.—At Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., William Hall, aged 70 years. Relatives and friends also members of Pyramid Lodge 490, F. and A. M.; Union Chapter 180, R. A. M.; Masonic Veterans' Association; Hiram Lodge 449, F. and A. M.; Pentalpha Lodge 744, F. and A. M.; Mount Neboh Chapter 218, R. A. M.; American Chapter 215, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, 12 o'clock noon, at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (FRANK CAMPBELL BUILDING.) Denver, (Colorado,) Birmingham, (Alabama,) and Ontario, (Canada,) papers please copy.

HAMILL.—On Dec. 7, Estella E. Hamill, aged 35 years. Funeral services from the Chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Company, 8th Av. and 19th St., Saturday night at 8 o'clock.

HENDRICKSON.—On Dec. 8, 1910, at 15 Spencer Place, Brooklyn, Foster B. Hendrickson. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOBSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, Samuel Hobson, beloved husband of Mary E. Hobson. Relatives and friends of the family and members of Peconic Lodge No. 349, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 225 East 48th St., on Friday, Dec. 9, at 8 P. M. Interment at Dover Plains, Dutchess Co., New York, on Saturday, Dec. 10.

IRVIN.—Berlin, Germany, Nov. 4, 1910, Julia Post Irvin, widow of the Rev. Dr. William Irvin and daughter of the late Edward H. Swan of Oyster Bay. Funeral services 10 A. M. Friday, Dec. 9, at the University Place Church, corner University Place and 10th St.

Died.

JACQUELIN.—At Saddle Brook Farm, Hohokus, N. J., on Thursday morning, Dec. 8, John H., son of the late John M. and Anne Aline Jacquelin, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Hohokus on Saturday morning, Dec. 10, on arrival of train leaving Jersey City, via Erie Railroad, at 9:38, to which a special car will be attached. Returning, special car will be attached to train leaving Hohokus at 12:41 P. M.

JENKINS.—Suddenly, at her home in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Lavinia Hardcastle Jenkins. Funeral services will be held Friday, Dec. 9, at 2 o'clock, at 112 Market St., Poughkeepsie. Friends and relatives invited.

KEARNEY.—Suddenly, at Fordham, Dec. 7, Alicia Beatrice, wife of the late Thomas Kearney of New Orleans. At the request of the deceased the funeral will be private. It is kindly requested that no flowers will be sent. New Orleans, Philadelphia, and Paris papers please copy.

KEMBLE.—Suddenly, at her residence, 142 East 18th St., on Thursday, Dec. 8, Mary Walker Kemble, daughter of the late Richard Frederick Kemble and Charlotte Morris. Funeral Saturday, Dec. 10, at Grace Church Chantry at 1:45 P. M.

LATHAM.—On Dec. 7, Emma Vaughan, widow of the late Frank W. Latham, aged 60 years. Funeral services from the Chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Company, 8th Av. and 19th St.

LIPPMANN.—On Thursday, Dec. 8, 1910, Henrietta, beloved wife of Gustav Lippmann and mother of Mrs. Gustav Hilborn, George, David, and Harry Lippmann, aged 77. Funeral from her late residence, 215 West 101st St., Sunday, Dec. 11, 9:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

McCULLOCH.—Elizabeth McCulloch, Thursday morning, Dec. 8, a native of Paisley, Scotland. Funeral Saturday morning at 11 o'clock from J. Winterbottom's Sons undertaking parlors, 104 Spring St., thence to St. Anthony's Church, Sullivan St. Interment Calvary.

MULLIGAN.—Suddenly, on Dec. 8, 1910, at her late residence, 243 East 116th St., Sarah Leontine Mulligan, daughter of the late James and Eliza McCafferty. Notice of funeral hereafter. Chicago papers please copy.

NORTHROP. — On Thursday, Dec. 8, John Whitaker Northrop. Funeral services Friday at 8 P. M. at his late residence, 148 West 131st St. Interment Sussex, N. J., on Saturday.

PITKIN.—At her home in

DROVE RINGER, BUT DID NOT KNOW IT

Dusty Rhodes Suspended, Although Judges Ordered Him to Drive in Race.

W. L. (Dusty) Rhodes, the well-known Grand Circuit driver, was suspended by the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, in session at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday. Rhodes is the victim of a case of racing a "ringer" at Woonsocket and Allentown last season. The case in question was that of Little Mustard, 2:13¼, alias Mary D. J. W. Gorslene of Dayton, Ohio, is the owner, and he bought it from George A. Allen of Cincinnati. At Woonsocket the pacer was raced under the name of Mary D., and won $370. During the Woonsocket races the judges became suspicious of the driver, and they ordered Rhodes to drive. He had to obey the order of the judges, and drove and won. When the National Trotting Association investigated the case and found the pacer to be a "ringer," Rhodes was implicated along with the others.

The case had a long hearing yesterday before the board, and Rhodes stated his case, showing that he drove as he was ordered to and did not know anything about the pacer being a "ringer." Gorslene, the owner; Allen, the former owner, and Carl Taylor of Dayton, a driver, are all implicated in the case. All the cases except that of Rhodes were continued. Rhodes is suspended until the unlawful winnings of Little Mustard are refunded for proper distribution. Gorslene promised to be at the hearing yesterday and give back the $370 the horse won. He didn't appear, so Rhodes had to shoulder the penalty.

"I suppose I'll have to pay this out of my own pocket," said Rhodes, "but I'll be pretty careful to find out whose horse I'm driving the next time. Never again!"

Stephen Sweet of Providence, R. I., was expelled for racing a "ringer," Lady Nelson, 2:14¼, as Mollie O. The pacer was raced on New England circuits two years ago as Mollie O., and won many purses. E. M. Darling was announced as the owner. Both Darling and the pacer were expelled. Last Summer this horse was in an accident in Providence, and Sweet sued for damages, declaring that the animal was Lady Nelson. The courts found the horse was under suspension, and was therefore not valuable as a race horse, and gave only nominal damages. The trotting association heard of the case, and when it learned that Sweet was the real owner of the "ringer" he was promptly expelled.

The board yesterday reversed the decision of the judges made at a meeting at Imperial, Penn., last Summer in relation to Bee Allerton. The horse won the first two heats of the race, and in the third heat a line broke. The driver climbed over to fix it and was distanced. Before another heat could be run it was dark, and the judges gave the purse to Bee Allerton for winning two of the three heats. The other drivers in the race, T. A. Miller of Avella, Penn.; R. H. Smith of Masontown, Penn., and W. J. O'Neil of Pittsburg, protested the decision, asserting that Bee Allerton was distanced and had no right to the purse. The board yesterday upheld this protest and decided that the accident was due to faulty equipment, for which the owner alone was responsible. The winnings of the horse in the race were ordered refunded.

The board lifted the suspension of J. S. Henry of Erie, Penn., and his horses, Little Cooley and Air Castle. They were suspended for Henry's failure to pay entrance fee at the meeting at Titusville, Penn. Mr. Henry showed that his agent, H. Sinclair, had made the entries without authority and that he repudiated these entries before the races were held.

The expulsion was removed in the case of E. W. Speer of Worcester, Mass., who has been under the ban since 1896 for racing a "ringer." The horse in question, Tim C., and all the other horsemen identified with the case have since died.

P. L. Brown of Barre, Vt., who is under suspension for failing to pay entry fees at Morrisville, Vt., petitioned for reinstatement, but it was denied. Brown entered Golden Maid in the Morrisville races and failed to show up. His excuse was that there was a horse in the same race that had beaten him in two previous meets, and he did not care to ship his horse to Morrisville to have it beaten again.

The application for the removal of a fine of $50 of Ollie Merrifield for not trying to win with Aero at the Mineola Fair last September was denied. Frank Thomas of Brightwood, D. C., was fined $50 for driving while under suspension. L. B. Sanders of Great Barrington, Mass., petitioned for the removal of a fine which was inflicted by the judges at Rockville, Conn., for scoring his horse ahead of the field. The board reversed the judges' decision and removed the fine.

The Board of Review finished its work yesterday and adjourned until the Spring meeting, which will also be held in this city.

Ed. Geers Wins $45,445.

Ed Geers, the veteran trainer and driver of harness horses, heads the list for the season of 1910, with a total of $45,445.

Tommy Murphy, who but a few seasons ago was limiting his racing to the half-mile tracks, was a close second to Geers, with a total of $42,410 won in purse money. Of course, the fact that Geers was injured at Grand Rapids and that owner Frank Jones drove a number of his horses at that meet as well as at Kalamazoo, with Billie Snow up behind others, materially cut down the total amount of earnings credited to Geers.

Walter Cox, another half-mile track graduate, is third, with $37,010. Mike McDevitt, in charge of David Shaw's racing stable, was fourth, with $35,180.

No less than ten trainers won $10,000 and over the past season, these being as follows: Ed F. Geers, $45,445; T. W. Murphy, $42,410; Walter B. Cox, $37,010; Mike McDevitt, $35,180; Lon McDonald, $34,980; Gus Macey, $22,240; Frank G. Jones, $18,720; Dick McMahan, $13,885; J. Nottingham, $12,810, and W. L. Snow, $11,140.

Geers's Dudie Archdale, 2:06¼, was the leading money-winning trotter down the big line in 1910, being credited with $29,700. Joan was the next best, with the three-year-old trotting champion Colorado E., 2:04¾, a close third.

Pacing and Trotting Records.

Now that the trotting and pacing season has come to a close for the present year, only one world's record was registered, that being in the pacing class by Minor Heir, br. h., by Heir at Law. The fastest records, both pacing and trotting, held by stallions, geldings, and mares are as follows:

Trotting in races:
The Harvester, br. h., by Walnut Hall, 1910 ..... 2:02
Uhlan, blk. g., by Bingen, 1909 ..... 2:03½
Hamburg Belle, b. m., by Axworthy, 1909 ..... 2:01¾

Pacing in races:
Minor Heir, br. h., by Heir at Law, 1910 ..... 1:59
Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Prince, 1901 ..... 2:00¾
Bolivar, b. g., by Wayland W., 1906 ..... 2:00¾
Citation, br. m., by Norvalson, 1908 ..... 2:01¾
Ecstatic, b. m., by Oratorio, 1908 ..... 2:01¾

Trotting against time:
The Harvester, br. h., by Walnut Hall, 1910 ..... 2:01
Uhlan, blk. g., by Bingen, 1910 ..... 1:58¾
Lou Dillon, ch. m., by Sidney Dillon, 1903 ..... 1:58½

Pacing against time:
Dan Patch, br. h., by Joe Patchen, 1905 ..... 1:55¼
Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Prince, 1901 ..... 1:59½
Dariel, b. m., by Alexander, 1903 ..... 2:00¼

Many trotters are now being shipped to Austria, Russia, Italy, Denmark, South Africa, and Australia. All indications point to a long period of high value for trotters bred right and which can demonstrate the value of their inheritance. The man who likes the trotters and who has an aptitude for giving the young trotter his first lesson in speed work can breed the horse of his choice now with a greater certainty of realizing a profit that at any previous time in the history of trotting horse breeding.

Stars in Soldiers' Games.

More than 250 athletes will compete in the games of the Seventy-first Regiment at the armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, to-morrow evening. In the regimental races the headliners will be Dorland, Egan, Parke, Geis, Wright, Sweeney, Lovell, McCahill, Flood, Nevant, and Malone. A feature of the open events will be the five-mile bicycle race handicap for N. C. A. riders, in which W. Van den Dries will start from scratch. The 220-yard hurdle race should prove a hummer, with Dorland on scratch and Flood, Lovell, and McCahill on the short marks. The "880" will furnish a fine race, too. Dick Egan, who holds the armory record of 1:57, will start from scratch against a big field, which includes Matt Geis, Joe Malone, Eddie Sweeney, Frank Wright.

RUTT AND CLARKE TEAM-UP.

New Combination Formed to Win Six-Day Bicycle Race at Garden.

THE SCORE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

NINETY-EIGHTH HOUR.

	Miles.	Laps.
Hehir-Goulet	1,838	8
Fogler-Hill	1,838	8
Root-Moran	1,838	8
Mitten-Thomas	1,838	8
Collins-Drobach	1,838	8
Cameron-Halstead	1,838	7
West-Demara	1,838	7
Rutt-Clarke	1,838	6

Record is 1,906 miles 1 lap, made by Pye and Hehir in 1909.

The most sweeping changes which have yet affected the field of six-day bicycle riders at Madison Square Garden occurred yesterday, the fourth day of the race, when three of the teams gave up the struggle, a new team was reconstructed, and another, which had been on even terms with the leaders since the start, fell victims to the fast pace of the periodical sprints and dropped behind.

The teams which gave up were the Pye-Walker, Rutt-Stol, and Clarke-MacFarlane combinations, and the new team is made up of Walter Rutt and Jackie Clarke, winners of last year's contest, and regarded as the best sprinters now in the race. They will, however, have to overcome a two-lap handicap to overtake the leaders. The team that dropped behind was Cameron and Halstead, and they are now one lap behind the leaders.

Occasional sprints, a penalty inflicted for unfair riding, and a spill in which Moran and Clarke were the principals, were other enlivening features.

The pace for the greater part of the day was monotonously slow and the men continue to drop further and further behind the record. At 10 o'clock last night the leaders were just sixty-two miles behind the record of 1,831.3 miles, established by Walthour and Collins a year ago. All the other teams are now watching the reconstructed team of Clarke and Rutt very closely, and to this pair is left the duty of setting the pace practically all the time. They furnished occasional short sprints last night, but no steady speed during the first five hours of the new partnership, and in that time had fallen seven more miles behind the record. All the eight remaining teams in the race appear to be in good condition and able to follow any pace the leaders set. Shortly after 10 o'clock Clarke began a sprint which lasted several minutes, but neither he nor his partner Rutt, who relieved him, could shake off even one of the other seven teams.

The first of the day's many changes occurred at 11:33 o'clock yesterday morning. Pye of the Pye-Walker combination, after riding alone for 4 hours and 27 minutes, was forced to retire, as his partner was unable to relieve him. The accident Wednesday evening, after which Walker was unconscious for twenty-five minutes, had injured him so severely that he was finally forced to quit.

At 3:18 P. M. it was announced that the McFarland-Clark team was out of the race. This move was made after an understanding whereby the Rutt-Stol team was also to give up, and thus allow Rutt and Clark to reteam. At 4:49 o'clock Stol withdrew, and the new combination was made.

What the referee declared to be a case of unfair riding occurred at 5:07 o'clock, and as a result a lap which Eddie Root gained on the entire field was disallowed. As the field of riders came along the Twenty-sixth Street side at a slow pace Root of the Root-Moran combination shot away from the field. Joe Fogler, next in line to Root, made no attempt to pursue the speeding New Yorker, and the field followed along behind Fogler at the same slow pace. In two laps Root had overtaken the others, but a decision by the referee termed the advantage as being the result of unfairness, and the lap was not allowed.

It was said that Fogler had acted in unison with Root, and had "held back" the field in such a way that it was impossible for the other riders to take up the chase. Previous to this there had been a dispute after a collision between Moran and Clarke, some maintaining that Moran had purposely tipped Clarke's wheel, while others declared the spill was due to Clarke. The latter returned to the track after a short rest, and neither team was penalized.

LASKER RETAINS CHESS TITLE

New York Master Defeats Janowski Eight Games to None.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—Dr. Emanuel Lasker of New York to-day retained the world's chess championship by defeating the challenger, D. Janowski of Paris, with a score of eight games to none. Three games were drawn.

The eleventh game in the match, which was played to-day at the Korkau Palace, proved an easy victory for Lasker, who wins, in addition to the championship title, the $1,000 prize donated by M. Nardaus of Paris.

GEORGETOWN TEAM WEAK.

St. John's College Basket ball Quint Easily Beats Washington Boys.

The St. John's College basketball team outclassed Georgetown last night in St. John's gymnasium, Brooklyn, by a score of 68 to 35. The St. John's boys caged the ball from all angles of the floor and simply ran away from their opponents. Rucker was the star performer for St. John's and shot seven goals. Keenan and Burchill were clever, too, and not only out played their men, but also made numerous difficult tosses into the cage. The game was clean and fast, and the referee had to penalize few players for foul playing.

The St. John's team looks like a strong aggregation, and with little preliminary practice showed unusually strong. For Georgetown, Schlosser showed up well and was the cleverest man on the floor. He made eight goals for the visitors and played a great defensive game. The line-up:

St. John's.	Position.	Georgetown.
Keenan, Yale, Casey	Left forward	Martin
Tracey	Right forward	Walden
Rucker	Centre	Schlosser
Burchill, Burns	Left guard	Monarch
Crenny	Right guard	Heiskell

Goals from field—For St. John's, Rucker, 7; Keenan, 5; Burns, 5; Tracey, 4; Casey, 3; Yale, 3; Burchill, 3; Crenny, 3. For Georgetown—Martin, 3; Walden, 3; Schlosser, 8; Heiskell, 2. Goals from fouls—Keenan, 2; Schlosser, 3. Referee—Mr. Roberts.

Cathedral Tyros Defeat Midgets.

The Tyros basket ball team of the Cathedral College, New York, defeated the St. Peter's College Midgets of Jersey City at Cathedral Court yesterday, 17 to 3. Rush did the best work for the Tyros and Burke scored all three points made by the Midgets. The line-up:

Tyros.	Position.	Midgets.
Ungerland	Right forward	McGuinness
De Leon	Left forward	McCormack
Rush	Centre	Burke
Drew	Right guard	Reilly
Osterman	Left guard	Butler

Field goals—Drew (2,) Ungerland (2,) Rush (2,) Burke. Foul goals—Rush (3,) Drew (2,) Burke. Referee—Mr. Repackl of Cathedral College. Umpire—Mr. Browne of St. Peter's. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Cornell to Play In Manhattan.

Cornell University basket ball five will visit New York for three games this season. Cornell team is quite a favorite among the Manhattanites. All the playing dates have been filled and the schedule is as follows: Dec. 10, Niagara at Ithaca; Dec. 16, Tufts at Ithaca; Jan. 7, Columbia at Ithaca; Jan. 13, Dartmouth at Ithaca; Jan 20, Columbia at New York; Jan. 21, Princeton at New York; Jan. 27, Colgate at Ithaca; Feb. 11, Yale at Ithaca; Feb. 17, Princeton at Princeton; Feb. 18, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; Feb. 24, Pennsylvania at Ithaca; March 3, Yale at New Haven; March 4, Manhattan at New York.

Basket Ball Game at Columbia.

A basket ball game is scheduled for this evening between Columbia and Georgetown, in the Morningside Hights gymnasium.

Columbia to Retain Lacrosse.

About thirty-five men reported at the meeting of the Lacrosse Association at Columbia University yesterday, to decide whether the sport was to continue on the Heights this year. Manager Meyers of the Athletic Association was the principal speaker, and said that inasmuch as real interest was shown to a greater extent than he expected, judging from the Fall practice, a first-class coach would be engaged, and the Association would back the team

FOOTBALL RULES UNDER FIRE AGAIN

Intercollegiate A. A. Will Dissect Code and May Make Suggestions for Changes.

Football and other branches of college athletics will come up for critical consideration at the fifth annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, which convenes at the Hotel Astor on Thursday, Dec. 29. The association has a widespread influence in intercollegiate sport, and has an active membership of sixty-eight universities and colleges. While some members of the so-called "big four" in the East are not identified with the organization, the association believes that they will join the ranks eventually. Yale, Princeton, and Cornell have not joined, although Harvard and Pennsylvania are active members.

The head of the organization is Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, United States Army, of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., formerly in charge of athletics at West Point. Capt. Pierce has worked untiringly for the organization since he has been at its head and many reforms have been brought about. It was this organization that first advocated reforms in football five seasons ago and brought about changes which eventually were merged into the present rules and saved the gridiron game. Football is sure to be a topic of general discussion at this year's meeting and the past season will be reviewed closely. Of course, changes of one sort or another will be recommended, as usual, and the forward pass and on-side kick will come in for both criticism and praise. It is believed that some recommendation will be made to increase a team's chances of crossing the goal line, for under the present restrictions at rushing the ball this feat became a difficult task during the past season. The number of small scores and no-score games were unusually large.

Summer baseball is another subject which is coming up for discussion.

On Thursday, Dec. 28, the Athletic Research Society will hold its meeting at the Hotel Astor and this organization is sure to have many interesting suggestions to make about intercollegiate sport in general.

The session of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association will begin at 10 o'clock on Thursday, Dec. 29, and addresses will be made by the President, Prof. R. Tait McKenzie of Pennsylvania will speak on "A Chronicle of the Amateur Spirit." Prof. Arthur G. Smith of the University of Iowa will talk on "Conference, Direction, and Control of Athletics in the Middle West." The Rev. Charles F. Aked, D. D., of this city, will speak on "Athletics as a Function in National Life." The afternoon session will be given up to routine business.

The officers are: President, Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, United States Army; Vice President, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, Pennsylvania, and Secretary and Treasurer, Prof. Frank W. Nicholson, Wesleyan.

Soccer to Become More Popular.

Purdue College will play soccer football next season. Two picked teams have been practicing and the game seems to have made a hit. No effort will be made to pick a team for this season. Several of the conference colleges have formed soccer teams, and teams representing Chicago and Illinois have played several games. It is expected that some good material can be developed for the Purdue team next season. A large crowd of the students watched the practice game, and more than forty answered the first call for men to participate.

Probably next Fall will see the finish of American football at Wisconsin University, as in a recent interview Prof. C. S. Bunting of the Badger Athletic Council, said:

"The Faculty not only approves of the proposal made by Director Ebler at the conference held in Chicago that soccer be substituted, but whether or not the proposal be adopted by the conference, Wisconsin will make a change here to be effective in 1912."

President Van Hise is believed to be behind the movement. He believes the present game is too dangerous.

OPEN GOLF AT ATLANTA.

McLeod and Tichenor Winners in First Day's Play.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 8.—Freddie McLeod of St. Louis and W. R. Tichenor of Atlanta were the winners in to-day's play in the open golf tournament which was started this afternoon on the East Lake links of the Atlanta Athletic Club. The winners made a best ball score of 73 for the eighteen holes in the foursome, McLeod turning in 75, while Tichenor made 81. The other contestants consisted of thirteen visiting professional players, all of whom were paired with amateurs of Atlanta.

To-morrow morning the medal play, in which the professionals alone are entered, will begin, thirty-six holes to be divided in the morning and afternoon play.

The seventy-two-hole play last year resulted in a triple tie between McLeod, Jack Hutchinson, and Dave Ogilvie, with 312, the course record. In the play-off McLeod won with a card of 81.

ANGLERS' SOCIETY DINE.

Charles Frederick Holder of America Entertained by English Fishermen.

Charles Frederick Holder, the distinguished American fisherman and writer, was tendered a dinner recently by the British Sea Anglers' Society. It was a pleasant reminder of the power of sport to join widely sundered hands in friendship. It is only of comparatively recent years that angling has become an international bond of union, but it is rapidly showing itself capable of much good work. This Summer Englishmen had the pleasure of welcoming several good sportsmen from the Continent at the Hendon casting tournament, and it may be hoped that the interchange of visits between London and Paris will become a regular thing. More recently, too, the friendly competition between C. E. Merrin of the Natal Coast Association and some experts of the British Sea Anglers' Society showed that though the empire is wide there is no impassable gulf between its sons.

There was a time when the pastime of fishing was, to the wanderer, one of the fond delights of home, but now things are very different. Africa, India, Ceylon, Australasia, you can fish in any of them, and not merely for the indigenous fishes whose very strangeness used to be a reminder of exile, but for the bonny spotted trout who has proved himself a true son of the flag, able to go almost anywhere and do almost anything. No two men, strangers to each other, are likely to remain strangers long when they discover a mutual love of fishing, and so now that anglers abound all over the world the fishing rod becomes an object of much more significance.

Deer Hunting In the West.

The hunting season in Minnesota, which came to a close last week, shows that over 2,000 deer were killed.

Approximately 1,100 deer came through St. Paul during the last twenty days. Although most of these trophies of the hunt remained in St. Paul, many were transferred at the Union Depot to the southern part of the State.

It is estimated an average of fifty carcasses a day came into the depot during the last twenty days. Many hundreds of deer killed during the season remained in the county in which they were shot, but a conservative estimate would give the number killed in Minnesota during the hunting season at more than 2,000, in the opinion of Executive Agent H. A. Rider.

A feature of this season's hunting was the small number of moose which came through. The Game Warden who watches the transfer of game at the Union Depot reported not more than eight moose this year, compared to fourteen which were transported in 1909.

During the last three months a total of 3,221 permits was issued.

Banquet to David Bruce-Brown.

Among the recent arrivals from Europe are Charles Neumaier, Director; George Diehl, Technical Director, and Fritz Wuermall, These three representatives of Benz & Co. have come to America to confer with Mr. Froehlich of the Benz Auto Import Company and at the same time to be present at the presentation of the Grand Prize Cup recently won by David Bruce-Brown at Savannah. The gold cup will be presented to Mr. Brown at a dinner to be given at the Automobile Club of America this evening.

WINNERS OF ENDURANCE RUN.

Referee Pardington Announces Results of Auto Trade's Two-Day Trip.

Referee A. R. Pardington yesterday issued the much-belated results of the endurance run, which took place through New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey recently, and the committee of the New York Automobile Trade Association has awarded the trophies to the winners. The run was one of the most closely contested ever held in the neighborhood of New York City, and the conditions were of such an unfavorable nature that it was the greatest surprise to the referee that the contest should be as close as it was. Bad roads were encountered—rough weather, snow, and other obstacles made the going very difficult.

The penalizations were chiefly for time, there being very little mechanical trouble with any of the cars entered. The run lasted two days, and only two automobiles failed to show up on the second day.

The Ford was the winner in Division A, runabout class, with the Hudson and the Pullman at the head of the second and third divisions, respectively. The Mitchell car received a second prize. A Pullman car also won first prize in Division 5-A, while the Matheson was successful in 6-A. In the touring class the respective winners were Maxwell, Reo, Haynes, Corbin, National, Oldsmobile, and Columbia.

The Velie car did not start either day, being unable to secure passengers, on account of the bad weather. Two of the first day's contestants failed to put in their appearance on the second day, and were consequently disqualified. A most creditable performance was shown by the non-contesting cars, the Zust pacemaking car, driven by A. Pisani; the Pope-Hartford Vanderbilt Cup racer, which acted as checking car, driven by Louis Disbrow; the Thomas six-cylinder, which acted as the official car, carrying the referee, A. R. Pardington, and members of his staff, and the White press car, which carried members of the press. The official Carhart car, entered by the Dorian Rim Company, was also commended for its good work.

On the first day twenty-one cars started, two dropping out. On the second day nineteen cars started, and the same number finished the second day, which is considered a most commendable performance, not only of the cars, but of the drivers, recorders, and passengers. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, no account has been taken of the failure of certain of the competitors to carry the full quota of passengers.

Sport for King Alfonso.

King Alfonso XIII. of Spain had some excellent sport during November, when visiting the Count de Garia at Mudela, in the Province of Ciudad Real, 9,077 head of game being shot in five days, of which 8,032 were partridges. The biggest bag in one day was 2,404 partridges, 36 hares, and 29 rabbits. The King himself killed over 1,645 head during the five days' shooting. Besides his Majesty and his host, the other guns were the Duke de Santona, the Duke de San Pedro de Galatino, Marques de Viana, Marques de Villamajor, Marques de Iransey, Marques de Najera, Count de Maceda, Count de Artaza, Senor Urzais, and Senor Alabern.

Motor Boating in Europe.

T. A. Comber, owner of the racing boat Lucinha, has offered to present a cup to the British Motor Boat Club for competition next season, to take the place of the A. J. Wilson Challenge Cup, for boats not exceeding thirty-five feet. W. N. McClean, owner of the cruiser Allegro, has also offered a cup to the club for a special race, particulars of which will be announced later.

Gautier de St. Croix is having a new six-meter boat, the Sprite, built at Burnham-on-Crouch. One feature about the craft is its builders are natives of Burnham, and all their staff are Essex men. She is designed by G. U. Laws. The boat will therefore be essentially the work of Burnham people. She is of rather a heavy displacement, her keel being designed to weigh 3,500 pounds. Although she will exceed average displacement, her owner states that she will be put into the water at a lower price than any boat of this class hitherto built. The owner further states that he is desirous of demonstrating the possibility of turning out a first-class six-meter boat at Burnham at a price that will not be prohibitive to prospective owners of moderate means. It is hoped that such yacht owners may be further attracted to Burnham by the excellent sport the six-meter class there affords, and the moderate cost of running a boat at Burnham which need not exceed 50 per cent. of the more expensive quarters. Mr. Laws is now among the most successful designers of the six-meter class, and at the same time he is an authority on the handling of such boats. The Sprite will be ready for launching early in March.

Yachting Notes from Abroad.

Owners of yachts of the British Register usually racing in classes of twelve meters and over, held a meeting recently at the Langham Hotel. The object of the meeting was to mutually arrange the first-class regatta fixtures in the United Kingdom for 1911, so that yacht owners might conveniently attend them upon dates suitable to the clubs and themselves. As a fact, however, the Chairman managed with considerable skill to meet the wishes of all the clubs, and there was not a single instance of cross voting.

The season will open on the Thames on May 27, and the east coast season ends on June 10 with the Nore to Dover matches. It is hoped the yachts will put in to Falmouth on June 13. The Cork Harbor Regatta follows, June 16 and 17, then the yachts go up the Irish Coast, and the Clyde Fortnight will be June 30 to July 10. Ramsgate, July 17; Dover, July 21 and 22. Cowes Week will begin on Monday, July 31, and for the first time for many years the August Bank Holiday, Monday, Aug. 7, will fall in Ryde Week. After the Solent Fortnight follow the three days of the Dorset Club. A new feature is that the fleet goes from Weymouth to Dartmouth, for the date allotted to Dartmouth is Friday and Saturday, Aug. 12 and 13. From Dartmouth the yachts go to Torquay, and the season of 1911 will end at Plymouth on Aug. 31. Torquay will provide three days and Plymouth will give five days' racing.

Sir J. Pende's yacht the Brynhild, which was wrecked in the course of the last Royal Harwich Yacht Club regatta, has now been salved, and she was towed from Fagborough to the shore opposite to the naval yard at Harwich, where she was beached. The once beautiful craft has a long hole in one of her sides and her stern is also considerably damaged.

The International Regatta will take place on Aug. 7 and 8, the first two days of Ryde Week. The Royal Victoria Yacht Club, which usually occupies three to four days in this week, has, in the interest of sport, relinquished Monday and Tuesday for the international festival, and for its own part will confine its annual regatta in 1911 to Wednesday, Aug. 9.

Athletic Notes from Abroad.

King George V. of England has become a patron of the Amateur Athletic Association. It will be remembered that King George, when Prince of Wales, honored the association with his presence at the championships held at Stamford Bridge in July, 1909, and presented the prizes.

In the dispute between the Amateur Athletic Association and the National Cyclists' Union of England at a meeting recently, an important step has been taken to combine the two bodies. The General Council of the latter body unanimously decided to enter into an agreement with the National Athletic Union, which was formed last season for the purpose of controlling both amateur and professional athletics. At the same meeting the racing license scheme was modified and the fees reduced to members of affiliatd bodies. It was decided to institute an associate membership at a fee of 1s. per associate.

GARAGE OWNERS ABATING EVILS

Association Making Crusade Against Short Measure in Gasoline.

The Garage Owners' Association of New York has already accomplished many of the objects for which it was formed. The latest victory of the association was the successful prosecution of garages giving short measure in gasoline. During the past month three garage owners were fined for violating the regulations of the Bureau of Weights and Measures. In a civil action brought by Inspector Mills of the Department of Weights and Measures against a garage proprietor on East 108th Street, New York City, for giving short measure in the sale of gasoline, a judgment of $100 was obtained against the proprietor, mainly through the evidence furnished by the Garage Owners' Association of New York.

The association is now on the trail of the motor "dead beat" or "fly by night," as that class of car owner is sometimes called. The association is endeavoring to have a law enacted making it a misdemeanor for a car owner to surreptitiously remove his automobile from a garage without paying the charges due thereon. The lien given to the garage keeper by statute merely permits the garage owner to retain the car in his possession until the accrued charges have been paid. The lien is lost when the car leaves the garage and so is ineffective to check the practice of the "dead beat." The dishonest auto owner can only be put to rout by attaching a criminal liability to such methods.

Owing to the large number of complaints received by the association from property owners and tenants residing in the immediate vicinity of certain garages, relative to the unnecessary noise emanating from electric horns, &c., blown by chauffeurs endeavoring to obtain admission to the garage, the Garage Organization has sent notices to its members, aggregating fifty-seven garages, calling their attention to this nuisance, and requesting them to adopt strict measures whereby the rest and comfort of the neighborhood may remain undisturbed. Through the efforts of the association an injunction has been obtained enjoining a garage from permitting its patrons to blow horns during the night time. Several other cases are under consideration.

The association is proceeding on progressive lines. To eradicate and bring to light certain evils which are not generally known to the public a magazine is being published bringing these matters to the attention of the car owner.

The automobile trade now recognizes the strength of this association and is eager to secure its business, which has in six months totaled $300,000.

New members recently admitted to the association are as follows: Continental Auto Company, Riverside Garage, Washington Heights Garage, Park View Garage, Manhattan Garage, Gus Lind Company, and Sidney B. Bowman Auto Company.

OLDFIELD TO QUIT AMERICA.

Auto Driver Will Go to Australia—Jeffries, Chance, and Hoxsey Also.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 8.—Barney Oldfield, who will race at Ascot Park Saturday and Sunday, will go to Australia after Jan. 1. He announces that in addition to his wife he would be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. James J. Jeffries, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chance, and Archibald Hoxsey, the aviator. Oldfield received an offer from Australia some time ago.

Rush for New Jersey Auto Licenses.

The rush for 1911 New Jersey automobile licenses has set in, and the New York Deputy Commissioners are being kept busy. W. J. Morgan, a Deputy Commissioner for New Jersey licenses, explains the rush by saying "that a belief prevails that the incoming Legislature at Trenton may accept the advice of the New Jersey Grangers' Association given at their Atlantic City annual meeting, as well as that of others, and double the present yearly license fees if tourists are to travel in Jersey without a license fee. Another explanation is that many want to get low numbers for their license plates, as applications for licenses are registered in the order they are received.

DRANK 600 PINTS OF BEER.

Col. Slupsky, by Consuming Twenty Daily for Thirty Days, Wins $250.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Surrounded by a group of admiring friends Col. Abe Slupsky, at the café of the Hotel Jefferson, to-day finished his task of drinking twenty pints of beer daily for thirty days.

Then to show how little the feat really was, he drank twenty additional bottles before sunset. By his feat of consuming the six hundredth bottle he wins $250 and a suit of clothes.

CENTURY TIRES
Custom Made
Equip your car with
Century Non-Skid Tires
and be
ABSOLUTELY SAFE
Does Not Blow Out.
You are guaranteed against loss if the tire does not make good.
Your Dealer Knows.
Century Rubber Trading Co.
123 West 68th St.

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'WHITE LABEL'
SCOTCH WHISKY

We got it from England!
A Dollar Glove that's not a dollar glove at all, in the usual sense.
A specialty which we owe to the fact that we buy at first hand from the makers in England great quantities of gloves of fine quality.
Genuine Capeskin, heavy weight, with "outseams."
Three shades of tan.
A glove better than any $1.25 glove we know, and for which we invite comparison with the usual $1.50 gloves.
$1.
Winter overcoats, winter suits, evening clothes—everything men and boys wear.
ROGERS PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. | at 13th St. | at 34th St.

OLD CROW
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
RYE
The Standard of Rye Whiskey
Guaranteed Pure Rye Whiskey Under National Pure Food Law Serial Number 2163
NOT BLENDED
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SOLD ONLY IN OUR SEALED BOTTLES EVERYWHERE
NEVER SOLD IN BULK
WE ARE THE LARGEST BOTTLERS OF OLD-FASHIONED HAND-MADE SOUR MASH STRAIGHT PURE RYE WHISKEY IN THE WORLD
H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.

Automobile Exchange
UNEQUALLED IN LOCATING, DISPOSING OF, EXCHANGING OR RENTING USED MOTOR CARS QUICKLY AND SATISFACTORILY.
ADVERTISING RATES
Per Agate Line:
One insertion ..... 25c.
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PRE-INVENTORY SALE
USED CARS!
We are offering exceptional bargains in a few used cars of the highest order; all in A1 condition and at prices that will astound the most conservative buyer. Among them are Limousines, Landaulets, Touring Cars, Runabouts and Roadsters, all overhauled and equipped with all accessories—finished equal to new.
We desire to move these cars to make room for our new 1911 series, and the sacrifice at which they are to be sold will clean them up in a few days.
The PALMER-SINGER POLICY of conservativeness is adhered to in this regard, as in all our new cars, and you can rest assured that these bargains are of a variety which cannot be duplicated. Your inspection is invited.
PALMER & SINGER M'F'G CO.
1620 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ATTENTION, AUTOMOBILISTS!
Will sell gentleman's brand new fur-lined coat, lined throughout with best Australian mink, with magnificent Persian lamb collar; will sell for $35; cost $200 in Canada; also beautiful pair of cinnamon bear robes, $30; cost $200; also chauffeur's coat, $25. Dr. Cook, private garage, 142 West 37th St.

ATTENTION.—Two gentlemen's broadcloth overcoats, lined throughout with Canadian mink; beautiful Persian lamb collars; sizes 38-40 and 42-44; cost $200 each in Canada; were never worn; sacrifice $35 each; two elegant cinnamon bear robes, value $175; sell the pair $30. Call or write E. Roberts, 104 West 114th St., New York City.

Oldsmobile, rumbie seat, runabout, 1908; fully equipped; excellent car for doctor, collector, or ladies' use; surely pay any one looking for a first-class automobile to inspect same any time. Baldwin's Storage House, 304 West 54th.

Mitchell 1909, five-passenger touring car; top, wind shield, speedometer, Prestolite tank, gala horn, every equipment; stylish, first-class car; satisfactory demonstration given. Baldwin's Storage House, 304 West 54th St.

Ford, 1908, runabout, fully equipped with high-tension magneto; many extras; guaranteed first-class condition; also two bear robes. Can be seen any day at 143 West 33d St., stable; ask for Mrs. Miller's car.

1910 Chalmers, 40, equipped with 37x5 tires, Continental rims, Jones speedometer, top, wind shield, two extra shoes; in perfect condition. Address George Stowe, 1,827 Broadway.

BARGAINS CARS ALL MAKES, including Delivery Wagons, $150 up. Twentieth Century, 244 W. 49th, nr. B'way. Write Dept. C. "Valuable Hints" mailed free.

Napier runabout, 1908 model; fully equipped; superb car for doctor; sacrifice quarter its value; satisfactory demonstration. Dr. Harrison, 254 West 54th St.

For Rent or Sale—Columbia electric brougham; also electric limousine with Edison battery and pneumatic tires. Simpson, 135 East 40th St.

CHALMERS REBUILT CARS.
Attractive prices on 30 and 40 H. P. Models. Guaranteed same as new cars. C. Dow, 1,627 Broadway.

Motor Trucks, one 2, one 3 ton, 1910 models; like new, used for demonstrating only; will sacrifice. Homan, 535 West 56th. Tel. 4511—Col.

Pullman, 1909, Touring Car, full equipment; no extras necessary; bargain price; also Winton. George Geiss, 2,040 Broadway, New York City.

Mercedes Landaulet, 35 H. P., late 1907 model; perfect order; owner going to Europe; $1,850. Allen, 1,934 Broadway, near 65th St.

Delaunay Belleville, 1909 Model, collapsible Landaulet; must sell at once; cost $10,000; make offer. Can be seen at 338 West 44th St.

Beautiful pair bear robes, perfect condition; also elegant fur coat and fur-lined coat; no cash offer refused. 9 East 52d, near 5th Av.

For Sale or for Rent.—Seven-passenger Rainier limousine, by the week or month; excellent condition. John O'Dell, 239 West 50th St.

Bodies, limousine and landaulet, new; aluminum; made by R. M. Stivers Co.; will sacrifice. Homan, 535 West 56th. Tel. 4511—Col.

Packard, 1910, 30 H. P., with complete equipment, at a bargain. Inquire P. J. Schafer, Knickerbocker Hotel.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.
AUTO TIRES.
Slightly used, fully guaranteed, sizes 32x3½ to 36x5; prices, $15 to $22. New tires, trade prices. SCHOONMAKER, 112 West 54th St.

TIRES AND TUBES.
ABSOLUTELY HIGHEST GRADE SECONDS.
'PHONE 4514 COL. 794 7TH AV.

Two elegant bear robes, like new; $25; cost $175. Storage, 304 West 54th St.

AUTOMOBILES TO RENT.
AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE,
Open and Closed,
by the hour, day, or monthly contract.
F. T. SAN

FAMOUS ATHLETES ON YALE'S HOCKEY TEAM

Schedule of Fifteen Games Includes Trip to Cleveland and Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 8.—Lawson Reed, manager of the Yale University Hockey Association, announced to-night the schedule for the season. An ante-season practice game will be played with the Crescent Athletic Club on Dec. 10 at the St. Nicholas Rink, New York, the first regular game being with St. Paul's School (Concord,) on Dec. 21 in New York.

The team is in a much further state of development than at the same time last year, and indications are very good for a championship team. Numerous practices have been held since the candidates were called out Nov. 28, and the work has been in charge of Tom Howard, the veteran hockey player of Winnipeg, Canada. The Christmas trip this year is the longest yet taken, including a series of three games with Princeton in Cleveland and three games with Cornell at the new rink in Chicago. Besides the regular intercollegiate schedule, games have been arranged with Amherst, Springfield Training School, Massachusetts State College and the London Field Club in Albany. The latter is an organization composed mostly of Yale graduates.

The Yale hockey squad this year includes a notable aggregation of famous athletes, most of whom have earned their "Y" in other sports. Capt.-elect Arthur Howe of the football team was on the team last year and will probably play again this season. Scully, left tackle on the 'varsity eleven, and prominently mentioned on many all-American teams, is expected to play one of the defense positions. Brooks, who played end on the football team as Kilpatrick's running mate, probably will be at point. Merritt and Carhart, third base man and catcher, respectively, of the 'Varsity nine are fast forwards who will surely get places on the team.

W. Howe holds the intercollegiate record of fifty yards in swimming, and Mosser, as goal candidate, is captain of the Yale golf team. The squad is the most promising seen at Yale for a long time, and it is thought that Capt. Loutrel will turn out a winning team.

The following schedule is complete, with the exception of the Harvard game, which is as yet unsettled pending action by the Harvard management. Harvard, having all its games on its home rink, is considered to have a strong advantage over Yale and Princeton, and the managements have decided that one big game should be in Boston and the other in New York, Yale and Princeton alternating each year. The schedule follows:

Dec. 21, St. Paul's School, (Concord,) at New York; 27, 28, and 29, Princeton at Cleveland; 30, 31, and Jan. 2, Cornell at Chicago; 11, Columbia at New York; 14, Dartmouth at Boston; 21, Cornell at New York; 28, Princeton at New York; Feb. 1, Springfield Training School at New Haven; 3, London Field Club at Albany; 4, Amherst at Amherst, and 8, Massachusetts State College at New Haven.

Eastern Skaters Elect Officers.

The Eastern Amateur Skating Association has elected the following officers for the coming year: President, Cornelius Fellowes; Vice President, David Slayback; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles Bowe, and Chairman of the Racing Committee, Fred Tucker. The dates for the international races have not yet been decided on. The meeting was held at St. Nicholas Rink, and the clubs represented were: St. Nicholas, Saratoga, Verona, Newburg Wheelmen, Saranac Lake, North Shrewsbury River, Riverside, Boston Skating Club, and Syracuse Skating Club.

Western Skating Association to Meet.

What promises to be one of the most bitter elections in the history of the Western Skating Association will take place in Chicago next Monday night. Two candidates are in the field for the Presidency—Joseph Keane and W. H. Paterson, both prominent in the skating game. Keane probably is the best known, having been a friend of the skaters ever since he became an active member.

Last Spring, when the roller championships were skated, Keane donated a large silver cup for the racer who acquired the most points. Since then he has been the moving spirit in the association.

Sutton Disputes Hoppe's Records.

George Sutton, the billiard player, announces that he disputes Willie Hoppe's title to the record run he recently made at 18.1 billiards. Mr. Sutton says he holds the high-run records at both 18.1 and 18.2 balk-line billiards. His record at 18.2 is 411, he says, and was made at Bensinger's Billiard Hall in Chicago three years ago against a Chicago amateur. Mr. Sutton says he made a high run of 215 at 18.1 balk-line against Al Hammer at Sutton's Billiard Hall in Chicago. He also declares that he has made a high run of 301 at 18.1 balk-line and has witnesses to prove it. Sutton is going to challenge Hoppe for both championships. In a match on Nov. 30 last Mr. Sutton says he averaged 50 at 18.1 and had a high run of 151, and on Dec. 1 in a match he averaged 125 at 18.2 and had a high run of 283.

Moore and Anson in Billiards.

Billiard experts and enthusiasts are still discussing the record-breaking run of George Moore in the three-cushion game at a local academy on Wednesday night. This phenomenal performance has done more to reawaken interest in this delightful game than anything else could possibly have done, unless, of course, it would be a larger run, which is hardly probable. Moore himself is extremely modest in discussing his achievement, but is confident enough to predict that he will more than likely equal if not beat this record run of 15 when he meets Adrian Anson, the veteran baseball and billiard expert at the Union Billiard Academy, Seventh Avenue, between 45th and 46th Streets, to-night and to-morrow night. In view of Moore's remarkable manipulation of the ivories, it is certain that a record-breaking crowd will witness his games with Mr. Anson.

Winners with the Cue.

In last night's game of the 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament for the championship of Harlem, at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, F. Tobias defeated E. Barnes in a one-sided game by the score of 200 to 92. Tobias ran out his string of 200 points with the high run of 44 and an average of 6½ in 32 innings. To-night M. Isaacs and H. Hoffman will cross cues. E. Clark probably will be the champion billiardist of Harlem, as he now leads the tournament with three victories and no defeats.

In last night's game of the amateur handicap 18.1 balkline billiard tournament at the Riverside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, William Viertel defeated Sylvester Levy by the score of 180 to 104. Levy was playing at scratch, while Viertel was playing 180 points. Viertel's high runs were 40, 26, and 20, and his average 4 6-42. Levy's high runs were 40, 30, and 38, and his average 3 38-42. To-night E. J. Parker will meet William Barbasa.

J. H. Ditmars defeated Frank Durbin in last night's game of the three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at McGraw's Billiard Academy, Thirty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, by the score of 40 to 36 in 125 innings. At one stage of the game Ditmars was 14 points ahead of his opponent, but Durbin slowly crept up to him, and the contest ended in a close finish. Ditmar's high run for the game was 4, and Durbin's was 2. G. W. Smith and Joe Whitson will play to-night.

In the game of the amateur pool tournament to decide the pool championship of New York State, at the Union Billiard Academy, Forty-fifth Street and Broadway, Thomas Burns of New Yorkk last night defeated James McCoy also of this city, in a very exciting game of pool, by the score of 150 to 136 in 81 innings. Burns made a high run of 27, and McCoy's was 14. The tournament will be resumed this evening.

Dave Lauderbach, representing Brooklyn in the National Billiard League, defeated William Blumenthal, who represents New York, in a one-sided game of three-cushion carrom billiards at John Doyle's Forty-second Street Billiard Academy last night by the score of 50 to 26. Too many safety plays on the part of Blumenthal caused his defeat. It was a close affair up to the twenty-fourth inning, when Lauderbach ran away from his opponent. The visitor ran out his string of 50 points and made a high run of 7 in seventy-two innings. The local player's best efforts netted him 3. Thomas Hueston, former champion billiardist, officiated as referee.

Alfred De Oro, world's champion at pool and three-cushion billiards, has named Dec. 20, 21, and 22 as the dates and Doyle's Academy as the place where he will defend his three-cushion title against John Daly. There are many cue experts who doubt that any man can turn from championship pool to championship billiards in less than a month and be successful in defending both titles. The marvelous Cuban recently won the pool title and broke a world's record. Daly is a former champion.

CLOSE WRESTLING ON COLUMBIA MAT

College Grapplers Show Keen Interest in Bouts in Several Classes.

Keen interest was shown in a wrestling meet held in the Columbia gymnasium yesterday afternoon. This event was open to all the students of the university, and a large number of men contested in the various bouts, many of which were very close. The success of the meet was such that Manager Norton announced that there would be similar events held during the next few weeks, at the end of which time there should be good material for a 'Varsity team.

One of the most exciting bouts was that held between A. Catacouzinos, a 'Varsity grappler, and H. Bertrand, in the light heavyweight class. Bertrand is a comer in this sport, never having wrestled on the team, but is showing form this year that promises a close run between him and the Greek wrestler for the place on the team. The two men went for the nine-minute time limit without either gaining any noticeable advantage over the other, and at the end of the time the judges would not render a decision. Another bout of interest was that between R. C. Norton and H. H. Bhadkamkar, the athlete from the College of the City of New York in the bantam weight class. Norton finally downed his opponent, but it was only after the 'Varsity wrestler of three years' experience had put forth his greatest effort against the beginner. Bhadkamkar is agile, and ought to develop into a good mat man before the end of the season. The summaries:

Bantamweight Class, (115 Pounds.)—M. E. Swartz defeated A. M. Phills on work done. Time, 9 minutes. A. A. Brady forfeited to M. E. Swartz. H. H. Bhadkamkar defeated M. E. Swartz on work done. Time, 9 minutes. Final Bout.—R. C. Norton defeated H. H. Bhadkamkar with a head chancery. Time, 4 minutes 10 seconds.

Featherweight Class, (125 Pounds.)—J. A. Brady forfeited to A. M. Phills. A. Heiman defeated M. E. Swartz on work done. Time, 9 minutes. R. C. Norton defeated A. Revson with a crotch hold. Time, 6 minutes 30 seconds. I. Loeb defeated A. Heiman on work done. Time, 9 minutes. Final Bout.—R. C. Norton defeated I. Loeb with scissors and half-Nelson. Time, 1 minute.

Lightweight Class, (135 Pounds.)—J. Springer defeated C. Holzmann with a body hold. Time, 26 seconds. J. J. Struthers defeated L. E. Whitaker on work done. Time, 9 minutes. S. Friedman defeated J. Springer on work done. Time, 9 minutes. L. De Aguero forfeited to L. E. Whitaker. S. Friedman defeated J. Lieberman on work done. Time, 9 minutes. Final Bout.—J. J. Struthers defeated S. Friedman with arm bar and head chancery hold. Time, 6 minutes 8 seconds.

Welterweight Class, (145 Pounds.)—M. Carruthers defeated A. Foster with neck lock and body hold. Time—0:36. S. Alterman forfeited to R. Voors. M. Carruthers defeated F. Lang with half nelson. Time—3:40. L. E. Whitaker defeated S. Alterman on work done. Time—9:00.

Final Bout—M. Carruthers defeated L. E. Whitaker with arm and head lock. Time—1:40.

Middleweight Class, (158 Pounds.)—A. Trimble defeated V. Steindler with a roll fall. Time—8:15. J. R. Graff defeated A. Trimble with a bar and scissors. Time—7:50.

Final Bout—H. G. Hawes defeated J. R. Graff with a body hold. Time—0:15.

Light Heavyweight Class, (175 Pounds.)—A. Catacouzinos drew with J. H. Bertrand. Time—9:00. A. Catacouzinos defeated G. Strassburger with a head chancery. Time—4:00.

Unlimited Heavyweight Class. (Over 175 Pounds.)—D. Schlottmann forfeited to W. Spalthoff. W. Spalthoff forfeited to A. M. Yunt.

Big Wrestling Card at Palace.

Wrestling of the brand so successfully introduced by Joe Humphreys at the Grand Central Palace recently, will get its second try-out at the Palace next Tuesday night. If this carnival ends as satisfactorily as the last one, it may be safely said that the sport will have been re-established for a time at least. Humphreys again has his great drawing card, Zybszko, as the star performer, but this time the weighty Pole has a harder task to perform. It will be a finish match with Dr. Roller, best two out of three falls. Zybszko recently undertook to throw Roller in thirty minutes in Chicago, but failed. Frank Gotch, too, tried to put Roller down in thirty minutes, but did not succeed. It will be seen, therefore, that Roller is a clever wrestler and is likely to give "Zyb" a hard session. The rest of Humphreys's programme is lengthy, introducing representatives of several nations. Will Bingham, the English champion welterweight, agrees to throw three men in thirty minutes—the first, Harvey Snelling of Toronto, Graeco-Roman style; the second, George Herrick, catch-as-catch can, and Haki Paku, the Jap, at jiu jitsu. Bingham was one of the big hits of the last show. Champion George Bothner will be seen against George Herman, whom he agrees to throw in twenty minutes; Johnny Niflot, the Columbia instructor, will wrestle to a finish with John Sweeney of Lancashire, England, and John Lenn, the big German, recent winner of the Championship Diamond Belt in London, will exhibit his skill against two heavyweights, agreeing to throw both within a time limit. Charley White will referee the bouts.

Mahmout Claims Wrestling Title.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Yussiff Mahmout, the Bulgarian wrestler, through his managers, claims the heavyweight catch-as-catch-can wrestling championship of the world following the positive statement of Frank Gotch that he had retired from the mat and never would wrestle again in public.

Goodman and Burns to Fight.

Friday night, Dec. 16, Jack Goodman and Kid Burns will fight at the National Sporting Club of America, where they are scheduled to appear as principals in the star ten-round bout of the evening. Until a few months ago Goodman was hailed as the "West Side Monarch," and no rival appeared to dispute his claim until Burns, another lightweight, began to tumble over every opponent whom he faced in the ring. When he had knocked out half a dozen promising youngsters the west side began to realize that another real fighter, a lad with a sleep punch, had been developed in that part of Manhattan. Burns's pugilistic star rose rapidly and grew amazingly until he now has a following equal to that enjoyed by Goodman, and there is the keenest rivalry between them on the question of supremacy with the padded mitts. Burns, who has never tasted defeat, is eager to do battle with Goodman and let the result decide who shall wear the coveted crown of the west side favorite.

Eastern Parkway Boxing Card.

For its weekly stag to-night in the clubhouse, Bushwick Avenue and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, the Eastern Parkway Athletic Club offers a fine card. Jack Martin of Brooklyn meets Maxey Marx, the Coney Island boy, who has a decision over the sensational Young Abearne to his credit in a ten-round bout. Monk Green and Young Rudolph and Willie West and Jack Norton, in six-round bouts, will follow the preliminaries.

Marvin Hart to Fight Dec. 20.

SAPULPA, Okla., Dec. 8.—Carl Morris of this city, who is a candidate for heavyweight laurels, will meet Marvin Hart of Louisville in a fifteen-round bout here Dec. 20.

Fish, Game, and Forest League.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the New York State Fish, Game, and Forest League will be held in Syracuse to-night. The sportsmen will this year endeavor to get a generous appropriation for the establishment of game bird farms.

In an effort to avoid the annual hunting casualties, it is proposed to delay the opening of the deer season until the latter part of November, and also to shorten the season and make the limit one deer to a man. Proposed changes in the pheasant law, the trespass law, the non-sale of all game birds under bond or otherwise, the licensing of guides, and the taxing of all anglers for the use of a rod, will be discussed.

N. Y. A. C. and Columbia in Tank.

It was announced yesterday that a water polo game has been arranged between the Columbia University team and the New York A. C. team to be played in the Mercury Foot pool next Wednesday evening.

Dartmouth Aero Club.

The students of Dartmouth College have formed the Dartmouth Aero Club, and at a recent meeting voted to buy a glider for experimental purposes. The officers elected include President J. W. Pearson of Concord, N. H., and Vice President L. P. Hall of Ann Arbor, Mich. Work with a glider will commence after the Christmas recess.

ROUGH BOUT AT LONG ACRE.

Maloney Fouls Yankee Schwartz Repeatedly, Suffering Usual Penalty.

The stellar attraction of last night's entertainment at the Long Acre Athletic Club was the ten-round go between Yankee Schwartz of Philadelphia, who has just stepped into the lightweight division, and Tommy Maloney of the West Side, the contest being won by the Philadelphian owing to his early showing and clean tactics, while the local boy was allowed to use the worst kind of foul tactics known to the game throughout the last five rounds.

Schwartz started out well and was leading the first three rounds, working a stiff right to the jaw and crossing with his left to the body, and after seeing that it was impossible for him to win squarely the local boy resorted to foul blows and tricks to carry him through. Maloney had a few pounds weight advantage on the Quaker, and in the last five rounds did nothing but heel his opponent, wrestle and throw his weight upon him at all times, which caused the entire house to hiss him, at which point Referee Doesserseck awakened to the fact and cautioned Maloney, but despite the caution he continued until the end. It was a Maloney house and naturally anything he did met with applause that somewhat bewildered the referee.

Schwartz was by far the better of the two on both aggressive and defensive work, but under the conditions he was unable to show just what he could do. Although he was deliberately floored by Maloney, he was stronger at the end, and on several occasions almost had Maloney out from well-directed blows.

Schwartz started with an early lead and looked like a sure winner, and had Maloney at sea on clean exchanging, but after the fifth round the New Yorker, with weight and strength, weakened his man to such an extent that he was unable to get within hailing distance of Maloney. With all these conditions against him the Philadelphian never showed any dissatisfaction and always bored in and tried to finish the task. In the last round both fought hard, but it was impossible for either to get in the telling blow and the bell sounded ending the bout, much to the pleasure of the crowd.

WOLGAST'S ARM HEALING.

Little Champion Will Not Be Able to Fight Again Until Next Spring.

CADILLAC, Mich., Dec. 8.—Tom Jones, Champion Ad Wolgast's manager, held a conference to-day with the champion and a physician. Jones, with the physician's aid, carefully scrutinized an X-ray picture of Wolgast's injured arm. The break, a few inches above the wrist, is knitting fast, but not as fast as the champion wants it to.

When Jones emerged from the office he said: "Ad is not going to fight any one before the latter part of March. That much is certain. Ten chances to one he will not fight before May. His arm is healing nicely, but the danger of another break is to be feared. We have got to lay down now, but when Ad's arm is better we will meet them all."

Young Ahearn to Meet Dorman.

Young Ahearn, the "dancing master," who jumped into the front rank of lightweights by decisively defeating Battling Hurley a few weeks ago at the Marathon A. C. in the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, will start again next Monday night at the same club, when he will have the rugged Jack Dorman of the Bronx for an opponent. Ahearn without a doubt is one of the cleverest boys the lightweight division has produced in some time. His clean-cut victory over Hurley puts him in the running for the lightweight championship, and he figures he will be able to give Dorman the battle of his career.

Pennsy-Harvard Game Sanctioned.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—The Athletic Committee of the University of Pennsylvania to-day officially sanctioned the baseball game scheduled with Harvard for June 7.

COLLINS'S BASE STEALING.

Leads American League, Having 81 to His Credit.

Eddie Collins of the World's Champion Athletics led the American League last season in stolen bases, being credited with 81. This exceeded by eleven bases the record made by Bob Bescher of the Cincinnatis, who led the National League players.

Collins, in 1909, acted as runner-up for Cobb, not to be outdone in courtesy, Cobb acted in that capacity for Collins this year. With this difference, Cobb falling two bases below Collins's record of last year, Collins stealing 67 bases in 1909 and Cobb getting 66 in 1910.

If Collins had taken part in all the games played by the Athletics he might have been credited with a dozen more.

The St. Louis backstops seemed to be real easy for Collins, he having 1' stolen bases against them. Boston and Detroit seemed the hardest for him, securing only 9 against each of these teams. Upon nineteen occasions he stole two in one game, and twice he stole three during a single performance.

The catchers who allowed him to steal upon them twice during a game were: Stephens, St. Louis, four times; Stanage, Detroit; Bemis, Cleveland; Street, Washington; Payne, Chicago, twice each, and Carrigan and Madden, Boston; Block, Chicago; Henry, Washington; Easterly, Land, Smith, Cleveland, once each. He also stole three bases in one game off Mitchell of New York, and three in one game off Beckendorf and Henry, Washington, combined, Henry having relieved Beckendorf in the middle of the game.

Collins's record against teams and catchers is as follows:

Team.	No. of Bases.
St. Louis	15
Cleveland	13
Chicago	13
Washington	12
New York	10
Boston	9
Detroit	9
Total	81

Catchers.	No. of Bases.
Stephens, St. Louis	11
Payne, Chicago	7
Carrigan, Boston	5
Street, Washington	5
Bemis, Cleveland	5
Stanage, Detroit	5
Mitchell, New York	5
Sullivan, Chicago	4
Sweeney, New York	4
Beckendorf, Detroit	4
Killifer, St. Louis	4
Madden, Boston	3
Henry, Washington	3
Easterly, Cleveland	3
Land, Cleveland	3
Schmidt, Detroit	2
Block, Chicago	2
Smith, Cleveland	2
Bradley, Boston	1
Casey, Detroit	1
Criger, New York	1
Total	81

BARRETT LEADS BATSMEN.

Former Detroit Outfielder Heaviest Hitter in American Association.

There are ten batsmen in the select .300 class of hitters in the American Association, announced by President T. M. Chivington, and out of the ten, seven are players who not very long ago performed in the major leagues. Jimmy Barrett, the ex-Detroit player, now of Milwaukee, leads the league with a mark of .353. Schwenck of Louisville is second, with .333. Cravath, a former Red Sox player, comes next with .326. Hickman, once with the Giants and also Cleveland and Washington, batted at a .317 clip with Toledo.

The former Yankee second baseman, Jimmy Williams, hit for .315, with Minneapolis and Heinie Peitz, the ex-Pirate, has a batting average of .309 with Louisville. Downs of Columbus, formerly with Washington, has an average of .307, and Dave Altizer, formerly of Washington and recently acquired by Cincinnati, batted for .300 with Minneapolis. Frank Bowerman, who used to catch for the Giants, later managed Boston for a while, had a sticking mark of .277 with Indianapolis. Hobe Ferris, who was on the world's champions Boston team and is now with Minneapolis, hit for .267, and Al Orth, the ex-Yankee pitcher, had an average of .267 in Indianapolis.

Winter Baseball Gossip.

Manager Jack Dunn is expected to get first choice of McGraw's surplus material.

Bradley Galbrath, who did some good pitching for the Louisville Club, is now a student in Harvard Law School.

Outfielder Hoffman of the Cubs stole only six bases in 105 games in which he took part. He was one of the fastest men in the League at one time.

Pitcher Coombs of the Athletics lost but three games to the Western teams last season, two being won by the Chicago White Sox.

The champion Athletics won all but five games from the St. Louis Browns. Pitchers Plank and Morgan each lost two and Atkins one.

Larry Lajoie of the Clevelands, who has been playing Major League baseball for the last fifteen years, has batted in the 300 class thirteen times. In the other two years, 1908 and 1909, he batted 299 and 289 respectively. Lajoie's record for fifteen years is as follows:

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	Av.
1896	39	174	37	57	.328
1897	126	545	167	198	.363
1898	147	615	113	200	.328
1899	72	308	70	117	.379
1900	102	451	95	159	.346
1901	131	543	145	229	.422
1902	87	352	81	129	.376
1903	126	488	90	173	.355
1904	140	554	92	211	.381
1905	65	244	29	82	.329
1906	152	602	88	214	.355
1907	137	509	53	152	.209
1908	157	581	77	168	.289
1909	140	479	56	153	.324
1910	159	591	92	227	.384

Athletics Win Close Game in Cuba.

HAVANA, Dec. 8.—The baseball game between the Philadelphia Americans and the Almendares teams here to-day, resulted in a 2 to 1 victory for the Americans.

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Next Sunday Next Sunday

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Christmas Number

Art Section of beautiful pictures in colors. Alma Tadema's magnificent painting **"Spring,"** reproduced in double page engraving on superfine paper in vivid coloring. Reduced copy of this renowned work of art is displayed here. **Santa Claus Up-to-Date,** showing the children's good friend in his flying machine providing for his proteges. **Episode of the Siege of Granville,** fine picture by Maurice Orange. **Christmas Eve in Times Square Station**—typical scene in the busiest section of New York. **Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men**—symbolical painting of the first Christmas.

The usual Pictorial Section of Sunday's New York Times will contain **Just Boys:** party of merry youngsters. **Sidewalk Toy Shops. The Wholesale Market for Christmas Trees. E. H. Sothern as Macbeth. Julia Marlowe as Lady Macbeth. Sketches of New York's Public Library. Photographs of This Season's Debutantes. Fishing Scenes Around Long Island. Pictures of the Toy Dog Show.**

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rally After Declines—Call Money Rates, 3@3½ Per Cent.

VIGOROUS RISE IN LAST HOUR

Further Curtailment in Copper Output—Cotton Ginning Figures Compel Revision of Low Crop Estimates.

Price movements yesterday again suggested the rather plausible inferences drawn from Wednesday's trading that liquidation of the large speculative account built up in the course of the rise which really culminated just before the elections was rapidly approaching completion. Some selling of this nature was indulged in, of course, both yesterday and on Wednesday, but the violence of the temporary declines which marked the trading in each session could be traced directly to the enlarging operations of bearish traders. The first evidence of weakness was disclosed yesterday simultaneously with the publication of the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury containing definite information of an approaching bond issue of about $100,000,000 and a scoring of our currency system as a breeder of panics, and the Stock Exchange professed to find here cause and efect. It promptly abandoned this theory, however, when the sharp recovery set in in the final hour, explaining the rally as due to settlements outside of the Exchange of weak speculative accounts and support by "strong banking interests." The truth probably is that with the gradual dwindling of liquidation the market has become momentarily oversold and in the way therefore of reaction. Closing prices of the leading stocks were in a number of cases up 2 points from the low of the day and just about those prevailing on Wednesday night.

In the day's news budget there were two items of much interest; the statistics of the copper producers for the month of November, and the cotton ginning report for December 1. The copper figures noted a falling off in domestic deliveries of about 7,000,000 pounds, a shrinkage of about 700,000 pounds in exports, and a reduction of 7,116,000 pounds in production, the various changes resulting in a decrease of 8,872,000 pounds in accumulated supplies. With the exception of the first three months of the year stocks of copper are the smallest reported, while deliveries for the month were well above the average. Further curtailment in output is to be expected in accordance with the policy generally adopted by the companies. The ginning report was important for the reason that it necessitated revision of the very low estimates heretofore prevailing of the year's cotton yield. The ginning of 10,539,988 bales up to Dec. 1, a volume which compares with 8,870,000 bales on the same date in 1909, 11,008,000 bales in 1908 and 8,343,000 in 1907, definitely discredits all estimates placing the crop under 11,000,000 bales, and substitutes for them something nearer 11,500,000 bales. Light on the situation will be furnished by the forthcoming Government report, but in the mean time it is worth noting that the Cotton Exchange yesterday revised its opinions to the extent of selling cotton down $1 a bale or so. Among other developments of the day was the reduction of the preferred dividend of the St. Louis Southwestern, a move not unexpected for the reason that the road's earnings in no way justified the payments recently instituted.

There was much discussion of the possibility of gold imports, inspired by the further heaviness of the foreign exchange market, but there are a number of difficulties in the way of a movement at this time, to say nothing of the absence of real incentive. The Bank of England's return for the week was favorable, a betterment in an already strong reserve position following reductions in loans and a small addition to gold holdings. The local money market was somewhat firmer, particularly for call loans, which are reflecting the continuous losses of the banks to the interior, but the underlying situation has been helped by the acknowledged shifting of loans which has been going forward.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

National Lead Co. for dividend on common. Nevada Consolidated Copper Co. for dividend.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money loaned on the Stock Exchange at 3@3½ per cent., with the last loan at 3¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 4@4¼ per cent. for thirty days to five months, and 4@4¼ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¾@6 per cent. for others.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 3½ per cent., unchanged; Paris, 2½ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 4½ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $333,970,672; balances, $9,767,672; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $120,990. The local banks lost $5,500,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Sterling exchange was weak, with demand quoted at $4.8540@$4.8550, sixty days at $4.8225@$4.8265, and cables at $4.8580@$4.8590.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20@5.20 plus 1-16 for cables and 5.20 less 2-64@5.20 for sight. Reichsmarks, 95 1-16 less 1-64@95 1-16 plus 1-32 for cables and 95 less 1-32@95 for sight.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, 5@10c premium; Chicago, par. St. Louis, 5c discount; St. Paul, 75c premium; San Francisco, par; Savannah, buying, 3-16c discount; selling, par; Charleston, buying, par, selling, 1-10c premium; Montreal, 81¼c discount@par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver unchanged in London, at 25d per ounce, and unchanged in New York, at 54½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday little interest was shown. Copper was quoted unchanged, but tin advanced about ⅝c in sympathy with strength in the foreign market.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Standard copper:				
Spot	12.35	12.45	12.35	12.45
December	12.35	12.45	12.35	12.45
January	12.35	12.45	12.35	12.45
February	12.35	12.45	12.35	12.45
Lead	4.45	4.55	4.45	4.55
Spelter	5.80	5.90	5.80	5.90
Tin	38.40	38.75	37.85	38.05

On the Metal Exchange in London yesterday transactions in copper and pig tin, for both spot and future deliveries, are noted in the following summary. These prices are the closing figures for the day and compare with the last of Wednesday:

	Thursday. Wednesday. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Copper, spot	57 2 6	57 16 3
Copper, futures	57 17 6	57 12 6
Pig tin, spot	174 15 0	172 5 0
Pig tin, futures	174 15 0	173 5 0

Copper, spot, easy, unchanged. Spanish pig lead [illegible] unchanged at £13 5s 0d. Cleveland [illegible] were quoted at £24 10s 0d. Spelter [illegible] at £24 5s 0d.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday.

Total sales Dec. 8, 1910..... 740,950
From Jan. 1, 1910..... 158,603,036
Corresponding period last year..... 202,148,147

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
8⅛	8½	100	Allis-Chalmers	8½	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅜
63¼	63⅝	28,400	Amalgamated Copper	63¾	63⅝	61⅝	63¼	− ⅛
45¼	45⅝	2,400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	43¾	45½	43⅝	45¼	+2
37⅛	37⅝	5,875	Am. Beet Sugar	36⅞	38	36¾	37⅛	+ ⅞
93	94	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	94	94	94	94	+1
8¾	9	300	Am. Can	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	...
76½	77	1,100	Am. Can pf.	76⅝	77⅜	76⅝	76½	...
49	49½	1,300	Am. Car & Foundry	49½	49⅝	48¼	49	...
56¼	57	2,000	Am. Cotton Oil	57¼	57¼	55⅝	56½	− ⅝
4⅛	4½	165	Am. Hide & Leather	4	4	4	4	...
17⅜	17½	500	Am. Ice Securities	17	17½	17	17½	+ ½
35½	36¼	400	Am. Locomotive	35½	36	35½	36	+ ¼
32	34	300	Am. Malt pf.	32⅝	33	32⅝	33	+ ½
73½	73⅝	27,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	73⅝	73⅝	71⅝	73½	− ⅜
103½	103¾	2,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	104	104	103¾	103¾	...
101	101¼	100	Am. Snuff pf.	102	102	102	102	+ ½
41	41½	200	Am. Steel Foundries	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	...
114	114½	900	Am. Sugar Refining	114½	114⅞	113½	114	...
140⅛	140⅜	1,100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	139⅝	140¾	139½	140¼	+ ⅜
94	94½	210	Am. Tobacco pf.	93⅝	94¾	93⅝	94¾	+1½
30⅜	31¼	600	Am. Woolen	30	31	30	31	+ ⅜
39½	39⅝	800	Anaconda Cop. Min.	39	40	39	39½	+ ½
99⅝	100¼	6,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	99⅝	100	98½	100	+ ⅝
101	102	25	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	101¼	101¾	101⅜	101⅜	...
114	116	100	Atlantic Coast Line	115	115	115	115	+2
105	105½	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio	105⅜	105½	104¾	105½	+1
...	...	10	Bank of Commerce	196	196	196	196	...
58¼	58⅜	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	59	59	59	59	+ ½
74½	74½	1,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	74½	74¼	73⅝	74⅜	+ ¼
130½	133	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	130½	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	+ ⅜
88	93	100	Brunswick Terminal	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
192¼	192⅝	600	Canadian Pacific	192	192¼	191⅝	192¼	+ ½
30¼	30¼	6,050	Central Leather Co.	31	31	30⅛	30¼	− ⅛
80⅜	80½	9,220	Chesapeake & Ohio	80½	80¼	79	80¼	+ ⅝
21½	21⅝	320	Chicago Gt. Western	21½	22	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
43¼	44½	7	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	...
121⅝	122	9,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	120¼	121¾	119¼	121⅝	+1¾
145	146	212	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145	145	145	145	...
143⅝	144½	1,010	Chi. & Northwestern	144	144½	143½	143⅝	+ ⅝
63	67	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	64	64	64	64	+1½
30½	30⅝	1,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	31	31	30	30	− ½
55⅞	56	250	Colorado & Southern	56¾	56¾	56	56	...
132	132¼	1,300	Consolidated Gas	132½	132¼	131	132¼	...
15	15⅛	400	Corn Products Ref.	15	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
161	168	400	Delaware & Hudson	162¾	162¾	162¾	162¾	+1½
25¾	28⅝	620	Denver & Rio Grande	28	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅞
68	68¾	600	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	69	69	68¾	69	+ ⅞
...	9	100	Des Moines & Fort D.	...	4½	4½	4½	− ¼
31⅜	32	800	Distillers' Securities	31⅞	31⅞	31⅜	31½	− ⅛
26⅞	27⅛	1,810	Erie	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	− ⅛
43¼	43½	1,400	Erie 1st pf.	43⅜	43⅜	43	43½	...
33¼	35	310	Erie 2d pf.	33	33	32	32½	−1⅛
151½	152	600	General Electric	151	151⅝	150½	151⅝	+ ⅞
...	8½	5,350	Goldfield Consol.	8¾	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
121½	121⅞	2,100	Great Northern pf.	121½	121¾	120⅝	121½	− ⅛
54⅝	55	1,600	G. N. certs. Ore Prop.	54⅝	55	54	54	− ¼
20	20¼	4,400	Interborough-Met.	20⅛	20⅜	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
54½	54⅞	2,600	Interborough-Met. pf.	55	55¼	53¾	54½	+ ¼
109	109½	300	Int. Harvester	109½	109½	108⅞	108⅞	− ⅛
120⅝	121¾	100	Int. Harvester pf.	121	121	121	121	...
12⅝	13	200	Int. Paper	12⅝	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	− ⅛
40	40¼	1,100	Int. Steam Pump	40¼	40¼	40	40⅛	− ⅛
17	17⅞	500	Iowa Central	17	17¼	17	17	−1⅛
30½	30⅞	400	Kansas City Southern	30¼	30⅞	30¼	30¼	+1
64	65	300	Kan. City South. pf.	65	65	64⅞	64⅞	+ ⅞
103¼	103½	800	Laclede Gas	103¼	103¾	103	103	− ¼
176⅜	176½	18,450	Lehigh Valley	177	177	174¼	176½	− ½
62	67	200	Long Island	62¼	62½	62	62	−1
141½	143½	500	Louisville & Nash.	141	142	141	142	+1⅝
88	89	200	Mackay Cos.	89¼	89½	88¼	88½	−1½
137	139¾	136	Manhattan Elevated	139	139	139	139	...
24	27	300	Minn. & St. Louis	25⅛	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ¼
127⅝	129	1,570	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	128⅝	128⅝	127	128	−1
147	150	200	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf.	147⅜	147⅜	147⅜	147⅜	−1⅝
89½	90	200	M., St. P. & S. S.M.I.	89½	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
30½	31¼	1,100	Mo., Kansas & Texas	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼	− ½
61⅜	64	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	62	62	62	62	−1
45⅞	46	2,100	Missouri Pacific	45½	45⅝	44⅞	45½	+ ⅛
107½	111	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	108½	108½	108½	108½	−1¼
51⅞	51⅞	1,000	Nat. Lead Co.	51¾	51¾	51¼	51½	+1
105	105¼	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	105	105	105	105	− ¼
18⅝	19¼	600	Nevada Con. Copper	19	19	18⅝	19	− ⅛
110⅞	111¼	5,700	N. Y. Central	110⅞	111¼	109¾	111¼	+ ⅝
153	153	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	153	153	153	153	+1
96⅜	96¾	1,000	Norfolk & Western	96⅜	96¾	96	96⅝	− ⅛
61½	62	200	North American	61½	62	61¼	62	+ ¼
118½	118⅞	4,910	Northern Pacific	118½	118⅞	112¼	113⅜	+ ⅝
39	39	100	No. Ohio Tr. & Light	39	39	39	39	...
31	31	400	Pacific Mail	31	31	30¾	31	+ ⅛
43¼	43¾	800	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	43¼	43¾	43	43	...
94	94	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel. pf.	94	94	94	94	−1
127⅞	128¼	7,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	127⅞	128¼	127½	128¾	+ ⅝
104⅛	104⅝	250	People's Gas, Chi.	104¼	104⅝	104¼	104½	+ ⅛
95	95	180	P., C., C. & St. Louis	95	95	95	95	−1
17	17¼	300	Pittsburg Coal	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
66½	68½	200	Pittsburg Coal pf.	66½	68½	66½	66½	+ ½
29½	29¾	300	Pressed Steel Car	29½	29¾	29	29½	+ ⅛
5	6	200	Quicksilver pf.	5	5½	5	5½	+ ⅛
31	33½	100	R'way Steel Spring	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
90	96	200	R'way Steel Spring pf.	93	93	92¼	92¼	−1½
144⅝	144⅝	156,300	Reading	144½	145	142¼	144⅝	+ ½
91	91	200	Reading 1st pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	−1
91	94	100	Reading 2d pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+1¼
31	31	600	Rep. Iron & Steel	30½	30½	30	30¼	+ ⅛
93¾	94	300	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	93	92½	92½	93	+ ⅛
29⅝	29⅝	7,000	Rock Island Co.	29⅜	29⅝	28⅝	29¼	− ⅛
61½	62	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	60	60	60	60	−1
38	39	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	38	38	38	38	+1
22¼	25	100	St. Louis Southwest'n.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	− ¼
57	60	100	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	56	56	56	56	+ ⅛
48½	49½	700	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	49	49¼	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
112⅜	113	11,810	Southern Pacific	112⅜	113	111⅞	113	+ ⅝
24½	24⅞	1,800	Southern R'way ext.	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	+ ⅛
58	58½	700	South. R'way pf., ext.	59	59	58	58	− ⅛
34¼	34½	400	Tennessee Copper	34¼	34¼	33¼	34	...
25⅝	25¾	400	Texas & Pacific	25⅝	25⅝	24¾	24¾	− ⅛
90	92	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	90	90	90	90	−2
21½	21⅝	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	21½	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
52½	54	900	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	52½	53⅜	52½	53⅜	+1¾
52⅜	52⅝	100	Union B. & Paper pf.	52⅜	52½	52⅛	52½	...
168⅜	168½	110,450	Union Pacific	168	168½	166	168½	+ ⅝
...	...	2,700	Union Pacific pf.	92	92½	91⅝	92	+ ⅛
...	...	100	U. S. Realty & Imp.	68½	68½	68½	68½	+1½
...	...	800	U. S. Rubber	33	33	32½	32½	...
...	...	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	109	109	109	109	...
70¾	72¼	242,800	U. S. Steel	72¼	72⅝	70	72¼	...
115½	115⅝	600	U. S. Steel pf.	115½	115⅞	115¼	115¼	− ⅛
45¾	45⅞	8,700	Utah Copper	45⅝	45⅝	44⅝	45½	+ ⅛
60¼	61	2,200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	60	60½	59¾	60½	+ ¼
15⅞	16	600	Wabash	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
33⅜	34	1,800	Wabash pf.	33½	33½	32⅝	33⅜	− ⅛
44½	45	100	Western Maryland	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
69¾	70	350	Western Union Tel.	69¾	70	69¾	70	...
65¼	66	340	Westinghouse E. & M.	65	65½	65	65½	− ½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930.	100¾	101¼
2s, c., 1930	0¾	101¼
3s, r., 1918	.2	103½
3s, c., 1918.	102	103½
4s, r., 1925.	115⅝	116¼
4s, c., 1925.	115½	116½
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100½	..

Adams Exp.	230	250
Allis-Chalm. pf.	27⅜	29
Am. Ag. C. pf.	95	..
A. B. S. & Fdy.	89¼	90
A. B. S. & Fdy. pf.	129¼	..
A. C. & F. pf.	112½	115
Am Coal.	50	150
Am. Cot. O. pf.	99	..
Am. Exp.	220	250
A. H. & L. pf.	20¼	21½
Am. L. Co.	11¼	11⅝
Am. L. Co. pf.	29¼	30
A. Loc. pf.	104½	105½
Am. Malt.	3	4
Am. S. pf. B.	85	86
Am. Snuff.	245	..
Am S. R. pf.	112	115
A. T. & O.	78	84
Am. W. Co. pf.	90¼	91½
Ann Arbor.	25	30
Ann Arbor pf.	65	70
Asso. Oil	45	48
B & O. pf.	89	91
Batopilas M.	2½	2¾
Beth. Steel.	25¾	28¾
B., R. & P. pf.	106	108
Brit. Col. Copper	29½	29⅝
Can. Car. pf.	106	106
C. Alk.	20	30
C. & A. pf.	117	120½
Chi. & Alt. pf.	80	86½
C., B. & Q.	200	..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	60	80
C. & N. W. pf.	180	210
Chi., St. P. M. & Om. pf.	150	170
Chi. Un. T. ctfs. sta.	2¾	3½
C., C. & St. L. pf.	98¾	105
Cleve. & P.	162½	..
Col. F. & I. pf.	110½	117
Col. & So. 1st pf.	72	75
Col. & So. 2d pf.	69	72
Col. & H. C. & Iron.	4	5½
Corn P. R. pf.	77	78½
Cres Carpet.	55	70
Cub.-Am. S.	36	39
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	91¼	94
D., L. & W.	500	575
Det. & M.	85	90
Det. & M. pf.	95	100
Det. U. R.	63	..
D., S. S. & A. pf.	10¾	11¾
D., S. S. & A. pf.	20	21
Erie & T. H.	55	60
Erie & T. H. pf.	70	85
F. M. & S.	10	20
F. M. & S. pf.	45	50
Gen. C. Co.	94	100
Gen. C. Co. pf.	101	103½
Granby Con.	30	60
Hav. E. R. pf.	94¼	96
Hock. Val.	125	130
Homestake.	84	85
Ill. Cent.	142	145
Ill. C. T.	96	..
Inger.-Rand.	93	..
Inger.-Rand. pf.	100	..
Int. P. pf.	84	86
Int. St. P. pf.	82½	85
Iowa C. pf.	29	31
Jol. & Chi.	163¼	..
Kan. C. Pt. S. & Mem. pf.	74	77½
K. & D. M.	4	8
K. & D. M. pf.	35	45
Lack. Steel.	35	42
Laci G. pf.	80	102
L. E. W.	14	18
L. E. & W. pf.	37	40
Lake Shore.	325	..
Mackay Cos. pf.	74¾	75
Man. Beach.	2½	3
Mer. Marine	4½	5½
Mer. Marine pf.	15	16½
Mich. Cent.	..	180
M. & St. L. pf.	44	54
N. C. & St. L.	135	145
Nat. B. pf.	120	122
Nat. Enam.	14	17½
Nat. Enam. pf.	82	87
Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	68	71
Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	35¾	35¾
N. Cent.	90	93
N. Y. & B.	65	69½
N. Y. C. & St. L.	68	68
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	101	110
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	80	94
N. Y. D. Co.	..	85
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	65½	80
N. Y. & W.	40	46½
Norf. & W. pf.	88	93
Nor. Cent.	200	..
Ont. Mining	1½	1¾
Pac. Coast.	98	110
Pac. C. 1st pf.	90	110
Pac. C. 2d pf.	100	110
Pac. Tel.	17	20
Penn.	147	147½
Peo. Gas.	97	98
Pere Marq.	..	85
Pere M. 1st pf.	..	65
Pere M. 2d pf.	11	20
Phila. Co.	87	93
P., C. & St. L. pf.	108	112
P., Ft. W. & C.	164¾	..
P., Y. & A. pf.	160	..
Pr. St. Car.	92	94
Pullman Co.	158	161
Quicksilver.	2	4
Rens. & S.	190	..
R., W. & O.	119	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60	63
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	100	109
St. L. & S. F. ctfs.	100	109
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. ctfs.	50	55
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	..	135
Sears-Roeb.	176½	179
Sears-Roeb. pf.	119	120½
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	91	114¾
So. P. R.	88	90
So. P. R. S. pf.	109	113
So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	70	85
Texas Co.	183½	188
Third Av.	16	16½
T. P. & W.	165	..
T. R. & T.	7	..
T. C. I.	107½	109¾
U. S. & R.	88	92

	Bid.	Asked.
Un. Cig. M. pf.	100	106
Un Dry G.	99½	101½
Un. Dry G. pf.	101	102½
U. Typ. In.	24½	27
U. Rys. In. pf.	51	54
U. S. C. I. Pipe	15	16
U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	50½	55
U. S. Exp.	93	100
U. S. R. & Ref.	4½	7½
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	15	17
U. S. R. 2d pf.	71½	75
U. & B. R.	100	..
Vand. R. R.	88	..
Va.-Car. C. Co. pf.	121	123
W. P. Exp.	142	150
West. Md. pf.	72½	74½
Westingh'se 1st pf.	110	124
W. & L. E.	4	6
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	10	14
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	6	8
Wis. Cent.	54	58

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Thursday.

Transactions on the Consolidated Stock Exchange were very heavy, the sales totaling 162,800 shares. In the forenoon floor sentiment was very bearish, and the room traders offered stocks down at prices which ruled under the New York Stock Exchange range of quotations. The selling became heavy and general in the early afternoon, but there was a very rapid recovery in the closing hour, when there was a big scramble of the bears to cover. Forty-eight different stocks were represented on the trading list for the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,300	Amal. Copper	63¾	63½	61¼	63¼
720	Am. Beet Sug.	36¾	37¾	36¾	37⅛
10	Am. Can	9	9	9	9
80	Am. Car & F.	49¼	49¼	49	40
80	Am. Cotton Oil	56½	56½	56	56
10	Am. Ice	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¾
10	Am. Locomot's	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
30	Am. Smelting	73¾	73¾	71½	73½
20	Am. Sugar	114	114	114	114
230	Am. T. & S. F.	99¾	99⅝	98⅝	99⅝
110	Balt. & Oh

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INVESTORS READ
The Wall Street Journal

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Seaboard Adjustment Bonds.

The Executive Committee of the Seaboard Air Line Railway decided yesterday to recommend to the Directors of the road the payment of the 2½ per cent. semi-annual interest on the road's adjustment 5 per cent. bonds on Feb. 1. The first interest payment on these bonds was made on Aug. 1, and the payment to be made on Feb. 1 will complete a full year's interest at the rate of 5 per cent. The statement of earnings issued yesterday showed that for the twelve months ended Oct. 31, being the first full year of the operation of the road since the issue of the adjustment bonds, the company earned $21,356,000 gross and had available for the payment of adjustment bond interest, after meeting prior charges, $2,976,000, or $1,727,000 in excess of the amount required to pay 5 per cent. on these bonds.

***

Cleveland Railway Financing.

The Cleveland Railway, the three-cent-fare system of Cleveland, Ohio, is likely, it was said yesterday, soon to place a new issue of securities to provide for further development of the property. Bankers interested in the matter said that there had been a misconception regarding the financial position of the company, owing to the fact that reports that the company had shown a deficit were based merely on the fact that the company had not earned the full amount to which it is entitled on its capital stock under the terms of the ordinance under which it is operating. The interest on the bonds, it is said, was earned several times over. Not having earned the full amount to which it was entitled under the ordinance, the question is now up whether the rate of fare will be increased above 3 cents under the provisions of the ordinance, making an increase lawful under some conditions. With or without the increase, however, bankers interested in the matter said, the company is in a comfortable position so far as its bonds are concerned.

***

Copper Curtailment.

After the copper conferences in London last June and the agreement on a world-wide reduction of output by the principal mining interests, it was calculated that the full effect of the curtailment at the mines would not be shown in the statistics of the Copper Producers' Association for from six weeks to two months after the reduction in ore output had gone into effect. The association figures deal in marketable copper. Conceding that the curtailment policy had not been fully in force until August, the copper trade predicted that in October the refinery output entering into the Copper Producers' Association figures would begin to show the effect of the lessened output at the mines. That month, however, showed an increase in production over September, totaling nearly 7,000,000 pounds. The November production of refined copper reported yesterday is 7,115,821 pounds less than October's, but only 156,520 pounds below the September figures. Members of the association explain that the full effects of the curtailment at the mines has not yet been felt because of the stocks of material the refineries had accumulated.

***

Many Extra Dividends.

Three more increased disbursements to stockholders were announced yesterday to swell the list of extra dividends already announced this month. In addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 a share on the stock of Phelps, Dodge & Co. an extra dividend of $2 has been declared. The dividends come a little too late for Christmas, being payable on Dec. 30, but they accrue to stockholders on Dec. 20. The Northern Securities dividend announced yesterday at 4 per cent. is also in the nature of an extra payment, since it exceeds last year's disbursement by 1½ per cent., although it is no more than was paid in 1908. Western Electric stockholders, too, have a Christmas present in the shape of 2 per cent. extra, payable on Dec. 31. The company is changing its fiscal year from November to January, and has declared, in addition to the extra dividends, a two months' dividend of 1 1-3 per cent., which brings the regular 8 per cent. per annum distribution up to Jan. 1.

***

Building Going Slowly.

The November statistics of expenditure on building operations at eighty-five cities, as compiled by Bradstreet's, show a decrease of 8.4 per cent. as compared with the same month last year. The total involved is $51,362,913, against $53,288,109 in October and $56,101,333 in November, 1909.

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Cotton Up On Ginning Figures.

The Census Bureau's report of 10,189,086 bales of cotton ginned up to the end of last month, which is the largest output in six years to that date, with one exception, upset the calculations of the bulls yesterday and caused a break ranging more than 20 points before the movement lost force. For five years the average of the crop ginned to that date has been 81.5 per cent., and notwithstanding the stimulus of high prices which would naturally rush cotton to the gins as rapidly as possible, there is a strong tendency to be sceptical about the bull leaders' estimates that this season 90 per cent. or more has already been ginned. In fact, trade is now prepared to receive a crop report of 11,500,000 bales from the Agricultural Department to-day.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
4s, May, '59, f'chg	99¼	99½	98	99⅜
4s, Nov., '58, f'chg	99¼	99½	99	99⅜
4½s, May, '57, f'chg	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
4½s, Nov., '57, f'chg	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
4½s, May, '17, f'chg	102	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
4½s, Nov., '17, f'chg	102	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
4s, May, '57, f'chg	99¼	99½	99	99⅜
4s, Nov., '56, reg	98¼	98½	98	98⅜
4s, May, '19, f'chg	98½	99⅜	98½	99⅜
4½s, March, '60	100½	100¾	100½	100¾
3½s, May, '54, coup	86¼	87¼	86¼	87¼
3½s, Nov., coup., f'chg	86½	87¼	86¼	87¼
3½s, May, '54, reg	86	86⅜	86	86⅜
3½s, Nov., '41, reg	86¾	87⅜	86¾	87⅜

FINANCIAL NOTES.

George M. Pynchon has been elected to membership in the Cotton Exchange.

It is announced that the $15,000,000 Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company general mortgage 3 per cent. gold bonds recently purchased by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have all been disposed of.

Subscription books for the $6,250,000 5 per cent. first mortgage Western Electric bonds closed at noon yesterday. Lee, Higginson & Co. state that indications are that the issue will be heavily oversubscribed.

Robert J. Hillas, Vice President and Secretary of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, has been elected President to succeed the late George F. Seward. Frank E. Law, Second Assistant Secretary, succeeds to Mr. Hillas's position.

The Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio have re-elected the former officers with the exception of George L. Potter, Third Vice President. The appointment of A. W. Thompson as General Manager of the company's line was confirmed.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list Southern Pacific Company $15,000,000 San Francisco Terminal first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1950 and $25,000,000 capital stock of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.

A new Stock Exchange firm has been organized under the name of Mills & Stewart, with offices at 10 Wall Street. Charles H. Mills has been engaged in the time money business for several years, and was formerly a member of the firm of F. S. Moseley & Co. John A. Stewart, 3d, who is to represent the firm on the Exchange, was formerly with Brown Brothers & Co., and has been with Mills for the last year. The [illegible] and collateral [illegible]

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.—In the absence of any important bull news, values were inclined to sag with closing prices at the lowest of the session. Sentiment was against the list, and the declines registered would doubtless be of larger proportions were it not for the disinclination to sell, pending more definite motives of the bull party at Chicago. Bear advices easily predominated during the day, but sellers at all times were timid, with sellers in need of leadership.

Liverpool continues unresponsive toward steadiness displayed on this side, and for the third consecutive day was influential toward further discouragement of holders of wheat. The relative weakness abroad was attributed to fine conditions prevailing in Argentina, where harvesting is in progress, and also due to a bearish interpretation placed upon the Government report on Winter wheat of this country. It was almost natural, however, that they would regard this document as they did, inasmuch as the dry weather never received serious consideration at foreign centres. There were also cables at hand stating that rains had subsided in France, and in the meantime export business from this country is practically at a standstill, with many advices received stating that movement in the Southwest would increase now that conditions there were more favorable, as during the past several days the drought reports caused a holding tendency. Later in the day Canada wired that foreign buyers were showing a disposition to delay shipments, and even in some instances attempted to bring about cancellations of previous sales. This array of price lowering features, while not causing an extremely heavy amount of selling, surely discouraged buying, and more than offset Western advices to the effect that the cash situation was showing improvement, reports of fly in Ohio wheat, and other rather insignificant bull factors. In the meanwhile the chief Western holders are apparently doing but little, and do not seem to be visibly annoyed, although some authorities have reports stating that the bulls were hedging in the Northwest, and that the short selling was being indulged in, was going into a bag. Export sales were nil. Cash No. 2 red quoted at 97¼c elevator and 98¼c free on board, afloat for export; No. 2 hard, $1.01½; No. 1 Northern Spring, $1.18½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.04.

CORN.—The majority of advices from the country are bearish both in regard to quality and offerings by farmers, and these factors are being reflected in cash markets, which yesterday were generally from ½c to 1c per bushel lower. Futures also declined with heavy selling at times by the successful bears. Another factor toward the weakness was the predictions of liberal Argentine exports, some authorities figuring as much as 4,500,000 bushels, against 1,624,000 bushels a week ago and 1,268,000 bushels last year. In the meanwhile demand for corn in this country for export is slow. Scattered short covering developed on complaints of corn quality in Ohio, but on the whole it is known that the condition of the crop is good and the slightly better undertone late was due to a large extent influenced by the absence of aggressive selling in the late trading. Export sales nil, with cash No. 2 Western quoted at 50 to arrive, elevator and 55½ free on board, a lot for export.

OATS.—In sympathy with other grain, the tendency of values was toward a lower level. Cash prices were easier, reflecting freer country offerings, and there was an absence of buying power excepting for what came from shorts. Cash standards quoted at 85½c; No. 2 white, 29c, and No. 3 white 38c.

PROVISIONS.—The market was firm during the early trading on good buying by shorts, who were inclined to ignore the liberal receipts and lower live-hog prices. Later, however, freer offerings from packing interests caused a partial recession, although the closing undertone was steady.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
December	97¼	97¼	97⅛	97⅞
May	$1.02⅝	$1.02⅝	$1.02⅝	$1.03⅛
July	..	..	1.00⅜	1.00⅞
Corn—				
December	..	..	55	55⅛
May	..	..	55⅝	56
Oats—				
December	..	..	38¼	38⅜
January	..	..	38¼	38⅜
May	..	..	40	40¼
July	..	..	40	40⅛
Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.00@10.50	9.90
December	..	..	10.00@10.50	9.90
January	..	..	10.10@10.25	10.15
March	10.15	10.15	10.05@10.20	10.15
May	..	..	10.05@10.20	10.10

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
Wheat—				
December	92½	91⅞	92	92½
May	96¼	96⅛	96¼	96¾
July	93¾	93⅜	93⅝	94
Corn—				
December	45⅜	45¼	45⅜	45⅜
May	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞	47⅞
July	48⅜	48	48⅛	48½
Oats—				
December	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½
May	34⅝	34	34⅛	34⅝
July	34½	34	34	34¼
Lard—				
December	..	..	9.87½	9.87½
January	9.87½	9.82½	9.87½	9.87½
May	9.77½	9.70	9.77½	9.77½
Ribs—				
January	9.72½	9.60	9.65	9.60
May	9.40	9.30	9.37½	9.35
Pork—				
January	18.82½	18.20	18.25	18.15
May	17.35	17.17½	17.30	17.22½

COTTONSEED OIL.

Contrary to the expectations of many traders, a lower market was witnessed on the Produce Exchange yesterday. While it was said that many buying orders were unexecuted at the close on Wednesday, it was evident that these were not filled yesterday, and were either canceled or the demand was filled by other than usual methods. As a result the absence of demand made itself felt on the price list when liquidation developed for account of recent buyers, and while it was said that the comparatively bearish ginning report had a sentimental effect, it was generally thought that the lower range of values was due to disappointment in regard to the demand from shorts. Crude was steady in the South, while lard was also higher, but these factors received little consideration, with the close at practically the low, and sentiment mixed, traders being inclined to await the Government report.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.00@7.15	7.06
December	6.99	6.99	6.98@7.00	7.06
January	7.07	7.03	7.03@7.05	7.13
February	..	..	7.06@7.15	7.17
March	7.21	7.15	7.13@7.15	7.24
April	..	..	7.13@7.18	7.27
May	7.31	7.24	7.23@7.24	7.33
July	7.40	7.34	7.33@7.34	7.42

COTTON.

Decided disappointment prevailed in the ranks of the bulls during yesterday's session, owing to numerous causes, a few of the most important being the larger ginning report issued by the Government than expected, the amount of effect that this document had on sentiment, and the small amount of new buying induced by the decline despite bull news in circulation. An unsettled undertone was noticeable during the entire session, and selling pressure tended to gain momentum in the afternoon, with the result that low prices were established at the close.

The Census Bureau upset the calculations of many, showing 10,140,000 bales ginned to date, against 8,877,000 bales last year and 11,009,000 bales two years ago, when the crops amounted to 10,462,000 bales and 13,553,000 bales respectively. The ginning for the period was 1,376,000 bales, against 765,000 last year and 1,413,000 two years ago. Such ginning as indicated when applied to the percentage ginned at this time last year, or 88.1 per cent., would indicate a crop of 11,520,000 bales; if 90 per cent. is used, 11,265,000 bales is shown, whereas if the percentage of two years ago, or 84.1 per cent., is used, 12,053,000 bales are probable. While bulls met these deductions with other statistics, and were emphatic in their claims that fully from 90 to 95 per cent. of the crop had already been ginned, it was evident that their statements had little effect on sentiment, or, at least, did not discourage the idea of evening up prior to the Government report to-morrow. The South also was sending up many bullish dispatches relative to the spot situation at different localities and called attention to the fact that the National Ginners' Association estimate is just about in line with the Government, whereas their crop estimate is for 11,120,000 bales, exclusive of linters. Selling orders in abundance, however, came from Southern wires, and notwithstanding the fact that there was bull support and buying by large spot interests at times, offerings tended to increase on the small bulges with the rallies short-lived. Other factors of a favorable character to holders were ignored, the Liverpool cables coming much better than expected with reports of an active trade abroad as indicated by the large total of spot sales. A local newspaper's estimate of a crop of 11,148,000 bales, exclusive of linters and repacks, and statement that 90 per cent. of the crop had already been ginned was also without effect, and the chief consolation at the end of the day to the bulls was that undoubtedly the technical position has been improved as a result of recent liquidation. Southern spot markets were unchanged to ⅛c lower, with New York spot cotton quiet and 20 points decline from the previous close. Middling uplands, 14.80.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
December	14.70	14.45	14.45@14.46	14.66
January	14.67	14.50	14.50@14.52	14.74
February	..	..	14.60@14.63	14.84
March	14.90	14.71	14.72@14.74	14.98
April	14.96	14.75	14.75@....	15.04
May	15.05	14.85	14.86@14.87	15.10
June	14.91	14.91	14.82@14.84	15.13
July	15.03	14.80	14.82@14.84	15.13
August	14.65	14.50	14.50@14.51	14.74
October	13.30	13.25	13.25@13.35	13.33

The market closed easy at 8 points to 31 points decline.

COFFEE.

Coffee was active and prices were easier, closing at a net decline of 3 to 17 points, with sales of 122,750 bags. The feature was heavy selling by Wall Street. The foreign markets were lower, Havre closing at 1 franc decline, while Hamburg was ⅛ to ¼ pfennig lower. Rio, were 50 reis higher, and Santos coffee [illegible] an advance of 100 reis.

[illegible] coffee [illegible] with Rio grades scarce [illegible]

and firm; 13½c. for Rio 7s. Santos steady; 13⅜ @13¾c for 4s.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	11.25	11.10	11.10@11.15	11.15
January	....	....	11.05@11.10	11.10
February	....	....	11.03@11.05	11.06
March	11.10	10.95	10.98@10.99	11.02
April	....	....	10.98@10.95	10.99
May	11.00	10.85	10.88@10.90	10.90
June	....	....	10.80@10.85	10.94
July	10.80	10.72	10.72@10.73	10.89
August	....	....	10.68@10.70	10.85
September	10.79	10.62	10.64@10.65	10.80
October	10.60	10.60	10.60@10.63	10.70
November	....	....	10.60@10.63	10.70

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Happenings of a Day in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Money was easier to obtain to-day. Discount rates were steady, in the absence of a change in the Bank rate.

The stock market was cheerful and firm, with a further rise in practically all departments. British securities were the leaders, on cheap money and repurchases, and consols gained a quarter of a point.

American securities opened quiet and steady, and ruled slightly above parity until Wall Street offerings caused a setback. Prices hardened a fraction in the late trading, and the market closed dull but steady.

Bar silver steady at 25d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted at Madrid at 7.25 and at Lisbon at 8.50.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 87½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 26c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—A better tone prevailed on the Boerse to-day, and prices improved moderately.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 14½ pfennigs for checks.

Private rate of discount, 4⅝ per cent.

Money, 3½ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£199,000
Circulation decreased	192,000
Bullion increased	6,154
Other securities decreased	1,087,000
Other deposits increased	1,410,000
Public deposits decreased	1,359,000
Notes reserve increased	229,000
Government securities increased	950,000

Proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week, 50.59 per cent.; last week it was 50.25 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4½ per cent.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation decreased	90,350,000
Treasury bills increased	9,925,000
General deposits decreased	37,975,000
Gold in hand decreased	1,725,000
Silver in hand decreased	2,025,000
Bills discounted decreased	187,800,000
Advances increased	20,375,000

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	78 15-16	..	..	+ ⅛
Consols, account	79 3-16	..	..	+ ⅛
Anaconda	8½	89⅝	89	+ ⅜
Atchison	102⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅛
Canadian Pacific	127½	102	101⅝	+ ¼
St. Paul	124	120½	120	+ ½
Erie	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	..
Erie 1st pf	45½	44¼	43½	+ ¾
Illinois Central	134	130⅛	..	..
Louis. & Nash.	145	140¾	140¼	+ ½
N. Y. Central	114½	111⅝	110½	+ ⅞
Pennsylvania	65¾	63⅝	127⅝	+ ½
Reading	165¾	144⅝	144¼	+ ⅜
Southern Pacific	115⅝	112½	112¼	+ ¼
Union Pacific	172⅞	168	167⅝	+ ¼
U. S. Steel	74½	72⅛	72⅛	..
U. S. Steel pf	119¼	116	115½	+ ½

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 10 0	Esperanza	1 17 9
Tomboy	0 18 2	Dolores	1 10 0
El Oro	1 5 9	Stratton's Ind.	0 3 3

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—There was some covering of shorts in to-day's local market and prices showed a tendency to improve during the greater part of the day's trading. Amalgamated gained a couple of points. North Butte advanced a point, while United States Smelting was active and in demand up to 82. The close was quiet but steady at the recovery.

BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000 Am. Zinc 6s, 1915	107	105	107
500 A. G. & W. I. S. S. 5s	67	67	67
10,000 C. B. & Q. joint 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼
2,000 C. B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	95¾	95¾	95¾
5,000 Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000 N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾
5,000 Oregon S. L. 6s	114	114	114
3,000 U. P. 1st 4s, 1947	101	100¾	100¾
1,000 U. S. Steel 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼
2,000 Western T. & T. 5s	97½	97½	97½

RAILROADS.

5 Atchison	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Boston Elevated	127¼	127¼	127¼
6 Boston Suburban pf	70	70	70
18 Boston & Albany	222	222	222
6 Boston & Maine	124	124	124
5 Boston & Maine pf	155	155	155
80 Boston & Worc. pf	89	89	89
6 C. C. C. & St. L. pf	114	114	114
31 Fitchburg pf	130	130	130
10 Mass. Elec. com	17	17	17
50 Mass. Elec. pf	83¼	83	83
342 N. Y., N. H. & H	151¼	150¼	151¼
384 N. Y., N. H. & H. 6% paid	146¼	144	145
3 Old Colony	185¾	185¾	185¾
635 Union Pacific	168	166⅜	167
82 West End	89	89	89
11 West End pf	102¾	102¾	102¾

TELEPHONES.

263 American	140	139¼	140
36 New England	137	136½	137
10 Western	90	90	90

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,155 Am. Agr. Chem.	46¾	43	45¼
98 Am. Agr. Chem. pf	99¾	99	99
80 A. G. & W. I. SS. pf	20½	20¼	20½
288 Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	14¾	13¾	14¾
167 Am. Sugar Rfg.	114½	113½	114
90 Am. Sugar Rfg. pf	113½	113	113
100 Am. Woolen	30¼	30¼	30¼
113 Am. Woolen pf	91¼	91	91¼
100 Eastern S. S.	83½	83½	83½
40 Edison	280	280	280
109 General Electric	151½	150⅝	151½
445 Mass. Gas	88¾	88	88¾
176 Mass. Gas pf	93¾	93½	93½
15 Mergenthaler	223	223	223
20 N. E. Cotton Yarn	110	110	110
16 Pullman	162	160½	160½
62 Reece Buttonhole	12	12	12
20 Rubber 1st pf	109¾	109¾	109¾
25 Swift	102	101¾	102
625 Torrington, Class A	34½	33	34½
44 Torrington pf	28	28	28
147 United Fruit	197	196	197
374 United Shoe Mach'y	54½	53½	54
7,828 U. S. Steel	72½	70	72½
15 U. S. Steel pf	116¾	115¼	116¾

MINING.

10 Alloues	38½	38	38
2,905 Amalgamated	63¾	61½	63½
220 American Zinc	25¾	25½	25½
645 Arizona Com'l	14½	13¾	14½
25 Atlantic	6	6	6
276 Boston Corbin	13½	13	13½
110 Butte Coalition	18	17¾	18
575 Butte Balaklala	7¾	7	7⅛
470 Calumet & Arizona	49	47	49
16 Calumet & Hecla	530	530	530
5 Centennial	16	16	16
340 Copper Range	66¼	65¾	66
940 East Butte	12	11½	12
100 Giroux	6½	6½	6½
245 Granby	38	37	37
1,611 Greene-Cananea	7	6⅝	6⅞
85 Hancock	21¾	21½	21¾
45 Indiana	12¼	12	12
250 Island Creek C. com.	31½	30¾	31¼
10 Island Creek Coal pf	87¾	87¼	87¼
155 Isle Royale	17	16½	17
35 Kerr Lake	6¾	6¾	6¾
100 Keeweenaw	3	3	3
1,525 Lake	33	31¼	33
15 La Salle	7½	7½	7½
710 Mass.	8¼	7	7½
20 Miami	19¾	19¾	19¾
60 Michigan	3¾	3½	3¾
88 Mohawk	45	45	45
255 Nevada	19	18¾	19
30 Nipissing	10¾	10¾	10¾
2,590 North Butte	28½	27½	28½
45 North Lake	6½	6½	6½
25 Ojibway	5½	5½	5½
10 Osceola	126	124	126
100 Parrot	12	12	12
193 Ray Con.	18¾	18½	18½
2,810 Ray Con. (rights)	32c.	31c.	32c.
160 Shannon	11¼	11	11¼
100 Shattuck & Arizona	22¾	22¾	22¾
10 St. Mary's Land	51	51	51
815 Superior	41¼	40¼	41
20 Superior & Boston	6	6	6
3,108 Superior & Pittsburg	13¾	13¼	13¼
45 Tamarack	50	49	50
145 Trinity	5	4¾	5
1,814 U. S. Smelting	32	30¾	31¾
385 U. S. Smelting pf	46	45¾	46
75 Utah Con.	13	12¾	12¾
450 Utah Copper	45¾	45¼	45½
105 Victoria	2¾	2½	2¾
50 Winona	8½	8½	8½

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 8.—Following were the closing quotations on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	8¾	9¼	Jackpot	9¼	10¼
Elkton	75¾	75¾	McKinney	51½	52
El Paso	82½	90	Old Gold	4¾	4¾
Findley	2¾	3¼			
Gold Dollar	1¾	2¼			
Isabella	15	16			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
4th week Nov.	77,033	71,011	5,172
Month Nov.	249,341	239,702	9,639
July 1-Nov. 30	1,158,930	1,071,871	87,059

CHICAGO & ALTON—

4th week Nov.	303,274	296,514	9,760
Month Nov.	1,229,562	1,215,708	13,854
July 1-Nov. 30	6,481,774	6,110,378	371,396

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

4th week Nov.	147,976	146,655	1,321
Month Nov.	481,445	494,195	*12,750
July 1-Nov. 30	2,784,647	2,588,667	152,980

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON—

4th week Nov.	48,910	42,651	6,259
Month Nov.	162,897	143,143	19,464
July 1-Nov. 30	898,896	702,717	196,179

MOBILE & OHIO—

4th week Nov.	345,070	306,346	38,724
Month Nov.	1,001,506	924,343	77,228
July 1-Nov. 30	4,542,544	4,306,192	236,352

SEABOARD AIR LINE—

4th week Nov.	516,556	485,004	31,552
Month Nov.	1,830,890	1,734,707	105,183
July 1-Nov. 30	8,334,737	7,761,266	573,471

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, for October—

Mileage	7,547.05	7,458.78	88.27
Freight rev.	5,452,727	5,338,486	114,241
Passenger rev.	1,925,652	1,716,030	209,622
Other trans rev.	574,316	524,238	50,078
Non-trans. rev.	66,375	63,566	2,808
Total op. rev.	8,019,972	7,642,321	376,750
Maint. way & struc.	130,244	1,207,963	*77,718
Main of equip.	1,184,419	1,109,095	75,323
Traffic exp.	143,967	138,279	5,688
Trans. exp.	2,270,728	2,060,593	210,135
General exp.	176,203	148,982	27,221
Total op. exp.	4,905,564	4,664,915	240,649
Total net rev.	3,113,507	2,977,406	136,100
Taxes	217,285	268,556	*51,271
Operating inc.	2,896,221	2,708,849	187,372
July 1 to Oct. 31:			
Freight rev.	19,763,930	19,476,

RAISE SECURITIES DIVIDEND.

Northern Co. In Turn Getting More Revenue from Coal Company.

The Northern Securities Company announced yesterday a dividend of 4 per cent., payable Jan. 14, to the stockholders as registered on Dec. 31. This is an increase of 1½ per cent. over the dividend paid last January, and restores the dividend to the rate paid in 1909. That dividend, however, was a reduction of 1 per cent. from the previously prevailing rate of 5 per cent., which was paid in 1908, 1907, and 1908.

It was in 1903, about two years after the old Northern Securities Company was declared illegal by the Supreme Court, that dividends were begun on the present Northern Securities stock known as "stubs" which represent the assets left after the distribution of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific stocks for which the Northern Securities Company, with a capital of $400,000,000, was organized as a holding company. The amount of the stock now outstanding is only $3,-954,000. The company's chief assets are stock in the Burlington and in the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. The dividend on the latter stock is now on a 4 per cent. basis, and it was the increased dividend from this source that enabled the Northern Securities Company to declare a larger dividend for this year.

The Union Pacific on June 30 last held $724,900 of Northern Securities stock, about one-fifth of the entire issue.

COTTON BELT DIVIDEND CUT.

Semi-Annual Payment 2 Per Cent. Instead of 2½ Per Cent.

The directors of the St. Louis Southwestern, known as the Cotton Belt Line, one of the Gould roads of which Edwin Gould is President, announced yesterday a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on its preferred stock, a reduction of 1 per cent. in the annual rate from the dividend paid last July. The dividend is payable Jan. 15, to stockholders of record, on Dec. 31.

The St. Louis Southwestern was organized in 1890, but paid no dividend until 1909, when an initial dividend of 2 per cent, was paid in July on the preferred stock.

In January, 1910, the payment was increased to 2½ per cent. and in July another 2½ per cent. was paid, making 5 per cent. for the year, the full rate to which the stock is entitled, the dividends being non-cumulative. The amount outstanding is $19,893,650.

In explanation of the cut from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent., it was pointed out that while the gross earnings of the road had increased considerably over last year, the expenses of operation had increased disproportionately. Under the circumstances the directors considered it prudent, they said, to reduce the dividend disbursement.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following Foreign trade opportunities abroad. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

5,900. IMPLEMENT AND HARDWARE CATALOGUES.—An American Consular officer in Canada reports that a local business man has established a manufacturers' agency in his district, and desires to receive catalogues from American manufacturers of agricultural implements, and hardware.

5,901. CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS.—A list of firms running cinematograph shows in a city of the Near East has been forwarded by an American Consul in that region. He states that these concerns are on the lookout for new features in this line.

5,902. DRAINAGE AND DREDGING PROJECT.—An American Consular officer reports that the contract providing for the drainage of swamp lands in a South American country, to which reference was made in Foreign Trade Opportunity 4,979, has been given by the Government to a local person who is the representative of large European financial interests. Work is to be begun as soon as machinery and materials can be placed on the ground. It might be worth the attention of American firms having machinery and material necessary in works of this kind for sale to get in touch with those in charge of the matter.

5,903. MACHINERY OF VARIOUS KINDS.—An American Consulate in England has been requested to furnish the names of American manufacturers of machinery for drawing wire and seamless tubes and for rolling gold and silver, and for plating. This firm desires to get in touch with such concerns in the United States as soon as possible.

5,904. STAVES, LUMBER, TURPENTINE.—A report from an American Consular officer in Italy states that a firm in his district desires to represent in that country American manufacturers of white and red oak staves, pitch pine lumber, spirits of turpentine, and resin. This firm advises that it is familiar with the trade in these articles and can guarantee a large sale of same if prices and conditions are favorable.

5,905. FISHING BOAT WITH AUXILIARY POWER.—A business man in Spain advises an American Consul that a fishing company of which he is a member desires to experiment with a fishing smack equipped with an internal combustion engine, and that he desires to hear from American manufacturers who make automobile fishing boats. He desires at the outset one boat having a motor of from 8 to 10 horse power and large enough to carry three or four men with their nets and the catch. Speed is not essential, but the engine must be powerful enough to manoeuvre the boat against wind and current. The price of this experimental boat must be small, but, if successful, the company will order a number of larger boats. Correspondence should be in Spanish.

5,906. PORT IMPROVEMENTS.—An American Consul in Europe reports that port improvements are contemplated in his district involving an expenditure of about $5,587,750. The works and purchases will include the construction of wharves for the Government, salted and smoked fish, pitch, explosives, combustible goods, coal, and timber yards, grain elevators, floating docks, ship repair shops and cold-storage plant. It is also proposed to thoroughly equip the port with floating and portable cranes, electric lights, water works, warehouses, and sheds, to improve the roads, and connect the various parts of the port by telephone.

5,907. WATCHMAKERS' SUPPLIES.—An American Consul in the West Indies furnishes the name of an optician and jeweler in his district who wishes to order watchmakers' supplies and cheap spectacles from the United States, from which he is already ordering most of his supplies, including the better grades of spectacles. Correspondence in English.

5,892. BARK PEELING, CHOPPING, AND GRINDING MACHINES.—An American Consul in Africa reports that the wattle bark industry is one of increasing importance in his district, and it has brought to his notice repeatedly that there is a demand for machinery for use in this line. He would like to receive from American manufacturers catalogues with prices and discounts of any bark peeling, chopping, and grinding machines suitable for chopping or grinding wattle bark so as to bring to the attention of those requiring such implements the articles that are manufactured in the United States for such purposes. All catalogues should be in duplicate.

5,893. READY MADE CLOTHING.—A business man in Great Britain has written an American Consul that he desires to be placed in touch with some American wholesale clothing house with a view to introducing American ready made clothing into certain districts of that country. He has been associated with a firm of woolen and worsted merchants for some time, and has a good knowledge of the English cloth trade. He offers to furnish references to any firms interested in this matter.

5,894. SIGNS AND ADVERTISING NOVELTIES.—A report from an American Consular officer in Canada states that a firm in his district, engaged in the commission agents, handling all sorts of signs and advertising novelties, is open for anything new in this line which has not been introduced into that region. The firm desires to be put in touch with manufacturers in these lines in the United States.

5,895. GLASS MILK BOTTLES AND WOOD PULP DISKS.—An American Consular officer in England reports that a letter has been received from a company in his district which states that there have been several shipments of glass milk bottles sealed with wood pulp disks, and also shipments of the disks, made from the United States to that country recently. This company desires to communicate with the manufacturers of these articles, as it is anxious to do business in this line. Samples of the disks, which accompanied the report, can be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures.

5,896. REPRESENTATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.—A business firm in South Africa has advised an American Consul that it is desirous of being placed in communication with American exporting and commission houses that do business in the way of executing orders, accepting buying accounts for American manufactures, &c., upon a commission basis. The concern states it is often in a position to introduce substantial buying accounts over the ground it covers.

5,897. BLUEBOARD OR PLASTERERS' BOARD.—An American Consular officer in a Canadian city requests the names of manufacturers in the United States of blueboard, commercially known as plasterers' board, a sample of which accompanied the report and is on file in the Bureau of Manufactures. A local company is asking for this reference, and, as it is preparing to place a large order, American firms should give this matter immediate attention.

5,898. STATIONERS' AND PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.—A business man in a South American country has informed an American Consul that he wishes to receive from the United States catalogues and price lists of stationery and printers' supplies of all kinds.

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

10,139,986 Bales Were Ginned from 1910 Growth to Dec. 1.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The cotton ginning report of the Census Bureau issued to-day shows 10,139,986 bales, counting round as half bales, ginned from the growth of 1910 to Dec. 1, compared with 8,876,886 for 1909, 11,908,661 for 1908, and 8,343,396 for 1907.

The percentage of the last three crops ginned to Dec. 1 was 88.1 for 1909, 84.1 for 1908, and 75.5 for 1907.

Round bales included this year are 101,-052, compared with 134,393 for 1909, 201,480 for 1908, and 15,636 for 1907.

Sea Island cotton ginned for 1910 was 66,634 bales, compared with 77,591 for 1909, 68,396 for 1908, and 55,299 for 1907, and distributed as follows: Florida, 23,649; Georgia, 35,405, and South Carolina, 7,580.

The number of bales ginned, by States, is:

Alabama	1,062,629	North Carolina	615,493
Arkansas	625,030	Oklahoma	828,842
Florida	54,037	South Carolina	1,636,480
Georgia	1,626,499	Tennessee	249,794
Louisiana	218,772	Texas	2,795,330
Mississippi	970,205	All others	56,695

STOCKS OF COPPER REDUCED

11,137,042 Pounds Less on Hand Than at Beginning of Year.

The Report of the Copper Producers' Association for November, made public yesterday, shows a further reduction of stocks during the month. On Dec. 1 stock stood at 130,389,069 pounds, which is a reduction of 8,872,845 pounds during the month and 11,877,042 less than at the beginning of the year. The falling off is 658,955 pounds less than previous month's showing, and compares with a drop in stocks of 20,067,531 during September. Production during November was 119,-353,463 pounds, a decrease of 7,115,521 pounds compared with October's output and practically the same as in September.

Deliveries totaled 128,226,308 pounds, which is 7,774,776 pounds less than the October deliveries. The falling off in deliveries was almost entirely confined to deliveries to domestic consumers which were 60,601,992 pounds during November, compared with 67,814,172 during October.

FOUR PER CENT. ON SAVINGS.

Three Large Banks Maintain the Old Rates Despite Agitation.

Savings bank interest rates announced yesterday showed no changes from the dividend declarations of last June, when the question of reducing interest rates from the 4 per cent. basis generally prevailing to 3½ per cent., was fought out.

The Emigrants' Industrial and the Seamen's savings banks declared dividends for the Winter period at the annual rate of 4 per cent. as usual.

The Greenwich Savings Bank maintained the 4 per cent. rate for deposits of $1,000 and less and 3½ per cent. for amounts above that, established during the Summer.

The advocates of the 3½ per cent. rate in the agitation of last Summer had the backing of Supt. Cheney of the State Banking Department, who took the ground that the majority of the savings banks in the State could not afford to keep up 4 per cent. interest on their deposits and maintain their surpluses at a proper ratio to deposits.

Stock Exchange Firm Retiring.

The Stock Exchange house of Probst, Wetzler & Co., one of the large arbitrage firms on the Exchange, will dissolve partnership on February. The firm, which was organized on May 1, 1909, consists of H. P. Wertheim and J. D. Probst, who are the Stock Exchange members; Gustav A. Wertheim, and Arnold L. Scheuer. Otto Lowengard, who was also one of the Exchange members of the firm, died several months ago, and it was said by one of the firm members yesterday that it was his death which prompted the retirement of the firm whose co-partnership expires by limitation on Feb. 1.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8.—Following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Crucible Steel	12	12	12
205	Crucible Steel pf.	77	76¾	76¾
65	Fireproofing	5¼	5¼	5¼
40	Fireproofing pf.	22¾	22¾	22¾
100	Mfrs. L. & H.	18½	18½	18½
98	Ohio Fuel	40	39½	40
50	Pittsburg Coal	17¼	17¼	17¼
20	Pittsburg Coal pf.	68¼	68¼	68¼
37	Pittsburg Plate G.	103¾	103¾	103¾
310	P. Steel	72¾	70½	70½
25	Westinghouse A. B.	140	140	140
30	Westingh. E. 2ds.	32¼	32¼	32¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Independent B. 6s	80¼	80¼	80¼
3,000	Pittsburg Brew. 6s	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	United Traction 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
5,000	West. Penn. 5s	98½	98½	98½

UNLISTED.

50	Oklahoma Gas	50¾	50¾	50¾
200	Silver Peak	60c	60c	60c
25	Union Gas	130	129¾	130

BOND.

$1,000	Mfrs. L. & H. 6s	100	100	100

SCRIP.

$1,880	Crucible Steel	67¼	67	67

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alpha Con	.02	Julia	.05
Andes	.04	Mexican	.82
Belcher	.35	Occidental Con	.41
Bullion	.03	Ophir	1.05
Caledonia	.25	Overman	.20
Challenge Con	.08	Savage	.08
Chollar	.11	Sag Belcher	.07
Con. Cal. & Va.	.84	Sierra Nevada	.18
Con. Imperial	1.30	Union Con	.18
Gould & Curry	.18	Utah Con	.01
Hale & Norcross	.10	Yellow Jacket	.24

Silver bars, 54½; Mexican dollars, 48@50; drafts, sight, 2@2½ per cent. premium; telegraph, 4@3 per cent. premium.

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.45	Combination Fract.	.18
Jim Butler	.26	Crackerjack	.01
McNamara	.03½	Goldfield C. M.	3.37½
Midway	.17	Great Bend	.01
Montana	.92	Jumbo Extension	.24
North Star	.04	Lone Star	.02
Tonopah Extension	1.00	Red Hills	.02
West End	.62	Silver Pick	.06
GOLDFIELD.		BULLFROG.	
Adams	.01	Bullfrog Nat. B.	.01
Atlanta	.12	Tramps Cons	.02

The Treasury Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for Dec. 7 as follows:

	Dec. 7.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Rcts., customs	$1,328,700	$7,066,091	$141,790,431
Internal rev	1,189,575	5,592,248	129,415,771
Corporation tax	764	14,505	6,279,490
Miscellaneous	45,709	890,267	19,805,982
Total receipts	2,564,360	13,586,233	297,004,634
Expenditures	1,275,060	13,258,907	305,528,562
Surplus	1,289,590	327,325	*8,433,928

*Deficit.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The following is the forecast for Friday and Saturday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

Carolina—Fair Friday and Saturday; light westerly winds, becoming variable.

Georgia—Fair Friday and Saturday; warmer Saturday in southwest portion; light, variable winds.

Alabama—Fair Friday and Saturday, with slowly rising temperature; light, variable winds.

Florida—Fair Friday and Saturday, with slowly rising temperature; light northwest to north winds.

Mississippi—Fair Friday and Saturday, with slowly rising temperature; light, variable winds, becoming southerly.

Louisiana—Fair and slightly warmer Friday. Saturday fair, warmer in eastern portion; light east to south winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Friday; warmer in northern portion. Saturday, fair; light to moderate southeast to south winds.

Western Texas—Fair and warmer Friday. Saturday, fair.

Utah—Cloudy Friday. Saturday, fair.

Oklahoma, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas—Fair and warmer Friday. Saturday, fair.

Arkansas—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair Friday. Saturday, fair and warmer.

Ohio—Fair Friday, except snow flurries in the central and northeastern lake districts. Saturday, fair and slightly warmer; moderate northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

Indiana and Illinois—Fair Friday; warmer in northern portion. Saturday, fair and warmer.

Lower Michigan—Snow flurries Friday. Saturday, generally fair and warmer; moderate northwest to north winds, becoming southeasterly Saturday.

Upper Michigan—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; warmer Saturday.

Wisconsin—Fair Friday and Saturday, with slowly rising temperature; moderate, variable winds, becoming southeasterly.

Minnesota—Fair and warmer Friday. Saturday increasing cloudiness; warmer in eastern portion.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Friday and Saturday.

Missouri—Fair Friday; warmer in western portion. Saturday, fair and warmer.

Dakota—Increasing cloudiness and Friday; snow at night or Saturday.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day were as follows:

71.—The Noble State Bank, plaintiff in error, vs. C. N. Haskell et al.—Argument continued for the defendants in error and concluded for plaintiff in error.

443.—Ashton C. Shallenberger, Governor of the State of Nebraska, et al., appellants, vs. the First State Bank of Holstein, Neb., et al.; and 617—Assaria State Bank of Assaria et al., appellants, vs. John Doley, as Bank Commissioner, &c., et al.—Argument commenced for the appellants in No. 445 and continued for the appellants in No. 445, for the appellees in No. 443, and appellants in No. 617, for the appellants in No. 445, for the appellees in No. 617, and concluded for the appellants in 617.

Day call for Dec. 9: Nos. 459, (and 490,) 508, 527, 597, 598, 614, 703, 260, 72, and 74.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 46—Lorain Steel Co v. White. 58—Northern Elev Co v. Rappahannock. 91—Pratt Laboratory v. Buffalo Forge Co. 98—Lobdell-Emery Mfg. Co v. Wason Mfg. Co. 107—Title Guar & Trust Co v. Ward. 108—Ellis v. Tug Bee. 110—In re Blick. 94—Harrington v. Atlantic & Pacific Tel Co. 111—Winchester Arms Co v. Peters Cartridge Co. 115—Foster Hose Supporter Co v. Taylor.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Martin, J. Jury calendar. 7—Havana Central R R v. Hanson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J. Jury calendar. 92—Panoulias v. Confectioners. 108—Van de Water v. Meriden Coal Mining Co. 17—Allport v. Collier. 118—French v. Kelly. 122—Hamburger v. Heyman & Co. 150—Di Moise v. Liverpool & London & Globe. 151—Same v. Royal Ins Co. 152—Same v. Commercial Union. 232—St. James v. Minnesota Mining & M Co. 185—Waters v. Sher. 194—Gray v. Cooper. 220—Murphy v. N Y N H & H R R.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Noyes, J. —Motion Calendar. 1—Motion Picture Patents Co v. Steiner. 2—Same v. Yankee Film. 3—Same v. Champion Film. 4—Same v. Powers Co. 5—Kuhnle v. Sullivan. 6—Victor T M Co v. Mandel. 7—McKinnon v. Morse. 8—Allen Co v. Scheftel. 10—Grimond v. Am Oil Cloth Co. 11—Victor T M Co v. Mayers. 12—Foster H S Co v. Barish. 13—Allfort v. Collier. 14—Duryee v. Intl M & E Co. 15—Huston v. Shepard. 16—Irving Pitt Mfg Co v. Tromlock Co. 17—Colonial Trust Co v. Wallace. 18—Napier v. Westerhoff. 19—Strickler v. Taylor. 20—Wallach v. Billings. 21—Becker v. same. 22—Standard Trust Co v. Securities Int Co. 23—Hitchings v. Cobalt Central. 24—Smith v. Rainey Pier Co. 25—Suesskind v. Caynor. 26—Vallandavis v. L I Coal Co. 28—Palmenberg v. Frankel. 29—Robinson v. Mut Reserve L I Co. 30—O'Rourke v. Union Elec L & P Co. 31—Burgerlichs v. Bentell. 32—Patterson v. Patterson.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Equity calendar. 7—U S v. Downing Co.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Miller, and Downing, JJ.—Enumerated motions. 248—King v. Hudson River Realty Co. 249—Jellison v. City of N Y. 253—Foren v. Royal Bank of Canada. 252—City of N Y v. Hera. 232—People-Clarke. 258—Ingersoll v. United Surety Co. 259—Malaverneri v. Turner Const Co. 256—Pedesoht v. Natl Elev Co. 261—Harrison v. Hartford Ins Co. 262—Walnut Hill Bank v. Natl Reserve Bank. 268—Evangelical Lutheran Church v. Robell.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Amend, J.—Litigated motions. 1—Shannon v. City of N Y. 2—Glass v. Glass. 3—Harden v. Hoops. 4—People v. Muldoon. 5—Hammond v. Whitridge. 6—Mitchell v. Robb. 7, 8—Saving Inv & Trust Co v. Vermilye. 9—Wagner v. Haynes. 10—In re White Plains Road. 11—Mut Life Ins Co v. Meryash. 12, 13—Clark v. Greene. 14—Von Bayer v. Ninfgret Mills Co. 15—Ruffin v. B'way & 113th St. 16—Mullen v. Holbrook. 17—Moone v. Hedden Const Co. 18—Smith v. Smith. 19—Quigley v. Cropsey. 20—Allen v. Allen. 21—Fortescue v. Fishman. 22—Renault Freres Selling Branch v. Small & Alden. 23—In re 212th St, &c. 24—Fleischmann Bros Co v. Higgins. 25—Mergentine v. McCann. 26—Quirk v. Phillipsborn. 27—Moone v. Hedden Const Co. 28—Muller v. Holbrook. 29—Germania Bank v. Dempsey. 30—Kannis v. Kannis. Motion to be heard. 32—Pontanas v. Fontana. 33—Smith v. City of N Y. 34—Met Life Ins Co v. Meryash. 35—Weigert v. Levy. 36—Sutphen v. Mencke. 37—Sprague v. Sprague. 38—City of N Y v. Fox. 39—Wright Co v. Aero Corp Co. 40—Foote v. Reid. 41—Ethelmen v. Warman. 42—Weinstein v. Prigee. 44—Kruyt v. Bretz. 45—People v. Cropsey. 46—Royal Bank v. Herbes. 47—Silberberg v. Allen Co. 48—N Y Central Storage Co v. Williams. 49—Levy v. Cohen. 50—Banard v. Fortanascera. 51—In re Sammet. 52—Cress v. Goldstein. 53—Pak Rubber Co v. City Garage. 54—Steimann v. Berger. 55—Halma v. Amer Label Co. 56—Bauer v. Bauer Non-Collapsible Wheel Co. 57—In re Beakes Dairy Co. 58—Bisp v. Supreme Tribe Ben Hur. 59—Clinical Account System v. Byrne. 60—Childs v. Childs. 61—Macauley v. Evarts. 62—Robertson v. North River Woodworking Co. 63—Rosg v. Ross. 64—In re Brown. 65—In re European-American Bank. 66—Hoffman v. De Optotis. 67—Jones v. Lyons. 68—Knickerbocker Trust Co v. Bishop. 69—N Y Central Storage Co v. Williams. 70—Flint & Harrison Co v. Herman. 71—Rossetti v. Rossetti. 72, 73—Rabinowitz v. Jacobs. 74—Northern Bank v. Mulligan. 75—In re Almy. 76—Dennis v. Stock, Grain & Provision Co. 77—Metelits v. Perlmutter. 78—Chapman v. Gallagher. 79—Noyes v. Yohe.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Seabury, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Davis, J.—Motions, Demurrers. 117—85% Auto Supply Co. v. Hartford Suspension Co. 122—McDonald v. Welch. General calendar. 1090—Barnen v. Cunningham. 1825—Pinkelstein v. Goldschlag. 238—Mitchell v. Dunmore Realty Co. 856 and 862—Stern v. Goodfield. 823—Bowles v. Igol. 334—Henderson v. Martens. 1040—Freeman v. Mosheim. 369—Mashheim v. Misch. 1062—Tagg v. N Y C & H R R R. 987—Connick v. Mills. 1124—Zwieler v. Zwisler. 1043—Werner v. Weiner. 988—Salvaty v. Salvaty. 1060—Malone v. N Y C & H R R R.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Tompkins, J.—(Criminal Term.)—John Antico.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—2384—People ex rel McKorn v. Miller. 2502—Liebesdorf v. Zinn. 2118—Laughran v. Prendergast. 2085—A. Hupfel Sons v. Tarohy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Goff, J. 8526—Diesenr v. N Y Butchers' Dressed Meat Co. 611—Brown v. Park Carriage Co. 142—Wahlheimer v. Press Co. 505—Childs v. Carnegie Trust Co. 620—Salzman v. City of N Y. 109, 54—Backer v. Wilson. 2858—Gilday v. Young Co. 504—Blomquist v. United Eng & Cont Co. 602—Valentine v. N Y Taxicab Co. 621—Salzman v. City of N Y. 633—Kupfer v. N Y Taxicab Co. 637 and 638—Maringer v. Hill. 3674—Walch v. McDermott Dairy Co. 648—Barone v. Miles. 658—Hedley v. G A Fuller Co. 662—Brady v. Carey. 163—Glamano v. City of N Y. 640—Helsing v. N Y Edison Co. 659—Prinis v. N Y Central Co. 675—Zubits v. Packard Motor Car Co. 676—Holland v. Weill. 678—Williams v. Platzek. 693—Fortunato v. Marasco. 694—Anselmo v. City of N Y. 695—Luciano v. Title Guar and Trust Co. 696—Docks v. Fensterbiau. 697—Shy v. Shotland. 704—Tarano v. Chief Pub Co. 706—McDonald v. Bates. 706—Loughran v. Eidlitz. 708—Holzmeister v. Cadillac Co. 709—Meade v. Prince Iron Works. 712—Kelly v. Tarlach. 538—Schmall v. Maas. 715—Dunzer v. Victor Auto Storage. 716—Greenstein v. Cohen. 718—Luciano v. Williams. 719—Buschman v. Carpenter. 494—Taylor v. Schreiber.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—O'Gorman, J. Inquest. 1144—Johnson v. Drewry. Inquest—1145—Russell v. same. 1180—Nachamson v. Liturin. 789—Gould Storage Battery Co v. Chabot. 1044—Sandler v. Douglas. 2066—People v. T. Bingham & Co. 2686—People v. Tucker. 762—Verrone v. Richard. 1589—Del Genovese v. Del Genovese. 140—Murphy v. Orpheum Co. 1151—Maxwell v. A. & M. Robbins. 912—Kelley v. Carton. 186—Freud v. Earle. 1031—Mann v. Adler. 1188—Underwriters' Realty Co v. McNamara. 1192—Keegan v. Keegan. 1196—Beudelari v. Wasserman. 1200—Marvin v. Llewellyn. 1202—Perrin v. Whipple. 1203—Thomson v. Wark. 1204—Gerstein v. Hurtig & Seamon. 1205—Bell Co v. Power. 1206—Kronenberg v. Laurel Rubber Co. 1219—Kahn v. J. F. Tapley Co. 1220—Schumacker v. Great Eastern, &c. Co. 1231—Brown v. Sherman Apart Hotel Co. 1234—Conrad v. Nat Surety Co. 1128—G. Schleicher Co v. Boden.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate: Morris Spiegel, Carlo Scotti, James D. Leary, John B. Lecacher, Albert Klauber, William Mayer, Erwin L. Coolidge, Patrick Mullen, Frank Mullen; Margaret Mullen, Oswald E. J. Dunne, Hattie Schiff, Hannah Sullivan, Charlotte Miller, Caroline Studley, Louis Dutka, Michael Hannigan, George Manson, Charles C. Dodge, Joe Giebler, Charles Cook, William Kramer, Alice O'Toole, William H. Kelly, Herman Oppenheim, Herman Oppenheim, David Heaman, John L. Sleight, Jennie B. Bronner, Brooke Postley, William Brennan, Walter Satterlee, Charlotte Schwartz, Mary Clifford, Emily S. Creighton, Mary Lacey, Ada E. Leeke, Carl Hall, David Mirelson, Charles A. Gardiner, John B. Levecher, Mary E. Ruland, Harriet E. Thornburgh, Mary E. McNally, James B. Warden, Mary W. Schulz, Gustav Amsinck, Christian Stehle, Friederieke Stehle, Anna M. Peters, Henry C. Wilt, Mary H. Sutton, Mary F. Stryker, Theodore E. Studley, Winifred Clarke, Bridget Lonoghan, Isaac Davis, Noah Harrison, Henry R. Vomsney, Emma Meyer, Louis S. Sutherland, Jonohan Dwight, Charles F. Muller, Julius E. French, Adolph Cohen, Helen O'Neill, Jennie L. Conboy, Lather H. Smith, Annie Smith.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Cohalan, S.—Contested wills: Chas F Swan, Sophia Tankenan, Lucy R Peck.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Smith, J.; Part II., Donnelly, J.; Part III., Schmuck, J.; Part IV., O'Dwyer, J.; Part VI., Lynch, J.; Part VII., Finelite, J.; Part VIII., Delehanty, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part III., at 9:45 A. M. 202—Manheim v. Singer. 1364—Carsen v. Int R T Co. 1250—Phillips v. Lederer. 1200—Becker v. Herbert. 1601—Schiffler v. Brudse. 1609—Winthal v. N Y Mail Co. 1611—Handler v. Joline. 1617—Nudel v. Herrmann. 1619—Mondeja v. N Y Taxicab Co. 1634—Makos v. Sheriff. 1665—Tower v. Bacon. 1606—Lichtblau v. Brandt. 776—Anderson v. Phelps. 777—Vugel et al. Schulze. 778—Saperstein v. Mercury Realty Co. 779—Tullinger v. Paidr. 780—Lapen v. Rotter. 781—H Air Iron Works v. Italian Am Auto Co. 782—Grossman v. Silverman. 783—Mabie v. Gordon. 784—Siebold v. Landeker. 785—Goldberg v. Brash. 786—Van Nest Woodworking Co v. Nagel. 622—Le Bouski v. Fuchs. 512½—McClure Newspaper Co v. Ladies' Home Magazine. 2877½—Goldinger v. Crulkshank. 814—Grayes v. Valadier. 912—Jarrell v. Lindenbaum. 2738½—Staten Island R T Ry v. Block, Field & Emmons Co. 1128—Guenther v. Mitchell. 1004—Bloomfield v. Mendovitz. 1018—Helfgott v. De Luca. 1022—Menschotz v. Joline. 800—Nation v. Fox Theatrical Enterprises. 2805½—Bennett v. Harris. 1027—McGoldrick v. Daly. 2926½—Boyd v. Peterman. 299—Rudden v. Am Horse Exchange. 2944¼—Con Safety Pin Co v. Humbert. 914—Flaharty v. Joline. 901—Hoffman v. Whitridge. 2967½—Pulvini v. Wilkens. 2969½—Giannola v. Nosciaco. 776—Westinghouse v. English.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—La Fetra, J.—Short causes. 2534—Bond v. Vandegrift. 2820—Scognamillo v. Senfilpo. 2621—Santamaura v. same. 2622—Montana v. same. 2623—Borea v. same. 2625—Moraff v. Cartaldo. 2573—Green v. Shapiro. 2612—Ritter v. Eisen. 2617—Chautauqua Planing Mill Co v. Enoch Realty Co. 2618—Griggs & Co v. Leamy. 2626—Weinberger v. Rumom. 2605—Brooks v. Discount & Secur Co. 2606—Carcoran v. same. 2632—Casario v. Calosa. 2630—Seidem v. Kolisker. 2594—Schwed v. Hemming. 2565—Terry & Tench Co v. Wallas. 2396—Davidson v. Met Life Ins Co. 2556—Ireland v. Sardi. 2611—Baker v. Arizona Metals Co. 2612—Ritter v. Eisen. 2599—Brokaw v. Watt. 2572—Madden v. Morris. 2608—Kelly v. Pierce. Mfg Co. 2614—Lymanville Co v. Peary. 2218—Wainwright v. Herman. 2624—Gottlieb v. Content.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J.—U S Realty and Imp Co v. Cohen—Samuel J. Goldsmith. Einstein v. Higgins—Selmy M. Stevenson.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—Beavis v. Augusta Realty Co.—Edmund Hurley.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J.—State Bank v. Hirsch D Johre—Richard H Clarke. Louis C Newberger v. Elmer F Woodbury—William S Grey. Leon Tuchman v. New Realty Co.—Edward V Nicholson.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—Pauline Wilson v. Louis Wilson—John Patterson. Isidor Gross v. Robert Spitz—Louis Biderman.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—All causes from No. 4001 to No. 4500 will be called on Friday, Dec. 16, 1910, at 4 P. M. in Part I., Trial Term. The answer must be "ready" or "not" Ready will only mean that the cause is to go on a list of causes from which following day calendars will be made up. Causes marked "off" cannot be restored until No. 4500 shall have been reached.

JOHN P. HUDSON, Calendar Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Stapleton, J.—194—Bklyn Biders Supply Co v. Algros Const Co. 336—Stango v. Stango. 175—Bickford v. Robinson. 269—Mooney v. Mooney. 845—Gaffney v. Gaffney. 346—Northridge v. Greve. 350—Donin v. Hassan. 355—Lotus Realty Co v. Kazdon Bldg Co. 524—Kiendl v. Dubroff. 133—Polito v. Rosenberg. 367—Walsh v. Mulhall. 368—Bird v. Atlantic, Gulf & Pac Co. 373—Malkin v. Ackerson. 840—Shortle v. Shortle.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Aspinall, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.; Part III., Crane, J.; Part IV., Marean, J.; Part V., Maddox, J.; Part VI., Kelly, J.; Part VII., Devendorf, J.—2665—Davis v. Brooklyn Elev R R. 3705, 3706—Wells v. B H R R. 3604—Kenny v. same. 2606—Hart v. same. 2973—Jacobs v. Ciancimino. 2372—Pitts v. McKesson. 1815—Schwartz v. Gebb. 9784—Elliott v. White Iron Works. 3486—Huddy v. Carlin Const Co. 3507—Dolan v. Nassau R R. 3669—Smith v. Guardino. 3616—Lind v. N Y Cab Co. 3622—Herman v. H R R et al. 3624—Dobert v. Sweet. 3417—Moses v. Sea Beach Co. 2505—Hartnett v. Nassau R R. 7456—Armstrong v. same. 2818—Raiolo v. same. 3004—Virgilia v. Jennings. 1664—Kellerman v. Scharman & Sons. 3425—Verdere v. B H R R. 1090—Lehman v. same. 1413—Seibert v. Dunn. 3612—Hall v. Winslow Bros. Inst. —Page v. Nassau R R. 2040—Montauk Bank v. O'Connor et al. 3710 to 3713—Foley v. Brennan. 3720—Samberg v. B H R R. 3722—Grant v. same. 3723—Searing v. Percy Kent Co. 3724—Rotondo v. Atlantic Stevedoring Co. 3725—Smith v. Sequine. 3726—Hegal v. Wobber. 3439—McPartlan v. Platt. 8196—Spiers v. Zundarer. 1683, 2963—Uhleman v. City of N Y. 1060—Fox v. same. Highest number reached on regular call, 3766.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Greenfield, J.—Civil calendar. Actions triable by the court without a jury. 1380—Rosecrans v. Arvintz Plumbing Co. 1383—Boyd Equipment Co v. Improved Motion Picture and Supply Co. 1381—Morris v. Schwenk Realty Co. 1374—Vollaro v. Vollaro. 1440, 1441—Kurzman v. Diskin & Co. 1435—Greenberg & Schlecker v. Safe Realty Corporation. 1437—Mallis Co v. Stengel, Jr. 1442—Avrach v. Silverman. 1438—Annenberg v. Bloch.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Bruce Estate Brings $2,299,450 Under the Hammer—Quick Resale Shows Increasing Value of Times Square Realty—Investors Buy Apartment Houses.

Before one of the largest assemblages that has faced a real estate auctioneer in many years, Joseph P. Day yesterday sold the valuable properties of the Bruce estate, consisting of twenty-three parcels, for a total of $2,299,450. The properties which, with few exceptions, are in the downtown mercantile district, are assessed on the city books at $2,185,000, so that the results of the sale showed a selling price of $114,000 in excess of the assessed valuation. Moreover, the highest appraised value set upon the property by three appraisers was $2,150,000, showing a gain in this respect at public auction of $149,000.

These figures reveal convincingly not only the great success of the sale, but the fact that the various parcels, all of which are occupied by substantial buildings and well rented, appealed strongly to investors in New York realty. It was by all odds the most successful public sale that has been held for several years, and the fact that the total exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the executors speaks highly for the strength of the market.

Not in a long time have so many representative business men and real estate operators gathered in the Vesey Street salesroom. All classes were represented, including large private owners, brokers, attorneys for large estates, the speculative fraternity, and big operators. Bidding in every instance was lively, and it required nearly four hours for Mr. Day to dispose of all the parcels.

Felix Isman was one of the prominent operators present, and he bid on several pieces, but the only plot he seemed particularly anxious to acquire and the only one which he bought was the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-eighth Street in the Times Square section, now undergoing such rapid improvement. The plot is 25.4 by 79 feet and is assessed at $97,000. Mr. Isman paid for it $152,000, slightly over $76 a square foot, establishing a record auction price for property in that locality.

Another notable instance of a much larger bid over the assessed valuation was seen in the plot at 176 William Street, occupied by a five-story building. It is assessed at $30,000 and was bought by J. Einstein for $60,000. The choice plot at 84 and 86 Chambers Street, directly adjoining the Chemical National Bank, aroused spirited bidding, and was finally secured by the City Real Estate Company for $216,000. It is assessed at $152,000.

The three Broadway parcels attracted keen interest, but they all went for slightly less than the assessed value. G. Seward bought 368 Broadway, running through to Cortlandt Alley, for $119,500, adjoining the Jay estate parcel lately sold. The southwest corner of Broadway and Canal Street, being 416 Broadway, 33.6 by 119.1 and irregular, occupied by a nine-story building, was taken by Heliner & Wolf and S. H. Stone for $275,000, and 481 Broadway, running through to Mercer Street, was purchased by Joseph L. Buthenwieser for $111,000.

Charles Lowey paid $200,000 for the six five-story tenements on the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, 98.9 by 160 feet. The three Harlem properties sold well, the most important parcel being the four-story apartment on the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and 125th Street, close to the Subway station. William A. White & Sons, representing a client, paid $355,000 for it.

The two West Broadway parcels occasioned unexpectedly lively bidding, and both were obtained by Hull, Arnold & Eberhardt, who paid $50,000 for the southwest corner of West Broadway and Spring Street, and $72,000 for 537 and 539 West Broadway. The former is assessed at $42,000, and the latter at $70,000.

In three cases the tenants were the purchasers, being 5 Platt Street, bought by Thomas A. Curtius for $30,750; 176 William Street, already mentioned, and 2,810 Third Avenue, near the corner of 125th Street, bought by Samuel Bogen for $42,000.

Detailed results of the Bruce estate sale follow.

By Joseph P. Day.

Platt St, 1, e s, 60.2 ft n of Pearl St, 22.10x 78x irregular, with "L" to 229 Pearl St, 15.6 x52.8x irregular, four and five story buildings; to F. A. Bangs for a client.....$46,500
Platt St, 5, e s, 105.10 ft n of Pearl St, 22.10x 80.2x irregular, four-story building; to Thomas A. Curtius.....$30,750
William St, 176, e s, 115.7 ft n of Beekman St, 21.8x64x irregular, five-story building; to J. Einstein.....$60,000
Chambers St, 84 and 86, s s, 192.8 ft w of Broadway, 50x75.1x irregular; five-story building; to the City Real Estate Co..$216,000
Broadway, 368, e s, 50 ft n of Franklin St, 25x150 to Cortlandt Alley x25x150.1, five-story building; to G. W. Seward.....$119,500
Broadway, 416, s e corner of Canal St, 33.6x 119.1x irregular, nine-story loft building; to Heliner & Wolford, S. H. Stone.....$275,000
Canal St, 254 to 258, s w corner of Lafayette St, 74.1x77.1x irregular, five-story building; to Hull, Arnold & Eberhardt.....$189,500
Canal St, 304 and 306, s s, 172.3 ft w of Broadway, 37.6x69.3 to 57 and 59 Lispenard St, x36.11x68.4, five-story building; to G. Whittell $79,000
Bowery, 259, e s, 151.6 ft n of Stanton St, 24.5x101.9, three-story building; to J. J. Campbell $32,500
Broadway, 481, w s, 239 ft n of Grand St, 26.5x200.5x to 54 Mercer St x26.4x200.5; to Joseph L. Buttenwieser.....$111,000
West Broadway, 402, s w corner of Spring St, 67.6x87.2, five-story building; to Hull, Arnold & Eberhardt.....$50,000
West Broadway, 537 and 539, e s, 150.2 ft n of Bleecker St, 49.9x100, six-story building; to Hull, Arnold & Eberhardt.....$72,000
East Houston St, 42 and 44, n e corner of Mulberry St, 44.1x59.10x irregular, six-story building; to L. J. Phillips for a client..$70,000
6th Av, 152 to 156, e s, 42.6 ft n of 11th St, 54.6x60.4, three three-story buildings; 152 and 154 to Edward A. Acker for a client..$40,750
156 to Helena Bell.....$26,000
224 St, 223, n s, 180.4 ft w of 7th Av, 16x75.7x irregular, three-story building; to Weste Moreland Davis $14,650
6th Av, 661, w s, 60.9 ft n of 38th St, 19x60, four-story building; to Francis Guerlick.....$62,500
3d Av, 841 to 847, n e corner of 25th St, 98.9x 100, six five-story tenements; to Charles Lowry $200,000
7th Av, 719, s e corner of 48th St, 25.4x79, four-story building; to Felix Isman..$152,000
125th St, 155½ and 157, n s, 226.8 ft w of 3d Av, 43x90.11, two four-story buildings; to Eff, Eff Realty Co.....$56,000
3d Av, 2,310, w s, 49.11 ft n of 125th St, 25x 90, four-story building; to Samuel Bogen.. $42,000
Lenox Av, 307, n w corner of 125th St, 99.11x 75, four-story building; to William A. White & Sons for a client.....$355,000

Quick Resale Near Times Square.

The wonderful increase in values and the constantly growing demand for property in the Times Square section was shown in the quick resale of 137 and 139 West Forty-third Street, between Sixth Avenue and Broadway.

The parcel, which has a frontage of 40 feet and depth of 100 feet, was purchased by the Woodstock Hotel Company from Harry Dazian, who bought it last week from the Strollers' Club. Both parties sold at a large advance over their purchase price. It is the intention of the buyers to erect a twelve-story addition to the Hotel Woodstock on the plot, which will give the hotel a frontage of 145 feet. Plans are now being prepared by Mulliken & Moeller.

The Hotel Woodstock was built in 1903 for an apartment hotel, and in 1906 was purchased by the present owners and remodelled into a transient house. Its success as such requires the contemplated addition to take care of its business.

The present hotel contains 265 rooms, with 163 baths. The addition will be of the same general style of architecture and finish as the present building. All the rooms in it will have connecting bath, and the hotel completed will have 375 rooms, with 285 baths. The old dwellings will be torn down at once. Directly opposite the property is the new $1,000,000 Elks' club house, while on the same block is George M. Cohan's new theatre, and Considines' new Metropole Hotel on the site adjoining the Cadillac Hotel.

Another sale in the Times Square section announced yesterday was that of the two four-story dwellings, 133 and 135 West Forty-fourth Street, on a plot 40x100.5, adjoining the Gerard apartment house. It was sold by John C. Barr, Jr., of Louisville, Ky., to a realty operator. The property is located twenty feet east of the Hudson Theatre.

Developing Greenwich Village.

The remarkable development that is taking place in old Greenwich Village was shown by a lease signed yesterday affecting the block bounded by Greenwich, Washington, Morton, and Barrow Streets, recently purchased by James H. Cruikshank from Trinity Church Corporation. When Mr. Cruikshank made the purchase in July it was announced that he would build one or more eight-story mercantile buildings.

He has now arranged a lease of approximately half of the block to a large mail order concern. He will build for the tenant and lease the building at a rental said to be about $37,000 a year, net, or approximately $800,000 for the full term of twenty-one years.

The block measures 200 feet on Greenwich and Washington Streets, 204.1 feet on Barrow Street, and 192.3 feet on Morton Street. Mr. Cruikshank has erected several buildings in this section and predicts a great future for it.

Pitt Street Parcel Resold.

A quick resale of property in the lower east side was announced yesterday by William Lustgarten, who sold to an operator 86-88 Pitt Street, his three-story buildings, with stores, on plot 40.5 by 100.11, near Rivington Street. Mr. Lustgarten bought the property for $33,500 on Tuesday at the auction sale of the Mahler estate holdings.

Investors Buy Apartments.

The demand for apartment house property both on the upper east and west side by investors continues, two parcels being disposed of yesterday. Froman & Taubert sold for Saul Adams to a client of Webster B. Mabie & Co. The Nethermuir, a six-story apartment house, with stores, on the northwest corner of Eightieth Street and Lexington Avenue, on lot 80 by 100. This property is one block north of the proposed Lexington Avenue Subway Station.

On the west side the Worthville Realty Company, of which B. B. Simons is President, sold 1,245 and 1,247 Amsterdam Avenue, a six-story apartment house, with stores, adjoining the northeast corner of 121st Street. The buyer is Henry F. Spreen, an investor. J. C. Hough & Co. negotiated the sale. The house is one of a row of five occupying the front on Amsterdam Avenue, between 121st and 122d Streets, owned by the Worthville Realty Company, each 40 by 100.

Buyer for 38th Street Dwelling.

Mrs. E. J. du Bermales of London, England, has sold through Pease & Elliman 113 East Thirty-eighth Street, a four-story highstoop stone front dwelling, on a lot 20 by 98.9. The buyer will occupy.

East Harlem Parcels In Trade.

The Uptown Talmud Torah Association has purchased from the Union Settlement 236 East 105th Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 16.8 by 100.11. In exchange the buyers give a similar piece of property located at 227 East 104th Street.

Bronx Sales.

S. Edmund McRickard & Co. have sold for a client to William Fowler a plot situated on the west side of Webster Avenue, about 190 feet north of Kingsbridge Road. This plot has a frontage on Decatur Avenue, and is part of the plot sold at auction in 1907 by the David B. Cocks estate.

Louis Sussman has sold to the Francis Realty Company 995 Union Avenue, a five-story apartment house, on plot 45.5 by 105, between 163d and 165th Streets.

Louisa Diener has sold to Rose Rosenfield the two-story dwelling 1,752 Anthony Avenue. The same broker has sold to Frederick C. Wilkening the two-story dwelling at the southeast corner of Hughes Avenue and 178th Street, on plot 41 by 196.

Brooklyn Dwelling Sold.

Donnell & Killam have sold for H. C. Lockwood the two-story brown stone dwelling at 183 Maple Street, on plot 20x100 feet.

Suburban Sales.

William J. Roberts has sold to Mrs. John E. Lockwood 88 South Parsons Avenue, Flushing, L. I., for occupancy. The property has a frontage of 80 feet, with an L in the rear, and an irregular depth of 125 to 178 feet. The price is not made public, but it is understood to have been a cash transaction.

M. and Armond sold for J. Herbert Mack his country residence with three and a half acres of grounds situated in the town of Huntington, L. I., at Greenlawn Station to a client for occupancy.

Stern Brothers' New Extension Opened.

The first and third floors of the new twelve-story addition in Twenty-second Street to Stern Brothers' department store on West Twenty-third Street was opened to the public yesterday. The new main floor is devoted to leather goods, perfumery, stationery and notions, the third floor being given over to shoes, rugs and blankets. The architecture harmonizes with the front part of the store on Twenty-third Street. The new building was constructed from the designs of Maynicke & Frank by the Thompson Starrett Company, builders.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman report these leases of private houses: 15 East Seventy-fifth Street, five-story American basement, for W. W. Hall; 11 East Sixty-seventh Street, four-story high stoop, for the estate of J. B. Bloomingdale to Winthorp Chanler; 122 East Seventy-third Street, for Mrs. E. M. Smith; 527 Madison Avenue, for Mrs. H. Wilson; 357 Lexington Avenue, for F. M. L. Tonnetti to James B. Townsend; 103 East Eightieth Street, for George C. Clark, Jr., to Allan A. Ryan.

L. J. Phillips & Co. leased for the Dwight estate the four-story dwelling 15 West Eighty-sixth Street for a term of years.

Notes.

A regular meeting of the House and Real Estate Owners' Association will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at New York Turn Hall, Eighty-fifth street and Lexington Avenue. The annual election of officers and members of the executive committee will take place.

Susan R. Mount is the buyer of the property at the southwest corner of Broadway and 100th Street, 40.7 by 217.2 x irregular, sold recently by the Greenleaf & Sheridan estate.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Ral Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

Complete results of the Brice estate sale will be found above.

Monroe St, 249, n s, 277.11 ft w of Jackson St, 26.8x94.8, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale; to the defendant, Joseph Rosenberg, $38,800.

Longfellow Av, 1,301, n w corner of Freeman St, 25x100, five-story tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Victor Gerhards, $33,781.

Davidson Av, 2,350, n e corner of North St, 100x40, five-story tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. M. Goggin, $45,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Greenwich St, 707 and 709, n e corner of 12th St, 74.7x21x irregular, six-story loft and store building; foreclosure, to Mary E. Pulmmer, $44,400.

Morningside Av East, 20 to 23, n e corner of 116th St, 100.10x100, two six-story flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, G. S. Rouk, $200,000 and interest.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Pleasant Av, 351, w s, 84.3 ft s of 119th St, 16.8x75, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Louise Belland, $5,688.

130TH ST, 540, n s, 437.6 ft e of Pleasant Av, 18.9x100.11, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Lillie McC. Hartigan, $51,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Union Av, 1,189 and 1,191, s w corner of 168th St, 41x91.10, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Caroline Stern, $40,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Richardson Av, e s, 120 ft s of 237th St, for two three-story brick dwellings, 18x48.4; Joseph Gerardi, 200 Broadway, owner; Louis C. Maurer, architect; cost, $30,000.

Concord Av, e s, 100 ft n of 149th St, for a one-story frame shop, 25x40; William Peters, 768 East 149th St, lessee; Byron P. Wilson, architect; cost, $500.

149th St, 280, for a one-story stone wine cellar, 25x15.6; G. D. Pelligrini, 556 Morris Av, owner; C. A. Millner, architect; cost, $400.

Lyon Av, n s, 55 ft e of Glover St, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20x52; James A. Irving, on premises, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

187th St, s s, 25 ft e of Arthur Av, for a two-story dwelling and amusement hall, 16.8x 51; Pietro Cinelli, on premises, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $5,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney.

BRIGGS AV, w s, at s line land of John Cromwell, West Farms, a strip 7.1x19.11; A. Oldrin Salter to Louise Simon, 1 West 68th St., quitclaim, June 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

BRIGGS AV, w s, adjoining land conveyed by Reis to Simon in 1884, 21x—; Louise Simon to Jere J. McCarthy, 2,051 Lexington Av., Dec. 7; attorney same.....$1

WILLIAMSBRIDGE ROAD, s e s, 315.8 ft s w of Ridge St, strip 0.4x196.1x6.4x196.9; Robert Reis to Louise Simon, 1 West 68th St., Nov. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WILLIAMSBRIDGE ROAD, s e s, 300.8 ft s of Ridge St, 15x196; Louise Simon to Jere J. McCarthy, 2,051 Lexington Av., Dec. 7; attorney same.....$2,000

SPRING ST, 154, s s, 20x80; John McCann and another to Nathan Harrison Realties, 61 Park Row, Dec. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$16,500

109TH ST, 127 East, n s, 25x100.11; Henrietta C. Bulger to Emanuel Green, 4 East 115th St., (mtg $27,000,) Dec. 7; address party second part.....$100

109TH ST, 129 East, n s, 25x100.11; same to same, (mtg $27,000,) Dec. 7.....$100

81ST ST, 225 East, n s, 25.5x102.2; Rudolph Loewenthal to Helene M. Barry, 2,629 Grand Av., (mtg $16,275,) Dec. 7; attorney, United States Title Guarantee and Insurance Co., 20 Vesey Street.....$100

10TH ST, n s, 166.2 ft e of 6th Av, 21.11x 94.10; Daniel P. Hays, referee, to David Weingarten, 2 West 72d St., (mtg $56,000,) Nov. 30, attorney, William P. Buchler, 150 Nassau St.....$10,000

EAGLE AV, 703, w s, 19x99.3; Emma D. Hutchinson to John H. Fort, 311 Market St., Camden, N. J., (mtg $5,500,) Nov. 30; attorneys, Wager & Acker, 287 Broadway.$600

COOPER ST, Lots 240 and 241, map of Dyckman estate, 50x100; William T. Lloyd and others to Mary O. Eckerson, 222 West 127th St., quitclaim, Nov. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LOT 194, Block E, map of Mapes estate; Mary Youle to Kunigunda Keller, 1,488 Commonwealth Av., Dec. 7; attorneys, Wager & Acker, 287 Broadway.....$100

229TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of Barnes Av, 30x 114.6; Brill Construction Co. to Lauretta Maier, 460 Willis Av., Dec. 6; attorneys, Sharroth & Thorn, 449 East 149th St.....$1

UNIONPORT ROAD, s s, adjoining 55 n of Water, Titus, Doty & Patterson; Harriet E. Rex to Isaac R. Rex, her son, April 1, 1907; attorney, A. Halley, 2,067 Westchester Av..

SHERIDAN AV, e s, 300 ft n of McClellan St, 50x100; 101st Street Co. to Matthias Steinmenger, 2,066 Newbold Av, (mtg $1,200,) Nov. 20; address, Central Realty Co., 103 Park Av.....$1

BECK ST, w s, 150 ft n of 166th St, 25x100; Henry Goldwater to Silas Baum; 160 west 96th St, all liens, Dec. 6; attorneys, Cohn & Levy, 132 Nassau St.....$1

7TH AV, s e corner of 129th St, 99.11x74.11; Dominic L. O'Reilly, referee, to Manhattan Life Insurance Co., (foreclosure Nov. 30, 1910;) 66 Broadway; attorneys, Holmes, Capallo & Kennedy, 66 Broadway.$160,000

EAGLE AV, 681, w s, 19.11x90.5; Leonhard Hanfmann to Lillian B. Beilharz, 810 Tinton Av. (mtg $8,800,) Dec. 8; attorneys, Fettretch & Seybel, 41 Park Row.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Lillian B. Beilharz to Margaretha, wife of Leonhard Hanfmann, 681 Eagle Av, (mtg $8,800,) Dec. 8; attorneys, same.....$1

BOWERY, 848, n w corner of Great Jones St, 26.4x93x25x100 ; Hamilton Trust Co., trustee of Nehemiah U. Tompkins, to N. U. Tompkins estate, 30 Broad St, (mtg $8,500,) Nov. 11; attorney, Hy. J. Uderitz, 30 Broad St..$53,500

6TH ST, s s, 280 ft w of 2d Av, 25x97; William Maloney to Ellen A. Callaghan, 224 East 6th St, Nov. 25; address, party of the second part.....$1

AVENUE A, 166, e s, 20x75.6; Rose Urban and others to Slovak Press, a corporation, 188 Avenue A, (mtgs $14,000,) Dec. 6; attorney, Herman Weiss, 76 St. Mark's Place.....$1

76TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x 102.2; Thomas W. Russell to Jennie R., his wife, 126 Nyack Av, Pelham, N. Y., (mtg $30,000 all liens,) Dec. 8; attorneys, Stanley Hamilton, G. & F., 100 Broadway.....$5,249

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 163d St, 100x 45, (foreclosure Dec. 7, 1910;) Tristam B. Johnson, referee, to Germania Life Insurance Co., 20 Nassau St, Dec. 8; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row.....$70,000

168TH ST, 796 East, s s, 25x100; Hy. Schmidt to Albert J. Lohr, 796 East 168th St, (mtg $3,250,) Dec. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

225TH ST, n w corner of 5th St, gore lot 68, and Lot 152, map of Wakefield; Lot 275, same map; Agnes L. Lester, 40 Hamilton Terrace, to Mary H. Lester, 453 West 143d St, (mtgs $7,500,) Dec. 7; attorney, Stanley H. Molleson, 49 Broadway.....$1

HOUSTON ST, 128, n e corner of Sullivan St, 25x100; Alex. S. Burns to Agnes T. Madden, 457 Scotland St, Orange, N. J., B. & S., all liens, May 26; attorney, C. T. Timonier, 258 Broadway.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 123 ft n of 169th St, 25.7x106, (partition, Nov. 1, 1910;) Rastus S. Ransom, referee, to Randolph Deibel, 505 East Houston St, Nov. 30; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$2,525

112TH ST, 255 West, n s, 87.6x100.11; the Gaines Roberts Co to Hy. Schmidt, 142 West 67th St, (mtg $30,000,) Dec. 7; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

BERRIAN AV, n w s, 225 ft n of 3d St, 25x100, except part for Berrian or Walton Av; Nora M. Nunan to Robert A. K. Buttlar, 671 West End Av, Dec. 8; attorneys, Salter & Steinkamp, 140 Nassau St.....$100

8D AV, 1,853 and 1,855, e s, 60.9100; the S. & F. Realty Co to Whipple Security Co, 70 Broadway, (mtg $50,000,) Dec. 5; attorneys, Oppenheimer & Arnold, 170 Broadway..$100

44TH ST, 134 West, s s, 20x100.4; Percival W. Clement to Hy. Dazian, 142 West 44th St, (mtg $37,000,) Dec. 8; attorneys, Rose & Putzel, 128 Broadway.....$1

FULTON AV, n w corner of 166th St, 59.7x 72.5x66.6x47.1; Moritz Fried to Sere Fried, his wife, 506 East 188th St, ½ part, B & S, Oct. 18; attorney, B. E. Freed, 149 Broadway.....$1

MADISON AV, 1,582, w s, 25x100; Morris Fried to Bessie Fried, 506 East 188th St, Dec. 5; attorney, same.....$1

CHERRY ST, 238, n s, 25.6x100; Dorville Realty Co to Samuel Less, 530 Pacific St, Brooklyn, all liens, Dec. 1; attorney, Grover M. Moscowitz, 189 Montague St, Brooklyn...$1

139TH ST, n s, 145 ft w of 8th Av, 16x100, irregular, foreclosure; Charles Firestone, referee, to William H. Sands, 59 West 44th St; B. Aymar Sands, 58 West 48th St; Charles E. Sands, 27 West 43d St, trustees of Samuel A. Sands, Dec. 6; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St.....$41

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

BEGS TO OFFER A FEW SUITES AND SINGLE ROOMS DELAYED IN REDECORATION WHICH ARE NOW COMPLETED AND MAY BE BOOKED AT VERY REASONABLE RATES

WEST 72ND ST. AT CENTRAL PARK

FURNISHED Apartment, 99th St., 312 West, adjoining Riverside Drive, eight large, beautiful, light rooms, two baths; newly furnished; immediate possession. Apply to superintendent or Mrs. CHILDS, on the premises.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.A.A.—
TO RENT
261 W. 36th STREET
Store & Lofts
EXTRA HEAVY BUILDING,
50'6"x98'9"
12 stories and basement;
8 Elevators hung from Roof.
Completed by January 1st.
K. F. HARGRAVE, Agt.,
18 W. 27th St.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

STORAGE OR BUSINESS.

Large, old-fashioned house on Barrow Street, near North River; suitable for storage or business; rent very reasonable. Inquire 74 8th Avenue. Ring bell One.

Broadway & 39th St. Bldg.
Small and large light offices, $20 to $50.
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Agts., 1,416 B'way

Southwest corner Madison Av., 60th St.—Elegant parlor floor for Doctor; private entrance, heat and electric light; store also suitable florist, ladies' hairdressing, &c.; $55. Telephone 1829 Plaza.

Floor, with skylight, 406 6th Av., 28th St.; 1,000 feet; rent, $30. Wilber C. Goodale, 265 7th Av.

Desk room to rent. Room 500, 41 Park Row.

Brooklyn.

Manufacturing Lofts to Let

Fireproof building, passenger and freight elevators, steam heat, power day and night, live steam; lowest insurance rates; light on four sides; one block from Manhattan Bridge Plaza, two blocks from Brooklyn Bridge Plaza; convenient to freight terminals; ready for occupancy.
THE CAVANAGH CO.,
Pearl and Prospect Sts., Brooklyn. 1804 Main.

Fine light loft, 855 Adams St., near Borough Hall. 2 :00 square feet; $50 monthly.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.

THE AYLESMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; two elevators, night and day passenger and service; steam dryer; convenient to all traction lines; $900 to $1,600.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE LARCHMONT,
27 West 11th St.
WASHINGTON PARK SECTION.
Eight large, beautiful, sunny rooms; near 5th Av.; elevator, electricity, and gas; low rent; free fuel; decorate to suit tenant.

We store your furniture, $5; moving, $3 van load; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 45th St. Telephone 2667—Bryant.

64th, 126 West.—Seven large, light rooms, $37.50; decorated to suit; convenient to Subway and L stations; private houses front and rear. Kempe & Cohen, 2,231 Broadway.

A few desirable suites of 3, 5, and 4 rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished, in high-class apartment house. Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St.

West 154th.
Above 139th Street and Washington Heights.
613 TO 619 W. 144TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW AND COZY APARTMENT HOUSES.
5 and 6 large, light, sunny rooms and bath; all improvements, including telephone; each apartment steam heated; hall service; everything first-class; rent $34 to $45. Apply premises.

VAN PRAAG,
522-524 WEST 112TH ST.,
Between Amsterdam Av. and Broadway.
Beautiful 5 and 6 rooms; telephone, etc.
$42 TO $48.

515 & 523 W. 122nd St
Elevator apartment, 4, 5, 6 and 10 rooms. Electric light. All modern improvements.

East Side.

THE LEXINGTON,
144-146-148 East 23d St.
Attractive large apartments, 5 rooms and bath. All-night elevator service. Electric light, telephone.
Rent $53.50 monthly.
References; leases. Superintendent on premises.
WILLIAM HENRY FOLSOM,
287 Broadway. Telephone 5929 Gramercy.

The Swannanoa,
105 East 15th Street, (Union Square),
3 and 5 rooms and bath, $40 to $75.
EVERY ROOM SUNNY.
Magnificent entrance and reception rooms.
10-story fireproof building.
C. F. BEDELL CO., Broadway and 37th St.

66 EAST 77TH ST.
Modern 7-room light apartments; hall service, telephone, &c.; rent $660.
Hibson & Co., Lexington Av., cor. 54th St.

2D AVENUE, 145
6 ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT. ....Rents $33 to $42.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, (Inc.,) 338 Broadway.

THE CLEVELAND,
124-130 East 24th St.
Unfurnished apartment of 9 rooms; ample closets, &c. Call between 10 and 3.

AUCTION SALES.

The Entire Stock of Very HIGH COST
FURS!
INVENTORIED AT $15,000
Being the Importation of one of the most Prominent Importers of this City, Will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION
TO-DAY; FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9th, '10,
10:30 A. M., at Salesroom,
22-24 Lispenard Street, New York
By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,
This Stock consists of the Finest Broadtails, Persian Lamb, Caracul, Mink, Hudson Seal, Pony Skin, Natural Squirrel and Ermine Ladies' and Gents' Coats. A Beautiful Selection of Russian Sable, Eastern Mink, Fishers, Ermine, White Black, Citka, Pointed Foxes, Skunk, Persian Lamb, and Caracul Scarfs and Muffs. Special Notice.—This stock is no doubt the finest ever put up at auction, ranging in prices as high as $300 Dollars a garment. These garments are all made up in the Latest Fashion. My sales are known by the entire trade to be Without Reserve. It is a Grand Opportunity. All Prospective Buyers to attend on account of former purchases of furs purchased Nov. 23 [illegible] $10.80, less $75.98 [illegible] Franklin.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

77th St., 66 East, (Central Park.)—Eight sunny rooms; piano, linen, silver; short, long terms. Inquire fourth floor, west side apartment; bargain.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

Hotel, completely furnished, and acreage; 60 rooms, 65 acres, barns, cottage laundry, office, carriages, &c.; sacrifice to quick buyer; will take good second mortgages in payment. Address S. A. L., Room 1,201, 45 West 34th St.

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That position you want would be yours if you had the training, the knowledge, the "know how" the position demands.
You can get the training easily—quickly—in spare time—in the Y. M. C. A. Educational classes.
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23d St. Branch, 215 W. 23d St.
East Side Branch, 153 E. 86th St.
Harlem Branch, 5 W. 125th St.
West Side Branch, 318 W. 57th St.

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The Mansfield
12 WEST 44TH ST.
BACHELOR APARTMENTS
E. S. Willard & Co., 45 Pine St.

HOTEL ROLAND
69th St., Between Madison & Park Avs.
Block from Grand Plaza
Entrance to Central Park.
SINGLE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 PER DAY.
DOUBLE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $2.00 PER DAY.

Hotel Belmore
N. E. corner 25th St. & Lexington Av.
Up-to-Date. Modern Improvements.
Restaurant & Private Dining Rooms.

Boston.
Massachusetts.
HOTEL OXFORD
COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
Nearest hotel to Back Bay Stations of B. & A. R. R. and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
250 ROOMS WITH 150 BATHS
Single rooms without bath, $1 & up; with bath, $1.50.
Double rooms without bath, $2 & up; with bath, $2.50.
GEORGE E. STEARNS, Mgr.

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WHERE TO DINE.
Travelers' Co., 20 West 34th St. Tel. 3473 Murray.

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110 to 112 East 14th St. Tel. 1480—Stuyvesant.
FAMOUS GERMAN RESTAURANT.
A LA CARTE. TABLE D'HOTE.
Music by THE VIENNA ARTIST ORCHESTRA.
WURZBURGER HOFBRAU.
Pilsener Genossenschafts-Brauerei.
GRAND PRIX—Brussels Exposition, 1910.

O'DONNELL'S
New Restaurant, B'dway and 60th St.
Cuisine Highest Class. See "Ev. Telegram."

CAVANAGH'S 258-260 W. 23d St. — Restaurant, Grill, and Banquet Room. Shellfish a Specialty. Vocal & Instrumental Music.

Little Hungary — 207 E. Houston, Tdh., with wine. Hungarian Music and Singers Every Evening.

COLAIZZI'S — 87 and 89 W. 24th St. Ale. See "Even. Telegram." Tdh.

Herald Square Hotel — 34th St., just west of B'way. "A la carte.

Port Arthur — Chinese Restaurant, Ale., Tdh. 7 & 9 Mott St. See Eve. Telegram.

MORETTI — 51-53 W. 28 St. Tel. 614 M. H. Dln. w. w. 65c. Lch. w. w. 40c.

LUNA PARK'S CONEY ISLAND. Open all year. High-class Rest. Ale. Music.

WINTER RESORTS.
1 time per line, 25c. 7 times, consecutively, $1.25. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $3.00
NEW YORK—Long Island.

WINTER RESORTS.
1 time per line, 25c. 7 times, consecutively, $1.25. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $3.00
NEW YORK—Long Island.

The Most Attractive Resort Hotel Immediately Adjacent to New York City
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
Open Throughout Year. 35 Minutes from New York.
Through Train Service from New Pennsylvania Terminal.
A high-class modern hotel affording every comfort and convenience of the best homes and appealing to a refined and exclusive clientele. Golf and other outdoor pastimes may be enjoyed the year around. Fine automobile roads. Near Aviation Field. Superior Cuisine—A la Carte Restaurant.
Special Winter Rates to May 1st
J. J. LANNIN COMPANY, Proprietors
Also
GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL, N. Y. City

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

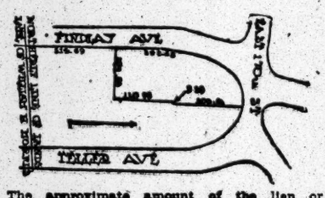
NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY
NEW JERSEY
No snow or slush on Atlantic City's famous boardwalk, where a roller chair ride or a brisk walk in the crisp salt air and warm sunshine can be thoroughly enjoyed. Leading hotels always open.
TRAYMORE
GALEN HALL
CHALFONTE
HADDON HALL

Ask Mr. Foster—Free Information, Flatiron Building Arcade.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—MARGARET L. ZBOROWSKI, as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of ELLIOTT ZBOROWSKI, Deceased, Plaintiff, against JOHN SACHS and Amelia Sachs, his wife; Joseph Charles Zauderer and Sophia Zauderer, his wife, impleaded with others, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of October, 1910, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of a strip of land located and laid out as Findlay Avenue by the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the 23d and 24th Wards of the City of New York under authority of Chapter 545 of the Laws of 1890, on maps adopted June 17, 1895, distant five hundred and fourteen and sixty-nine one hundredths (514.69) feet north from a point in said line where it is intersected by the northerly line of lands late of William H. Morris; and running thence easterly one hundred and one and eighty-six one hundredths (101.86) feet more or less to a point in the westerly boundary line of lands conveyed by Anna M. Z. de Montsauinin to Ephraim B. Levy by deed dated June 18, 1897, and recorded in New York County Register's office on July 22, 1897, in Liber 29, Section 11, of Conveyances, Page 127, distant as measured along said last-mentioned boundary line four hundred and ninety-five and four-tenths (495.4) feet north from the intersection of said last-mentioned boundary line with the northerly boundary line of lands late of William H. Morris; thence northerly along said westerly boundary line of lands conveyed to Levy as aforesaid, one hundred and ten and ninety-five one hundredths (110.95) feet; thence easterly on a deflection to the right of sixty-eight degrees two minutes and thirty-four seconds (68° 2' 34") and still along the boundary line of said lands conveyed to said Levy as aforesaid, three and thirty-eight one hundredths (3.38) feet; thence northerly on a deflection to the left from the last-mentioned course of seventy-three degrees and forty seconds (73° 40") and still along the westerly line of lands conveyed to said Levy as aforesaid, one hundred and sixty-six one hundredths (100.66) feet to the curved line or corner formed by the junction of the easterly line of the strip of land located and laid out as Findlay Avenue by said Commissioner on said maps with the westerly line of a strip of land located and laid out as Teller Avenue by said Commissioner on said maps; thence southwesterly, on a curved line along the easterly line of said strip of land located and laid out as Findlay Avenue by said Commissioner on said maps, two hundred and forty-eight and sixty-eight one hundredths (248.68) feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated, Nov. 18, 1910.
SUMNER GERARD, Referee.
HENRY LEWIS MORRIS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,532.29, with interest thereon from the 14th day of March, 1910, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $276.48, with interest thereon from Oct. 27, 1910, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,680.53 and interest.
Dated, Nov. 18, 1910.
SUMNER GERARD, Referee.

How to Advertise

The following Help Wanted advertisement in The New York Times Dec. 2 brought 244 replies:

WANTED—An active, alert, enterprising and ambitious young man to act as advertising manager for a well-known publication; must be able to write good advertisements and letters. Address K. 13 Times.

A clear statement. A plain offer of definite work.

Be explicit in your requirements and offers.

Be concise in stating them.

Be careful to place your advertisement where it will reach with the least delay the greatest number of capable and intelligent readers.

The New York Times fills the last requirement better than any other newspaper, and will give you expert help in the others if you desire.

Telephone Bryant 1000.

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Directly on ocean front. Capacity 1,000. Open all year. American or European plan. Sea and fresh water in all baths; no extra charge for use of baths. Elaborate entertainment prepared for Christmas week and big New Year's Eve celebration. Holiday bookings now being made.
A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr. JOEL HILLMAN, Pres.

HOTEL WESTMONT
Ocean end Rhode Island Avenue. Splendid table and service. Special rate for the Winter, $12.50, $15 per week, without bath; $15 to $25 per week, with bath. Sea water and other baths. Booklet. W. H. Moore, Manager.

Marlborough-Blenheim
DECEMBER AND JANUARY RATES IN FORCE.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
Atlantic City, N. J. Special rates for Xmas and New Year reservations. Sea water baths free. Mrs. GERSON L. KAHN.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

WINTER SEASON AT LAKEWOOD
Among the Pines of New Jersey.
Season October to June.
Offers Exceptional Attractions for the Enjoyment of Outdoor Life. Ideal Conditions for Motoring.
LAUREL HOUSE,
NOW OPEN.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES,
NOW OPEN.
FRANK P. SHUTE, Manager.
THESE HOTELS ARE FAVORABLY KNOWN FOR THEIR STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. Reached via New Jersey Central.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—The popular season of social diversions, outdoor life, and delightful resort activity is on.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
200 Rooms. 120 Private Baths. Exceptional Cuisine.
NEW A LA CARTE RESTAURANT.
Electric Train Service 28 Minutes.
Hotel Gramatan, Inc.

BERMUDA.

BERMUDA
Hamilton Hotel
THE LEADING HOTEL OF BERMUDA.
Capacity 550 Guests. Open throughout year.
All modern improvements.
Private Baths—Elevators—Electric Lights.
Stone and Concrete Construction Throughout
Special Tariff During December.
HAMILTON HOTEL CO., LTD.,
W. A. BARRON, Winter Mgr., Now at N. Y. Office, care of Town & Country, 389 Fifth Av.

FLORIDA.

A Tropical Paradise—Lee County, Florida
Illustrated booklet free on request of
ATLANTIC COAST LINE, 1218 Broadway, New York

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

FOR RENT.—Hamilton, Bermuda, twelve-room bungalow, furnished; ocean front; bathing, fishing, boating, beautiful grounds, pier, tennis court; stables; suitable for private family or party of gentlemen; also servants if wanted. For particulars, Clark H. Abbott, 29 Broadway, New York.

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Delightful Tours to
FLORIDA
NASSAU AND CUBA
Tickets good to return until May 31.
Parties will leave in Jan., Feb., and March and visit the magnificent resorts at St. Augustine, Ormonde, and the famous beach, Palm Beach, Miami, Nassau, Cuba, etc. Business men and their families and ladies can see all important points without waste of time, traveling under escort of experienced conductors the entire round trip, and being relieved of every detail. No cares, no worries.
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Cairo to Luxor and the First Cataract.
Egypt ..... Dec. 27 | Egypt ..... Jan. 17
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Ramases the 1st Jan. 16 | Ramases the 1st Jan. 31
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TOURS AND TICKETS EVERYWHERE.
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SAILING
†S. S. KAISERIN AUG. VICTORIA
DECEMBER 10
†KAISERIN AUG. VIC.....Dec. 10, 12 noon
‡PRES. GRANT.....Dec. 17, 10 A. M.
‡*PENNSYLVANIA.....Dec. 22, 11 A. M.
†AMERIKA.....Jan. 5, 11 A. M.
†Unexcelled Ritz Carlton à la Carte Restaurant, Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden. *Second Cabin only. ‡Hamburg direct. §Hamburg via Cherbourg.
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.

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Via Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa
By the TWIN-SCREW 17,000 TON STEAMSHIPS
CINCINNATI AND CLEVELAND
Offering every convenience and comfort, equipped with all modern safety appliances, Electric Baths, Gymnasium, Elevator, à la Carte dining service, etc.
AN EXCELLENT ROUTE TO THE WINTER RESORTS OF SOUTHERN EUROPE
Next Sailings Jan. 5, (**28), Feb. 14, Etc.
**PORTION of GRAND ORIENT CRUISE by S. S. CLEVELAND, sailing at Madeira, Cadiz, (optional side trips to Seville, Granada,) Gibraltar, (side trips to Ronda, Tangier, and Algeciras,) Algiers, Due Genoa Feb. 16.
FIRST CABIN $95 AND UP | SECOND CABIN $65

PLEASURE CRUISES
ORIENT — Egypt, Holy Land, Nile.
SOUTH AMERICA — Across the Andes, Straits of Magellan.
WEST INDIES (Three Cruises) — Panama Canal, Venezuela.
AROUND (Two Cruises) THE WORLD
CUBA, JAMAICA, HAYTI, PANAMA, Colombia, Costa Rica, and West Coast Points.
January 28 by the twin screw S. S. CLEVELAND (17,000 tons), offering every convenience and comfort, 60 DAYS, $325 and up. Finest trip ever planned. Strictly first class.
Nile trips by the Hamburg and Anglo-American Nile Co.'s superb steamers.
January 21 by S. S. BLUECHER (12,500 tons), 74 DAYS, $350 and up. Only opportunity to see South America right.
January 24 and February 25 by S. S. MOLTKE (12,500 tons), largest ship going to the Caribbean, 28 DAYS, $150 and up. Also MARCH 28, Spring Cruise of 16 DAYS, $85 and up.
By the twin screw S. S. CLEVELAND (17,000 tons), from New York November 1, 1911, and from San Francisco February 17, 1912, 110 DAYS, $650 and up, including all necessary expenses ashore and afloat. Optional Tours of 17 days in India, 14 days in Japan.
The S. S. HAMBURG, (11,000 tons), sailing DEC. 14 and fortnightly thereafter. Finest and largest ship to CUBA. Weekly by well-known "Prinz" and other steamers of the ATLAS SERVICE.
Superb trips at moderate rates—23 and 35 DAY CRUISES, $135 and $140. Also tours including hotel expenses.
BOOK NOW! Send for illustrated pamphlet and rates.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE 41-45 Broadway, New York

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
HOLIDAY SEASON SAILINGS
All our steamers have Wireless Telegraph and Submarine Signals.

Lapland	Dec. 10, 11:00 A. M.	Adriatic	Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.
Minneapolis	Dec. 10, 12:00 Noon	Philadelphia	Dec. 16, 10:00 A. M.
St. Paul	Dec. 10, 10:00 A. M.	Arabic	Dec. 17, 11:00 A. M.
Cedric	Dec. 10, 12:00 Noon	Minnehaha	Dec. 17, 10.30 A. M.

CRUISES — WEST INDIES SPANISH MAIN PANAMA CANAL — S. S. New York — Jan. 28 Mar. 4 1911
Costing only $150 and upwards for 31 days, affording 294 hours ashore, three days more than any other cruise
The Ship, the Itineraries, the Equipment and the Prices are Right; and you may visit United States territory under the American flag. Send for map and program.

American Line Pier 62 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
St. Paul....Dec. 10, 10 AM | Teutonic.Dec. 21
Phil'a..Fri., Dec. 16, 10 AM | St. Louis.Dec. 31
*White Star Line Steamer from Piers 60 and 61 N. R.

Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London Direct Pier 58 N. R.
Minneapolis..Dec. 10, noon | Min'ka.Dec. 24
Min'haha..Dec. 17, 10:30 AM | Min'waska.Jan. 7

Red Star Line Pier 59 N.R.
New York—Cherbourg—Dover—Antwerp.
Lapland (nw).Dec. 10, 11 AM | Kroonland.Jan. 4
Vaderland..Dec. 28, 10 AM | Finland..Jan. 11

White Star Line Piers 60 & 61 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Adriatic..Dec. 14, 9:30 AM | St. Louis.Dec. 31
Teutonic....Dec. 21, 9 AM | Oceanic...Jan. 7
American Line Steamer from Pier 62 N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Cedric.....Dec. 10, noon | Baltic....Dec. 24
Arabic.....Dec. 17, 11 AM | Lucitia(n'w).Jn.14

New York and Boston to RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
The Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Villefranche, Genoa, Naples, Alexandria.
★ CEDRIC (21,035 tons)....Jan. 11, Feb. 22
★ CELTIC (20,904 tons)....Jan. 25, Mar. 8
★ Largest Steamers to the Mediterranean.
Romanic.Feb.4, 2:30PM | Canopic.....April 8
Romanic.Mar. 18, noon | Romanic.....April 29
Cretic..Mar. 29, noon | Cretic.....May 10

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SAILING
S. S. MAURETANIA, DEC. 17, 9 P. M.
Also special train direct Fishguard to Dover for Continental passengers.
Fishguard and Liverpool
Lusitania, Dec. 28, 9 A.M. | Lusitania, Jan. 18
GIBRALTAR GENOA NAPLES TRIESTE FIUME
Pannonia.Feb. 25, noon | Saxonia.....Mar. 80
Ultonia.Mar. 22, noon | Pannonia.....April 13
SPECIAL CRUISES
RIVIERA ITALY EGYPT
Madeira Gibraltar Algiers Villefranche Genoa Naples Alexandria Fiume. *Omits Fiume.
Carmania 20,000 tons.....Jan. 7, *Feb. 18
Caronia 20,000 tons.....Jan. 21.....
Franconia 18,000 tons, new steamer, *March 11

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Winter Cruises West Indies
3 Cruises de Luxe by New Twin Screw R.M.S.P. "AVON," 11,074 tons, from New York, Jan. 31, 37 days; Feb. 18, 39 days; March 25, 19 days, visiting West Indies, Spanish Main, and Panama Canal.
Rates $5 Per Day and Up.
Sundmach & Son, Agts., 32 State St., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

ARIZONA
VIA
Southern Pacific
New Orleans to San Francisco
"Sunset Route"
Trains of Latest Equipment
Oil Burning Locomotives
Automatic Block Signals
Dining Car Service Best in the World
SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.
366, 1158 or 1 Broadway
New York

to Bermuda
Round Trip $30 and up in December.
9 days TOURS $50.00 up
Including Hotels, shore excursions, etc.
Fast Twin Screw S. S. "Bermudian" sails 10 A. M., Dec. 10th, 24th, Jan. 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th.
Ships lewis; electric fans; wireless telegraph.

WEST INDIES
New S. S. "Guiana" sails Jan. 10th, Feb. 18th, and other steamers fortnightly for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados and Demerara. For illustrated pamphlets apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & Co., Gen'l Agts., Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, New York; HOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway, 449 Madison Ave., 562 and 563 Fifth Ave., or any Tourist Agents, or QUEBEC S. S. CO., Ltd., Quebec.

CLARK'S ORIENT CRUISE

$45.00 TO EUROPE
New York to Rotterdam
EXCELLENT CABIN ACCOMMODATION.
Veluwa.....Dec. 23 | Uranium.....Jan. 19
Companello....Jan. 5 | Veluwa.....Feb. 2
URANIUM S. S. CO., 17 B'way, N. Y., 1st floor, rear.

For Sale or to Rent—Seven-passenger Rainier [illegible] at the Automobile Exchange.

CUNARD — Piers foot West 14th St., N. R. Offices, 24 State Street, opposite Battery.
Largest, Fastest, Finest Ships afloat.
Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals.
MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE.
LONDON PARIS BERLIN VIENNA
DIRECT via FISHGUARD
Queenstown—Fishguard—Liverpool
Caronia, Dec. 14, 10 A. M.; Campania, Jan. 4.
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SAILING
S. S. MAURETANIA, DEC. 17, 9 P. M.
Also special train direct Fishguard to Dover for Continental passengers.
Fishguard and Liverpool
Lusitania, Dec. 28, 9 A.M. | Lusitania, Jan. 18
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Carmania 20,000 tons.....Jan. 7, *Feb. 18
Caronia 20,000 tons.....Jan. 21.....
Franconia 18,000 tons, new steamer, *March 11

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France).
Sailing every Thursday, 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.
*La Lorraine..Dec. 15 | La Lorraine..Jan. 5
*La Touraine..Dec. 22 | La Savoie.....Jan. 12
La Bretagne..Dec. 29 | *La Provence..Jan. 19
*Twin screw steamers.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING.
One class (II) Cabin Passengers only.
*Niagara.....Dec. 10
La Gascogne.....Dec. 17
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State Street, N. Y.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE
ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA.
SAILING FROM NEW YORK WED'DAYS.
Through Bookings to the Orient and Far East.
Special Through Trip of With stops at the Azores, Gibraltar, Naples, and Tharmina; thence Trieste via Piraeus and Gravosa
$3. Martha Washington TO Alexandria From New York JAN. 28th, 1911
PHELPS BROS. & CO., General Agents, 17 Battery Place, N. Y. City.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
Columbia...Dec. 10, 1 P.M. | California..Dec. 24, 3 P.M.
Caledonia..Dec. 17, 10 A.M. | Furnessia....Jan. 7, noon
FIRST CABIN, $67.50 AND $72.50.
SECOND CABIN, $45 AND $47.50.
THIRD CLASS, $30 AND $31.25.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

Magnificent S. S. "Arabic" leaves Feb. 4; rates $400 up, including shore excursions; 70 enchanting days. Stop-over privileges. Round World Tour Jan. 28; Trans-Siberian Mar. 14; Riviera in Jan. and Feb. and 20 European Tours; specific program desired. FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
PEOPLES LINE To Albany
CITIZENS LINE To Troy
Cuisine and Service Unexcelled. Very Best Accommodations.
Str. C. W. Morse or Adirondack daily (Sunday excepted). Pier 32, N. R., 6 P.M.
New Str. TROJAN or RENSSELAER, Pier 18, N. R., 6 P.M. daily (Saturday excepted). Sunday steamer stops at Albany in either direction.
Direct rail connections at Albany and Troy for points North, East and West. Horses and automobiles carried at reasonable rates.

Where there is any question as to the legitimacy of an advertisement it is excluded by The New York Times. —Adv.

Shipping and Mails.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.
Sun rises..7:12 | Sun sets..4:38 | Moon sets..A.M.

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:38	12:46	6:23	7:15
Governors Island	12:52	1:04	7:17	7:57
Hell Gate	2:42	2:54	8:52	9:39

Arrived—Thursday, Dec. 8.
SS Main, Bremen, Nov. 26.
SS Princess Irene, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.
SS Virginia, Oran, Nov. 18.
SS Adriatic, Southampton, Nov. 30.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, Dec. 6.
SS Manchester Inventor, Boston, Dec. 6.
SS Barton, Rio Janeiro, Dec. 3.
SS Algonquin, Turks Island, Nov. 30.
SS Tocantins, St. Lucia, Nov. 28.
SS Almirante, Kingston, Dec. 8.
SS Livingstone, Sagua, Dec. 8.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, Dec. 7.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 7.
SS Lampasas, Tampa, Dec 2.
SS City of Columbus, Dec. 5.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Dec. 8.
SS Taormina, Philadelphia, Dec. 7.

Outgoing Steamships.
SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close	Vessels Sail
Antilla, Tampico		12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Hamburg	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Minneapolis, London		12:00 M.
Lapland, Antwerp		11:00 A.M.
Columbia, Glasgow		1:00 P.M.
Lituania, Rotterdam		2:00 P.M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam		10:00 A.M.
Princess Irene, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Roma, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Duca d'Genova, Naples		12:00 M.
Gascogne, Havre		
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Thames, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chatham, Brazil	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Siboria, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Sergipe, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Comeric, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Magara, Havre		3:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Comeric, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.
DUE TO-DAY.

Santa Clara	London	Nov. 23
St. Egbert	St. Lucia	Nov. 29
Ortiamme	Havre	Nov. 22
Adriatic	Southampton	Nov. 24
Vandalia	Southampton	Nov. 30
Strathardle	Hamburg	Nov. 20
Voltaire	Glasgow	Nov. 27
Pannonia	Barbados	Dec. 3
Mexico	Naples	Nov. 23
Matappo	Havana	Dec. 5
El Elba	Algiers	Nov. 18
Concho	Galveston	Dec. 3
Crown of Galicia	Galveston	Dec. 5
	Buenos Ayres	Nov. 10

DUE TO-MORROW.

Alliance	Cristobal	Dec. 4
Hamburg	Havana	Dec. 7
City of Savannah	Savannah	Dec. 7
Prins Siglamund	Haiti	Dec. 7
Janavy	Para	Dec.

It Is a Certificate of Good Character

to have your advertisement admitted in the columns of *The New York Times* because advertisements of a questionable character and those that decoy and deceive are strictly excluded.

Telephone your Wants to *The New York Times*, Bryant 1000.

LOST

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST.—At Knickerbocker Hotel, New York City, Dec. 6, 1910, sealed envelope addressed to Well, Farrell & Co., Boston, Mass., containing promissory notes; suitable reward will be paid and no questions asked for return of same to the undersigned.

Notice is hereby given that any promissory notes dated New Orleans, Dec. 3, 1910, payable in New Orleans, made by J. Aron & Co. to their own order and indorsed by them in blank, are invalid; having been lost or stolen from the possession of the makers before any delivery thereof. Address all communications to Malcolm Sundheimer, Attorney for J. Aron & Co., 34 Nassau St., New York City.

LOST.—From automobile, between Cedarhurst, L. I., and 59th St., N. Y. City, blue paper box marked Tiffany, containing sterling silver brush and comb, clothes brush, whisk broom, powder box, hatpin holder, picture frame, glass bottles; articles marked M. A. W. Heis. Reward if returned to 34 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Between 72d St., Central Park West, and 53d St., platinum bisque, about the size of a silver dollar, diamonds and emeralds; diamond initials "E. G. K." Liberal reward if returned to E. G. K., Hotel Majestic, 72d St. and Central Park West.

LOST—On Dec. 5, a barrel and case, possibly in the vicinity of Huntington St., Hamilton Av., 9th to 1st, Smith or Hoyt St., Brooklyn; suitable reward for same. Charles McGroarty, 646 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Black Persian lamb muff at Weisbecker's, 125th St.; party who picked up muff had better return same, as they are known. Reward, Apartment 51, 180 Claremont Av.

LOST—Letter addressed to H. F., 764 Lexington Av., from 4,937 Calumet Av., Chicago, Ill. Finder, returning to 764 Lexington Av., will receive suitable reward.

LOST.—Dec. 7, gray suade purse, watch inside; case of red enamel and diamonds; E. M. C. E. inside of watch case. Liberal reward if returned to 168 West 88th St.

LOST.—Gold watch, with lion's head fob, both marked E. H. H. Finder will receive liberal reward by returning watch to E. H. Haughton, care of Imperial Hotel.

LOST.—Lady's gold meshbag, between Metropolitan Museum via Madison Av. car to 47th St. and Hotel Somerset; suitable reward. Office Hotel Somerset.

LOST—Diamond earring in platinum setting, vicinity of 42d St., Broadway, 7th Av., 57th St., Lexington Av.; $200 reward if returned to 159 East 46th St.

LOST.—Sapphire and diamond ring, Monday, either on Fulton St. Subway station or Madison Av car; liberal reward. Return 925 Park Av.

LOST.—Dec. 7, a black leather bag; monogram, S. C. P.; suitable reward if returned; no questions asked. Miss S. C. Phillips, 20 West 83d St.

LOST.—Pocketbook containing $50 and valuable papers; finder may keep money if documents are returned to Y. FUJITA, 121 East 27th St.

LOST.—A lady's gold, hunting case watch, with initials A. C. S., last Wednesday morning; liberal reward. Return, 258 West 74th St.

LOST—Black fox muff in taxicab, between 23d and 98th Sts., Monday forenoon; reward. Mrs. E. Mariani, 258 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Ladies' silver card case, initials E. S. A., at Broadway and 42d St. Reward if returned to Almoney, 61 East 95th St.

LOST—On Saturday, case of leather goods; taken by mistake as empty box from 288 6th Av. Finder return; $25 reward.

LOST.—Silver chain, with blue drop set with sapphires, Dec. 6; suitable reward if returned to 1,086 Dean St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Dec. 4, large black muff, Riverside Drive and 116th St.; $15 reward, no questions asked. Address L 74 Times.

LOST—Friday, lady's watch and pin on Broadway Subway; reward if returned to K. Gorman, 507 West 157th St.

LOST.—Central Park bridal path, small circle diamond brooch. Reward, Daube, 51 East 58th St.

LOST—Thursday morning, string of gold beads; liberal reward. MacNeill, 1,649 Amsterdam Av.

LOST.—Pass Book No. 92,916. Return to Irving Savings Bank, 115 Chambers St.

$500 REWARD.

Lost, from express wagon Nov. 15, diamond earring, valued as heirloom; positively no questions asked. Return Black, Starr & Frost, 438 5th Av.

$200 REWARD for return of a pearl necklace, containing 91 pearls and diamond clasp, lost Dec. 1 or 2; absolutely no questions asked. Frederick Keim, 258 and 260 5th Av., New York.

$50 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return of square sapphire surrounded by two rows of small diamonds, hung from bowknot as a pendant; lost Nov. 1 in an envelope. 50 East 64th St.

FOUND

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND, Dec. 6.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN RAILROAD COMPANY—HUDSON TUBES. Apply 137 Christopher St.: Watch, purse, umbrella, muffs, spectacles, gloves.

FOUND.—Man's gold watch, East 57th St., last Tuesday night. Apply Harry A. Guiremond, 450 East 162d St.

FOUND—Bunch of keys on 45th St. Address W. Egan, 805 6th Av., N. Y.

FOUND, Nov. 29 to Dec. 6.—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Inquire at the Detective Bureau, (Correspondence Room,) Grand and Centre Sts.: Black cab, fur neck piece, auto inner tube and gas tank, alligator handbag, automobile gas tank, tan leather dress suit case, tin box containing parts of film reels, O. F. nickel watch and silk fob, brown handbag, ten-foot skiff, keg of staples, bundle of braid, six ladies' dresses, railroad gold H. C. watch, horse blanket, red and black plaid; white metal meshbag, containing money and small purse, silver meshbag containing black purse, 4 men's colored shirts, wooden whelbarrow and iron block and pully, pair gold-rimmed spectacles, three-wheeled pushcart, 14 silk laces, 3 coats, 4 pairs of trousers and a vest, 3 inner tubes and kit of tools, rifle shells, chewing gum machine, pair of eyeglasses, chain attached; leather purse containing $2 and key, box of prunes marked G. A. 341, bundle of racoon skins, silver meshbag, chauffeur's badge No. 26077 N. Y., roll of Japanese matting marked J. M. No. 19, pocketbook containing $2.50 and some cards, quantity of ladies' and men's underwear, Elgin O. F. gold watch, movement 14018974, case 1335751, leather fob and metal charm marked Cresca; black leather handbag containing handkerchief, 2 powder puffs, &c.; carpenter's tools and overalls, three-wheel laundry cart, fountain pen, two-seated light wagon, bull terrier dog, lady's O. F. white metal watch, 2 jackets, pair of gloves, and piece of rope; 26 boxes of soap marked Williams Laundry Soap.

FOUND, Dec. 8.—BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY. Apply 167 Montague St., Brooklyn. SURFACE AND ELEVATED: Clothes, fur muff, dictionary, chisels, muff, lady's veil, box of candied fruit, gas pipe, book, school books, check book, pieces of pipe, story book, clothing and book, pocketbooks, umbrellas.

FOUND, Dec. 7.—JERSEY CENTRAL R. R. Apply Station Master, Jersey City, N. J.: Book, pair gloves, box laundry, bundle, muff, package, bunch keys, umbrella.

FOUND, Dec. 7.—NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Two packages, 2 pairs gloves, box, muff, overcoat, rubber.

FOUND, Dec. 7.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Two umbrellas, pair gloves, book.

FOUND, Dec. 7.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Seven packages, 2 umbrellas, pair eyeglasses, 2 pairs gloves.

FOUND, Dec. 7.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Two umbrellas, pair gloves, card case and commutation ticket, empty case, eyeglasses, muff, bag, package, package shirts, dry goods.

FOUND, Dec. 7.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION. Apply 33d St. and 7th Av., Baggage Room: Four umbrellas, package.

FOUND, Nov. 20 to Dec. 8, inclusive.—LEHIGH VALLEY TRAINS. Awaiting ownership at the office of General Baggage Agent, Lehigh Valley R. R., South Bethlehem, Penn.: Umbrella, package, gloves, coat.

A valuable list of Motor Car supplies [illegible] Sunday's Automobile Exchange, on sporting page.—Adv.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

Boarding house for sale, thoroughly furnished, including linens, china, and silver; splendidly established patronage; house always full; centrally located; if sold at once, can be bought at bargain; strictly cash; owner, in ill-health, desires to go abroad; no agents. L 76 Times.

Wanted—American novelties and staples, any line, for English and Continental trade; opening warehousing and selling business in London. Address immediately. J. Russell Shearman, P. O. Station A, Indianapolis, Ind.

Partner Desired.—Established manufacturer of plush and caracul coats desires partner with $15,000 to $20,000 cash money; references. L 7 Times.

BUSINESS NOTICES

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

Multigraph typewritten letters, 300, $1.20; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8; called for; samples submitted. Telephone 6564 Morningside. William Gray, 120 West 116th.

500 multigraphed typewritten letters, $1.50; 1,000, $2; addressing. Royal Letter Company, 15 East 14th St.

LOST AND FOUND. CATS, DOGS

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST or strayed from 28 West 74th St., small toy French poodle, pure white, hair long and kinky; answers to name Terry. Liberal reward if returned to above address.

LOST.—St. Bernard dog, named Teddy; good reward. A. Loewinger, 631 West 24th St.

LOST.—Yellow Chow dog. Liberal reward if returned to F. P. Garvan, 152 East 35th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

BEST & CO.,

FIFTH AV., AT 35TH ST.,

REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALES LEDGER BOOKKEEPERS.

BEST & CO.,

FIFTH AV., AT 35TH ST.,

HAVE SEVERAL VACANCIES FOR BRIGHT, ACTIVE GIRLS 16 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERMANENT POSITIONS.

CANDY.

R. H. MACY & CO. require experienced, competent saleswomen for their Candy Department. Apply at office of General Manager.

CASHIERS

R. H. MACY & CO. require competent cashiers. Apply at Auditor's office, seventh floor.

HENRY HESSE,
Sixth Av., 899; 24th-25th Sts.,
Requires experienced saleswomen for the hosiery, knit underwear, worsted knit goods, and art embroidery departments. Apply 9-11 A. M.; also junior saleslades required.

MUSIC.

R. H. MACY & CO. require competent, experienced saleswomen for their Music Department. Apply at office of General Manager.

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO. REQUIRE EXPERIENCED JEWELRY SALESWOMEN. APPLY SUPT., ADAMS BUILDING.

SALESWOMEN.

R. H. MACY & CO. have vacancies in various departments throughout the store for competent, experienced saleswomen. Apply at office of General Manager.

SIMPSON-CRAWFORD CO. REQUIRE SALESWOMEN IN THE FOLLOWING DEPTS.:
NECKWEAR, LEATHER GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, ART GOODS,
BOOKS, GLOVES,
TOYS, PICTURES,
JEWELRY, CHINA.
APPLY TO SUPT. BEFORE 10 A. M.

WANTED—Woman, educated, of good address and accustomed to meeting refined people; must be capable of earning $25 per week and not opposed to traveling. The Century Co., Union Square.

HELP WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A LIVE MAN to take charge of branch office; must have $250 security for stock; any hustler can make at least $3,000 yearly; very great possibilities for right man. Telephone today, 10 to 2, Bryant 6934.

CANVASSERS, BOTH MEN AND WOMEN, WANTED TO HANDLE THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE; GREATEST VALUE AND EASIEST SELLER ON THE MARKET. CALL OR WRITE, 315 5TH AV., ROOM 906.

DIE SETTER.—Competent to set combination and gang dies on Bliss and other stamping presses and with some experience on lathe work; state age, nationality, experience, references, wages, &c. "Die Setter," Box 208 Times Downtown.

ENGRAVERS.

R. H. MACY & CO. require several competent, experienced engravers on gold and silver. Apply at office of General Manager.

SALESMAN commanding large trade for house making specialty line of ladies' nightgowns and combinations; to proper man interest will be given; state house you are with, sales, territory covered. Address Confidential, C 212 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced in disinfectants, who can make small investment, and be one of a new corporation to revolutionize the disinfectant business; no crank proposition. State age, experience and references by letter. Purealia, 128 West 45th St.

SALEMAN to sell Waltham watches on installments; $1 down, $1 weekly; big money; experience unnecessary. United Watch Co., 154 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, Christian, neat, careful, accurate, steady; familiar with detail work; not afraid of hard work; salary $12; good future. Address, stating qualifications and experience. K 170 Times.

WANTED—Experienced salesman with wide acquainted in any wholesale trade in the city can make good money by hard work during the next few months; splendid proposition of highest character. Call to-day, between 9 and 11 A. M., Mr. Green, Room 217, 324 5th Av.

WANTED—Young unmarried man to travel and interview physicians in connection with a proprietary preparation; experience in this work not necessary; give age, previous occupation, and references. Physician, 345 Times.

WANTED—A competent and experienced man, familiar with newspaper accounts, charges, &c., to act as an assistant manager of credit and collection department. Address, with references, L 73 Times.

WANTED—Railway mail; customs; internal revenue clerks; Spring examinations in New York; preparation free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 253B, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—A man experienced in stencil cutting on postal cards or slides. Apply F. F., Bound Brook, N. J.

HELP WANTED

Employment Bureaus.

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

ORGANIST for an Episcopal Church in Iowa; $500. Webster Choir Agency, 136 5th Av.

Commercial.

Senior accountant, experienced; $35.
Office manager, real estate, head bookkeeper, $30
Also several other good positions open to-day.
Employers' Reference Service,
144 West 23d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day

AN ENGLISH WOMAN, EDUCATED IN ENGLAND, AGED 29, EXPERT STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, FAMILIAR WITH GENERAL CLERICAL DUTIES AND MODERN FILING SYSTEMS, WHO HAS HAD FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN NEW YORK CITY, DESIRES RESPONSIBLE POSITION. SATISFACTORY REFERENCES. ANGLO-AMERICAN, L 18 TIMES.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Good penman; knowledge of stenography and typewriting; willing to make herself generally useful. A. Abromowitz, 225 Dumont Av., Brooklyn.

A. A.—DRESSMAKER.—First class and up to date; your last season's crepe meteor gown, crepe de chine, or satin gown remodeled and veiled with marquisette or chiffon cloth, made into an inexpensive and serviceable evening gown, assuring you entire satisfaction; reasonable. 'Phone 1883 Bryant. Mme. Cully, 138 West 48th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, stenographer, and typist, somewhat experienced; willing worker; moderate salary. Dukofsky, 487 Hopkinson Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, excellent education, quick, careful operator; understands office work thoroughly; excellent speller; references furnished from former employer; salary desired, $15. Capable, 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' practical experience in various lines; understands routine office details; desires permanent position; references, $12. Reliable, 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Young girl, (Christian,) desires position with chance for advancement; accurate; good speller; excellent references. Miss L., 90 Audubon Av.

STENOGRAPHER, 1 year's experience; neat, accurate, rapid, anxious for position; painstaking and reliable; well recommended; $9. Miss N., 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, desires position; five years' experience; punctual, reliable, conscientious; best references. H 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent young woman; rapid, neat, accurate worker; references. Ambitious, 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; can handle large correspondence quickly, intelligently; references; $15. Competent, 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; one year's experience; excellent references; willing worker. Bresson, 489 Sutter Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ambitious beginner will accept low salary with advancement opportunities. Executive, 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Good worker; excellent education; references furnished; salary desired, $8. Accurate, 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience, export, general, commercial; bright, clever, young. Executive 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; neat typist; familiar with office work; references; $10. Capable, 211 Times Downtown.

VISITING TEACHER in fine art, drawing, painting, sketching. Mrs. Nadler, 101 West 94th St.

WORKING or MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER for adults or business people; highest references. Address L 70 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A—A—A—ACCOUNTANT EXPERT.—Periodical audits, investigations; books opened, closed, written up, balanced, systematized; reliable work moderate. Address Accountant, 55 Wall St., Room 212. Telephone 4337 Broad.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, opens, writes up, disentangles, balances, supervises, closes, audits books; $5 monthly upward; financial statements rendered; references. Accountant, 320 Broadway, Room 1,317. 'Phone 2998—Worth.

ACCOUNTANT. AUDITOR.
HERMANN E. GOLDSCHMIDT.
High grade. Moderate. References.
150 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 4317.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER—Books opened, audited, systems installed; firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 184, 280 Broadway. Telephone 2825 Worth.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up, makes up profit-loss business statement. George Christie, 863 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, S. Mittel, 271 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified public; experienced; good references; moderate. E. B., 263 West 125th St., New York.

A POSITION WANTED.

Young man, 25, desires position as assistant in office; understands shorthand and typewriting; good penman; can furnish excellent references; salary, $15. L 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Energetic, competent to assume complete charge; good correspondent; moderate salary. L 23 Times.

BOY WISHES POSITION to help in office. H. Schiller, 1,367 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR desires private position; do own repairs; last position 6 years; best reference; European experience. A. Michael, 302 Seventh Av., City.

CHAUFFEUR, with 4 years' mechanical experience; sober and will be steady at a fair salary; best references. L 58 Times.

DETECTIVE, licensed, seeks work by day or week, shadowing, tracing, Wagner, 162 East 86th St.

JANITOR.—Colored, care of small office buildings; thoroughly competent; best of references; all repairs done; satisfaction guaranteed; bond given if desired. Roach, 218 West 64th St.

PLUMBER, licensed, 15 years' experience plumbing, gas, steam, and tinning, range and furnace work, also tactical electrical bell work, all work done direct from plans, wishes a steady, responsible position. Plumber, 1,336 59th St., Brooklyn.

PORTER, 19, wishes position; honest, reliable, willing; would appreciate a good position; has three years' experience in carpenter business. L 72 Times.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN, college graduate, wishes work after business hours; anything taken. L 12 Times.

YOUNG MAN, qualified to assist sales manager, purchasing agent, or other department official, is open for engagement; could relieve superior of all duties; thoroughly familiar with mechanical terms and uses; possesses executive ability; excellent references. L 71 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Employment Bureaus.

10c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers Office Service Co. (Agency) 50 Pine St. Tel. 3167 John

Domestic.

COOKS, housekeepers, chambermaids, waitresses, day workers; references. Shepherd Agency, 107 West 125d. 6916 Morningside.

FIRST-CLASS domestic help supplied; male, female; references. Shepherd Agency, 59 West 96th. 10045 Riverside.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, chambermaids, firemen; city, country. Henderson's, 110 West 124th St. Telephone 486 Morningside.

OLD DOMINION EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 36 West 134th.—Bond, $1,000; guaranteed colored help. 1119—Harlem.

RIVERSIDE AGENCY, 12 West 96th St. Tel. 1588—Riverside. Competent help of all trades supplied.

BOARD WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN desires home with small private family; comfortable room and good, wholesome food essential. Address, with particulars, Private, 104 East 14th St.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires room and board with private American family, between 50th and 60th Sts. West; not over $7; permanent. L 56 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

20TH ST., 356.—Large sunny room; small family; excellent table; references; convenient surface and "L" trains.

23D ST., 364 WEST.—Two large furnished rooms; hot and cold running water; all conveniences.

44TH ST., 221 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, superior board; refined home; table board.

44TH ST., 214 WEST.—Good rooms with good board; telephone; references.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large and small; private baths; 'phone; exclusive; table guests.

48TH ST., 115 WEST.—A private family offers desirable room, with board, to a gentleman.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large rooms, first-class; telephone; references.

56TH ST., 342 WEST. — Comfortably furnished rooms; all conveniences; board optional; Southern home.

63D ST., 133 WEST.—Widow having handsome private home will accommodate a few select boarders; all appointments first-class; Southern cooking; reasonable; references.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; suites, with baths; references; parlor dining room.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Large, small rooms; clean, comfortable; first-class table; table guests.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable suite of two rooms, unexpectedly vacated; high-class accommodations.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Two large, also hall room; southern exposure; parlor dining room; references.

72D ST., 242 WEST.—Handsome large and small room; well appointed house; references exchanged.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Clean, bright suite; private bath; single rooms; quiet, refined; table guests.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms; near L, Subway; table guests; every convenience; references.

76TH ST., 237 WEST. — Newly furnished, decorated, with bath, large closets; parlor dining room; excellent table; table board; telephone; Christians; references.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable single, sunny room; parlor dining; references required.

80TH ST., 163 WEST.—Large alcove room, second floor; newly furnished; suitable for two gentlemen; parlor dining room; references.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Private residence, square, single rooms; cuisine excellent; convenient "L," Subway; references.

80TH ST., 152 WEST.—Large and single rooms, hot and cold water; parlor dining room.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Large single room, suitable for gentlemen; table guests.

91ST ST., 48 WEST. — Desirable rooms, refined surroundings, near subway, elevated; excellent table; telephone; references.

91ST ST., 64 WEST.—Elegant, warm, sunny rooms, handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board; telephone.

93D, 161 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, one single; all conveniences; board optional; transients accommodated.

95TH, 53 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; large closets; running water; conveniences; table guests accommodated.

103D ST., 69 WEST.—Well-appointed rooms; large and small; southern exposure; home cooking; telephone.

104TH ST., 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Room with bath; rooms; table guests; references.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Single, sunny room; exceptional table board; refined home; private house; references.

117TH ST., 417 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; smaller room; Subway, Elevated, telephone.

117TH ST., 407 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other room; excellent table; Broadway Subway.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Large corner rooms, overlooking park; glorious view; celebrated restaurant; $14; references.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Large and small rooms; elevator apartment; excellent dining room.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Desirable rooms, comfortable, connecting; steam heat; telephone; reference; table guests.

142D ST., 512 WEST.—Desirable front rooms; steam heated; superior table; 'Phone Audubon 5075 W.

145TH ST., 613 WEST.—Large heated room; running water; good board; telephone; table guests; reference.

157TH ST. SUBWAY, Washington Heights.—Attractive outside room, overlooking Hudson; elevator apartment. Telephone 708—Audubon.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 258-260 West 44th St.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service, baths, and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone 793 Bryant.

EXCEPTIONAL MEALS.

122 West 71st, new owner and management; white help; good service; refined environment. Mrs. Cory.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Desirable rooms, suite or single; private baths; steam; excellent table; service good.

1.—WEST END AV., 879, (Corner 108d.)—Block from Riverside Park; Subway express station, surface cars, and Riverside buses; finest location in New York; handsomely furnished rooms; superior table.

WEST END AV., 240.—Choice rooms; all conveniences; suitable for man and wife or business gentleman; convenient to 72d St. Subway.

East Side

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; references; telephone.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Homelike, first-class table board; nicely furnished large, small rooms; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, Gramarcy Park.—Desirable rooms; reasonable; excellent table; reference; telephone.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large, elegant room; private bath; elevator; select house; excellent table.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board. Telephone 1978 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 694-696. — Large and single rooms, with superior table; parlor dining room.

Brooklyn.

GREENE AV., 41.—Nice suite of three rooms second floor; with bath; excellent table.

Long Island.

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; comfortable, attractive, homelike; special Winter rates. Telephone Flushing 390.

FURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

5TH AV., 26.—Refined surroundings; beautiful small front room; second floor; breakfast optional.

9TH ST., 39 WEST.—Medium sunny room; hot, cold water; large closet; telephone.

15TH ST., 357 WEST.—Large, small rooms; heated; running water; adjoining bath; private family.

17TH ST., 44 WEST, near 6th Av.—Large front parlor; one flight; other rooms; near bath; attractive those appreciate well-ordered house.

24TH ST., 34 WEST.—Near Madison Square; desirable rooms; gentlemen only; references.

27TH, 38 WEST. — Large and small rooms, newly decorated, well heated; private bath; reasonable.

34TH ST., 138 WEST.—Large and small rooms, suitable two; $2.50 upward.

36TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large rooms, parquet floor, electric light, breakfast optional; references.

38TH ST., 52 WEST.—Handsome large room; southern exposure; moderate; other large and small rooms.

42D ST., 242 WEST.—Near Broadway, large elegantly furnished room; private bath; toilet; heat.

45TH ST., 226 WEST.—Accommodation for one or two gentlemen in private bachelor residence; references.

46TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large and small, suitable for two; permanent; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

48TH ST., 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished single warm room; gentleman only. Telephone 3043—Bryant.

48TH ST., 113 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; private bath; second floor.

49TH ST., 48 WEST.—Two medium sized, comfortably furnished rooms in high-class location; clean, wholesome home cooking; table board optional.

FURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

49TH ST., 152 WEST.—Elegant suite of rooms in private apartment. Barrett, Apartment 1.

55TH ST. AND 7TH AV., (Glenmore Apartments.)—Very large, handsomely furnished room, with strictly private bath, for gentleman; private family; convenient to all Subway, elevated, and surface cars. Apartment 4.

56TH ST., 338 WEST.—Attractive parlor, suitable two; small rooms; heated; first floor apartment, west.

57TH ST., 142 WEST.—Well furnished front room; private bath; house neatly kept; reference; telephone.

58TH ST., 337 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, first floor, single or suite; all conveniences; also large, sunny parlor; piano, telephone; $7; clean, respectable.

64TH ST., 111 WEST.—Extra large, clean room; alcove, private bath; telephone; private house; central.

69TH ST., 102 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front rooms, $6-$10 weekly; private house; well kept.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Alcove room, combining elegance and comfort, for gentleman moderate means.

71ST ST., 147 WEST.—Room for gentleman; hot and cold water; bath adjoining.

74TH ST., 107 WEST.—Established very desirable doctor's office; excellent attendance; long lease; very moderate.

74TH ST., 106 WEST.—Medium-sized room; also large room; private bath; suitable for two.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Southern exposed large and single rooms, adjoining bath; terms moderate; gentlemen.

79TH ST., 172 WEST.—Attractive parlor and bedroom, both front; high-class apartment, exclusive; one or two gentlemen; reference.

80TH ST., 149 WEST.—Lady, residing beautiful newly furnished home, would let one or two large, light, airy rooms; all conveniences; near Subway, "L." 'Phone 7514—Schuyler; references.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Physician's office to rent in private house with dentist; best location.

81ST ST., 169 WEST.—Nicely furnished steam-heated rooms, near L and Subway. Osborn.

82D ST., 119 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished front room, also handsome parlor suite; private bath

82D ST.—56 WEST.—Large front room, one flight; electric light, telephone; private house.

82D ST., 130 WEST.—Desirable parlor floor for doctor in private house; references exchanged.

83D ST., 135 WEST.—Large front bedroom; clean; accessible to L or Subway. Edwards.

84TH ST., 200 WEST.—Large or small room; private entrance; all conveniences; near subway. Redmond.

85TH ST., 202 WEST.—Furnished room, scrupulously clean, in private family. West.

91ST ST., 8 WEST.—Furnished rooms for rent in private family; references exchanged. Gruber.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Lovely, clean, warm rooms; select house; all conveniences; "L," Subway; telephone.

62 WEST 98D STREET.

Three large, nicely furnished rooms, en suite or single; in apartment; private family; breakfast optional; all home comforts; elevated station on the corner; convenient Subway and surface cars. Telephone Riverside 8093. Goldman.

94TH, 78 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, small rooms, single or connecting; running water; telephone. Stanclift.

96TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive, clean room, convenient Subway and "L" express; board optional. Scott.

96TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large bedroom; all conveniences; Subway, "L"; $2.50. Bannigan.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly furnished room; southern exposure; Subway express, "L"; private family. Owner.

102D ST., 254 WEST.—Private house and family; near Subway station; refined environment; attractive, sunny room, adjoining bath; telephone; gentleman; moderate.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Private house, near Riverside Drive; elegantly furnished room, well heated; suited for bachelor or married couple.

103D ST., 216 WEST, (corner of Broadway)—Outside suite, bed and sitting room; exceptionally well furnished; piano; Apartment 8. 'Phone 8804—Riverside.

103D ST., 58 Manhattan Av.—Parlor and bedroom; private entrance; 'phone; Subway, "L"; references. Arthur.

107TH ST., 210 WEST.—In Southern family, two rooms, together or separately; elevator, electric lights, telephone, Subway, and L; references. Apartment 78.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Large front room, extension window; two smaller rooms; 'phone; elevator. Cook.

117TH ST., 868 WEST.—Corner suite, 2 or 3 rooms, facing Morningside Park; finished white enamel; private family; no other roomers; gentlemen only; references exchanged. Apply Janitress or telephone Morningside 4410.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; elevator house; good location; hallboy.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Just furnished, sunny corner; four windows; conveniences; telephone; $3-$5. Hungerford.

121ST ST., 519 WEST.—Opposite Columbia College, very desirable room; elevator; telephone. La Fontaine.

121ST ST., 501 WEST.—2 connecting rooms, 1 single room, suitable for 2. Stokes.

122D ST., 514 WEST, (near Broadway.)—High-class room, double, single; electricity, steam, elevator. Kenyon.

136TH ST., 522 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, light (two windows,) warm; adjoining bath; telephone; modern elevator apartment; near Subway express; references. Campbell.

137TH ST., 249 WEST.—Sunny rooms, parlor, piano, telephone; every convenience; Subway, elevated; gentlemen preferred.

137TH ST., 290 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; private family; references.

138TH ST., 628 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; running water; private house; bath, shower; Subway; reasonable.

142D ST., 540 WEST, Near Broadway and 145th St. Subway.—New, handsomely furnished rooms; private house; all conveniences. 'Phone 5797—Aud.

142D ST., 611 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; homelike.

148D ST., 500 WEST.—Large and comfortable front room, next bathroom; elevator; Broadway Subway. Pearson.

149TH ST., 601 WEST.—Elevator apartment, large handsome room; exclusive; $6; subway. Morton, Apartment 2.

CLAREMONT AV., 180.—Hebrew gentleman; large bright room; first-class elevator apartment; all conveniences; Manhattan St. Subway station. Apt. 63.

LARGE, beautiful, newly furnished parlors; select, private residence; central, near Park, Riverside, to clubs, socials, or doctor; daily or permanent; all conveniences; telephone; references. Address Select, 442 Columbus Av.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 98, (Cor. 123d St). — Beautifully furnished rooms; modern apartment; gentlemen; private family. Apartment 55.

PRIVATE FAMILY, west side, handsomely furnished suite; two gentlemen; private bath; references. 322 River.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 843, (Cor. 127th St.)—Handsomely furnished suites four, five rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity, silver, linen, $12.50 weekly. Beautifully furnished room, bath, kitchen; $3 to $6.

East Side.

117TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; southern exposure.

118TH ST., 118 EAST, (near Subway station and Broadway.)—Large front room, third floor; reasonable.

118TH ST., 306 EAST.—Comfortable, steam-heated, large, small rooms; closets, running water; $3.50 upward.

124TH ST., 21 EAST, (Madison Square.)—Newly renovated, handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; moderate; reference.

125TH ST., 116 EAST.—Number of exceedingly desirable, warm, skylight rooms at $3-$4; running water, spacious parlor, telephone; board optional.

130TH ST., 38 EAST.—Single room; second floor front; between Madison and 4th Avs.

43D, 131 EAST.—First-class, sunny, heated; closet, bath; permanent gentleman; $4.50; references. Nelison.

49TH ST., 50 EAST (near Madison).—

SUBWAY RUN, HE SAYS, FOR DOLLARS ALONE

Commissioner Eustis Denounces Overloading of Passengers on Trains Already Filled.

DON'T CARE FOR THE PUBLIC

And That, Says the Commissioner, Is a Very Shortsighted Policy—Explanation Fails to Satisfy.

Public Service Commissioner John E. Eustis, in an interview yesterday, sharply attacked the Interborough Rapid Transit Company on the showing of a continuous overload of passengers at the Ninety-sixth Street station, north and south bound, on Sunday, Nov. 27, between noon and midnight. This was reported to the commission on Wednesday when testimony was taken to determine whether the Interborough should be required to operate more trains during the non-rush hours. The figures showed an overload of 4,040 passengers in the south-bound trains and of 9,690 passengers in the north-bound trains.

The Interborough, explaining the figures in a letter to the Secretary, said that at 2:10 P. M. an express train leaving Atlantic Avenue broke a draw bar and had to discharge its passengers and run empty to the yard at Bronx Park; that at 5:59 P. M. another express got six minutes late and had to be taken off at Bronx Park because it could not make its schedule, and at 7:39 in the evening another express broke a draw bar and had to discharge passengers and run light to 148th Street. The Interborough also says that the schedule of 264 trains operated from the northern terminals on Sunday, Nov. 27, would have been sufficient to comply with the commission's orders if the mishaps mentioned had not occurred. The company states that next Sunday, Dec. 11, it will operate trains enough to provide 19,200 additional seats in each direction.

Commissioner Eustis in his interview said:

Speaks of Short-Sighted Policy.

"From present appearances it looks to me as if the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is running the present Subway for the almighty dollar alone, without the slightest regard for the convenience of the public. One great reason why William G. McAdoo is so popular and the Interborough is so unpopular is the manner in which the Interborough treats the public. In starving the service at hours in the day when there is no necessity for straphangers, the Interborough is extremely shortsighted.

"But it is just what to expect from them. Their policy is to get along with as few trains as possible, carrying as many straphangers over the system as possible. Last Spring the commission, after a careful investigation, issued an order to the Interborough in a spirit of absolute fairness, fixing half-hour periods of averages in the non-rush hour periods of the day and Sundays. In brief, we ordered them to furnish as many seats as passengers for each thirty minutes, or put the company's maximum service into effect.

Liable to $5,000 Fine.

"With respect to this particular violation, the Interborough is liable to a prosecution for a penalty which may be $5,000. Of course, they claim that our inspectors were in error and they are going to submit their own count to the commission. But, experience has shown us that there is small dependence to be placed in any promise the Interborough may make, or any explanation they may offer. Here is an instance of bad faith on the part of the Interborough other than with respect to the service. Recently I held a number of conferences with General Manager Hedley of that company in regard to the elevated extensions and the third-tracking of the elevated lines. We reached an agreement satisfactory to the city and to Mr. Hedley. However, when we took up the matter before the full commission, a lawyer for the Interborough was on hand to try to get concessions which had never been agreed upon between Mr. Hedley and myself. Whatever concessions the commission has wrung from the Interborough were either obtained at the very last moment or under compulsion. They never have met the commission half-way. When we do call their attention to this or that need for an improvement in service they always haggle. Mr. McAdoo does not do this. He tries to please the public. Up to the present time, the Interborough has always done what we asked of them but in a grudging way."

The Interborough's Side of It.

In its letter to the commission the Interborough, besides giving the figures quoted above, says:

"You realize that it is not practicable to change the entire service in the Subway on such a short notice; consequently, a radical change could not be made for Sunday, Dec. 4, when our attention was not called to your observations until Saturday afternoon, Dec. 3, although the figures must have been in the possession of the commission all the week and would have materially helped the situation if they had been furnished to us in the early part of the week so as to have given us a reasonable chance to have made the additions to the service at points where it was necessary, according to your figures.

"It is the intention of this company to obey Order 1,211, but there are times when unavoidable failures occur to the equipment of the company or otherwise that prevent the company from actually getting trains over the road to accommodate every person with a seat.

"This company is, as you know, spending large sums of money on radical improvements to its equipment and is also exercising every effort that expert engineers and mechanics can evolve to maintain at all times the equipment of this company as near as practicable to 100 per cent. efficiency. Nevertheless failures will occur from time to time which will cause trains to be delayed a minute or two, and any delay of this kind, with the congested Subway traffic, will cause some persons to stand in some of our trains for short distances."

TRAFFIC DEAL WITH MELLEN

Foreshadowed in One Part of the Interborough's New Proposal.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, was asked yesterday about the scope of this clause in the subway proposal submitted to the Public Service Commission last Monday:

> A two-track elevated extension from the West Farms division of the present Subway at about 179th Street, over private property to a point between Bronx Park and the property of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company.

It was suggested that this indicated a traffic arrangement between the Interborough and the New York, New Haven & Hartford, inasmuch as the New York, Westchester & Boston was controlled by New Haven interests. Mr. Shonts said that the Interborough had carried on its negotiations with J. S. Miller, President of the Westchester Company, representing the New Haven interests. The details had not been worked out, but he hoped that a traffic agreement would be negotiated. It would be for the exchange of passengers at a point yet to be fixed.

Two years ago the New Haven's President, Charles S. Mellen, said at a hearing before a Public Service commissioner that it was the aim of the New Haven to deliver its passengers downtown to any part of Manhattan they might wish to go.

The accomplishment of a traffic agreement is dependent upon the success of the Interborough in getting authority for the extension proposed.

HOWARD & CO.
JEWELERS SILVERSMITHS

PEARL AND DIAMOND JEWELRY
Recent additions in the latest Parisian designs

OLD ENGLISH SILVER
Large Importations

Until January 1st we offer our large stock at a uniform reduction of 10%

MODERN SILVERWARE
English and American

GOLD JEWELRY
Ranging in price from $5 to $100

FRENCH NOVELTIES
Enameled goods; leather articles; fans; clocks; opera glasses; etc.

FIFTH AVENUE AND 47TH STREET

JEWEL THIEF TRACED BY WAITERS' SYSTEM

President of Their Association Tells How the Munich Robber Was Caught.

FRUIT OF REFERENCE SYSTEM

Elerding Was Spending $150 a Night on Taxicabs and Wine Suppers, but Yearned for Honest Work.

It became known yesterday through Rudolph Daschner, head of the Elite Headwaiters' Association of America, that Cerillio Jose de Elerduy, who was locked up on Wednesday charged with having been concerned in the theft of $80,000 from a jeweler in Munich, was traced through the "Reference Book" system of that organization.

"This book," said Mr. Daschner to a TIMES reporter last night, "is for the protection of restaurant proprietors, and also for the waiters themselves, as it enables them to get a job without paying fees to an agency, providing they have good characters. In addition to the name, birthplace, nationality, and places of employment, it requires the applicant to give his height, weight, color of hair, eyes, and any marks by which he might be identified.

"Elerdy worked for me at the Hotel St. Francis five years ago, and left me to go with Mrs. Crocker. I did not see him from that time until three weeks ago when I met him on Broadway wearing a $150 coat, made by a famous London tailor, with hat and suit to correspond, and diamonds that made me dizzy to look at them. I asked him how he had become so rich and he replied, 'My dear fellow, you know I always told you that my people were one of the richest families in Mexico, and I have just succeeded to a part of my inheritance.'

"Incidentally, he said he had some rare diamonds to dispose of, and at his request I went with him to a jeweler's in Fifth Avenue to see if they would purchase any of the stones. A representative of the firm examined them, and appeared to be greatly taken with an eight-karat diamond, but he said the house did not buy stones. He sent us to a man in East Thirty-fourth Street, opposite the Waldorf-Astoria, who said the eight-karat stone was a gem of the purest water and had not its match in this country. He purchased it for $800, and no doubt got a bargain.

"A few days later I met Elerduy again, and he told me that his companion had stolen $60,000 of diamonds from him, and gone away to the Pacific Coast. He was having a good time, he said, doing Broadway and spending about $150 a night in taxicabs and wine suppers to his friends, but the idle existence rather bored him, and he would like a job as a waiter if I could get him a good one. I told him I would look out for a job for him, and let him know.

"The next day," said Mr. Daschner, "I met my cousin, who is a detective in the Central Office, and he told me he was looking for a man who had stolen $80,000 worth of diamonds, and for whom $5,000 reward was offered. We compared notes and found that Elerduy was the man.

"Nothing was heard of Elerduy, though, till Monday, when I received an application made by him to the Elite Headwaiters' Association for a "Reference Book." I wrote to the address given in the application, and said that if he would call on me I had a good job for him. The detectives were waiting, but he did not come.

"Yesterday afternoon he called up on the telephone to apologize, saying he had supped late with some Mexican friends at a Broadway café and was just recovering. "'Where are you now?' I asked.

"'I am in a drug store in Times Square,' was his reply.

"'Well, wait for me for a few moments,' I said. 'I am coming downtown myself and will join you.'

"He said he had an appointment to take a friend to a matinée. The detectives went down to the Subway and found him standing by the telephone booth."

Mr. Dashner added that a few waiters who could not see the protection given to honest men in their calling by having a good record in the "Reference Book" had sent out printed protests against the system, but they had omitted to give their names or even the name of the printer of the circular.

"No good waiter objects to give his credentials," he said. "Even Elerding applied."

LAW BOOK MISLEADS GOFF.

He Amends a Judgment Based on an Erroneous Caption in Printed Page.

Supreme Court Justice Goff wrote an opinion yesterday, withdrawing one which he had written on Dec. 5, in the case of Marie against Johann Reisenleiter, a divorce action. The Court was misled by an error in a subcaption in the volume of the laws of 1907, which was before him when he wrote the opinion.

The Reisenleiters were joined by a notarial marriage on Dec. 8, 1907, without the filing of the certificate with the County Clerk and the acknowledgment before the Justice of a Court of Record, formalities required by the amended law passed in the Summer of that year.

The subcaption accompanying the text contained the words, "became a law July 26, 1907," and this led Justice Goff to consider the marriage invalid. Consequently he refused the relief sought by the plaintiff. A subsequent examination of the text, some nine pages farther on in the book, revealed the fact that the law was not designed to take effect until Jan. 1, 1908, nearly a month after the marriage.

The Reisenleiter case, therefore, is not affected by the repealing statute and comes under the laws of 1901. Late yesterday afternoon Justice Goff wrote another opinion holding the marriage valid, but deciding that the plaintiff was entitled to her decree. The first opinion was published in the Law Journal for Dec. 6, but the mistake was discovered before it was signed.

WANT WHITNEY FOR JUSTICE.

His Appointment to Succeed the Late Justice Dayton to be Urged.

With the death of Supreme Court Justice Dayton the Citizens' Union is to renew its effort on behalf of Supreme Court Justice Edward B. Whitney, who now holds a place on the bench as an appointee of Gov. Hughes. Gov. White will be urged to appoint Justice Whitney to the vacancy created by the death of Justice Dayton.

It was learned last night that while Gov. White, in all probability will appoint a Democrat to fill the vacancy, Justice Dayton having been elected as a Democrat, he will not appoint Justice Whitney. The Republicans have many candidates. Robert C. Morris, former President of the Republican Club, took a trip to Albany yesterday to see Gov. White. It is believed that he is a candidate for the place. M. Linn Bruce, Julius M. Mayer, and Secretary of State Samuel S. Koenig are other names that will be presented by the New York County Republicans.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A.M.		Loss.
12:55	142 and 144 West 24th St.; unknown.	Trifling
1:05	35 West 20th St.; unknown	$25
3:00	294 West 35th St.; unknown	Slight
6:15	1,917 Bronxdale Av.; John McDonough	$1,000
6:20	242 East 17th St.; Kate Crowley	None
7:00	524 East 13th St.; Barlow De Mancania	$40
7:40	61 Ann St.; J. H. Spanker	$3,000
8:55	647 10th Av.; L. Overman	$100
9:00	113 Avenue A; Frederic Schmidt	$25
10:30	1,068 Park Av.; S. Rosenfeldt	Trifling
11:20	246 East 121st St.; Mrs. Balkins	Trifling
11:30	104 Forsyth St.; Jacob Lysachts	Trifling
P.M.		
12:45	444 East 25th St.; Department of Water Supply	Trifling
12:45	500 West 53d St.; Kate Murray	$5
2:45	10 St. Mark's Place; unknown	$25
3:00	48 West 95th St.; Geo. Broom	$300
3:50	109 East 100th St.; A. Friedman	Trifling
4:00	4 Horatio St.; James McDonnell	$10
4:15	54 West 26th St.; Lewis Rosenberg	$500
4:40	645 East 11th St.; unknown	$10
5:15	1,240 Washington Av.; H. Evans	$25

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Smart STICKS and UMBRELLAS, newest ideas,	5.00
Safety RAZORS:—GILLETTE, AUTO STROP, and DURHAM-DUPLEX,	5.00
BATH and LOUNGING ROBES, special,	3.50
BATH SLIPPERS,	2.00, 1.50, 1.00, 50c
XMAS BOX, containing 3 handsome silk SCARFS,	1.65

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Afternoon Dress
Frock Coats (Prince Alberts), Coats and Vests, $25 up.
Cutaway Coats and Vests, $18 up.
Trousers, $5 to $12.

Evening Dress
Full Dress Suits, $33 to $50.
Dinner Suits (Tuxedo), $31 to $48.
Separate Garments if you wish.

Evening Waistcoats
white and gray, $3, $5, $7.50.
Ties to match them, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

Silk and Opera Hats, $4, $5 and $6.
Silk Reefers, Gloves, Studs, Cuff Buttons, Fobs—Everything for Dress Wear.

SWEEPING REDUCTION

for Friday and Saturday. We have reduced a great many of our $25.00 and $30.00 suitings and overcoatings to $20.00. They are all this season's materials, but did not move fast enough for some reason or other. Take advantage of our special offering.

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Beautiful Christmas Gifts from 50c. to $250.00
Florentina Fobs, Dante Hoods, Beatrice Bags, Bambino Shoes, Abruzzi Mantles, Bridge Scores, Tea Cloths, Table Sets, Linen Jewelry, etc., etc.

Scuola Gallery 5th Anniversary Exhibition of Elaborate Pieces.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. Evs. at 8. Mats. To-morrow & Wed. at 2. FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN HIS FAMOUS PLAYS. WILLIAM GILLETTE. THIS WEEK ONLY IN Sherlock Holmes. Next Week Only—THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-morrow & Thurs. 2:20. THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST With A. E. MATTHEWS. By OSCAR WILDE.

GARRICK 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-morrow & Wed. 2:15. THE SPECKLED BAND: AN ADVENTURE OF SHERLOCK HOLMES by A. CONAN DOYLE. Dec. 20—ANNIE RUSSELL in "The Impostor."

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. To-morrow & Wed. 2. JULIA NEILSON FRED TERRY. Next Week The Last HENRY OF NAVARRE. DEC. 19—THE FOOLISH VIRGIN, with MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.

HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. at 2:20. DAVID BELASCO Presents Blanche Bates in NOBODY'S WIDOW.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15. 134th TIME. THE COMMUTERS By JAMES FORBES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. Lina Abarbanell with Ralph Herz in MADAME SHERRY. NEXT SUN. NIGHT 8:15. IMPERIAL RUSSIAN COURT BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.—Special. NEXT WEEK ONLY. MON., TUES., THURS., & FRI., at 2:15, RUTH ST. DENIS. DANCES OF ANCIENT EGYPT. SUPPORTING COMPANY OF FIFTY. NEW & ENORMOUS SCENIC PRODUCTION IN CONJUNCTION with THE Imperial Russian Court Balalaika Orchestra. Prices $2, $1.50, $1.00, 75c. & 50c. Seats Selling.

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow, 2:15. MLLE. EMMA TRENTINI in NAUGHTY MARIETTA. By Victor Herbert & Rida Johnson Young. With ORVILLE HARROLD.

GAIETY B'WAY & 46th ST. EVES. 8:15. COHAN'S BIGGEST HIT GET RICH QUICK WALLINGFORD.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15. 119TH TIME. Best Comedy in Town. THE COUNTRY BOY By Edgar Selwyn.

BIJOU 30th St., B'way. At 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. at 2:20. ZELDA SEARS IN The Nest Egg. THE MOST REMARKABLE SUCCESS IN RECENT YEARS.

Joe Weber's, B'way & 29th. Mats. Wed. & Sat. KITTY GORDON in ALMA, WHERE DO YOU LIVE? with JOHN McCLOSKEY.

GRAND GENEE "The Bachelor Belles." Next Wk.—Bessie McCoy, "The Echo"

CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S GLOBE Broadway 46th St. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinees at 2. Matinees Wed., Thurs., Fri. & Sat. MME. SARAH BERNHARDT. THIS AFTERNOON.....CAMILLE. TO-NIGHT.....LA SORCIERE

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. NAT M. WILLS, WM. H. THOMPSON & CO., Homer Miles & Co., Gene Green, others.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. The Man From the Sea. New Pianophiend Minstrels. Eddie Leonard, others.

BRONX 149th St. 3d Ave. Daily Mat. 25c. BALDINA & KOSLOFF, Lillian Shaw, Edwin Holt & Co., others.

BELASCO 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. THE NEW COMEDY "THE CONCERT"

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Saturday, 2:15. REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM

MANHATTAN OPERA. 34th St. Eve. 25c to $1. Daily Mat. 25c-50c. Gus Edwards' Song Revue and 15 Big Acts.

Hammerstein's VICTORIA. 42d St. Eve. 25c to $1.00. Daily Mat. 25c & 50c. Mlle. Dazie, Moran-Nelson Pictures, 12 others.

AMERICAN 22 ALL STAR ACTS. 42d St. nr. B'way. DAILY MAT. 25c. COUNT DE BEAUFORT, "The Stolen Story," "The Wow Wows," Wish Wynne, "Apache Dance," others. Curtain rises at 1:30 & 7:30 P. M. sharp.

CITY THEATRE, E. 14th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Saturday, 2:15. KYRLE BELLEW "RAFFLES." IN SUNDAY—Mat. & Eve.—TWO GRAND CONCERTS. Beginning Mon., Twice Daily, VAUDEVILLE.

Keith & Proctor's 5TH AVE 28th St. B'way. Daily Mat. 25&50c. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN and Company of 40. Charlotte Parry, Raymond & Caverly, Kelly & Kent, others.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE To-night and Sat. Eve., 8:15. LAST TIMES. (The Musician's Girl.) "DAS MUSIKANTENMAEDEL." Sat. Mat., 2:15. "Der Vielbeschworene."

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BROADWAY B'way & 41. Evs. 8. Mat. To-m'w, 2. Prices 50c. to $1.50. SOTHERN-MARLOWE. THIS WEEK: MACBETH. NEXT WEEK: Mon., Tues., & Wed. Evgs. AS YOU LIKE IT; Thurs. & Fri. Evgs. & Sat. Mat., ROMEO AND JULIET; Sat. Night, HAMLET.

HACKETT Thea. 42d, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinee To-morrow, 2:15. "A delight—a triumph for the entertainer from London. Mr. Chevalier's work flawless."—Herald. ALBERT CHEVALIER. In Liebler & Co.'s Production of DADDY DUDARD.

William Collier's Comedy Thea., 41st, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow, 2:20. The House Where the Laughs Come From. WILLIAM COLLIER in "I'LL BE HANGED IF I DO."

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs., 8:20. Matinee To-morrow, 2:15. Mrs. LESLIE CARTER in "TWO WOMEN." By Rupert Hughes. Better Than "Zaza" or "Du Barry."

Lew Fields' HERALD SQ. B'way at 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow, 2:15. LULU GLASER. The Operatic Treat of the Year. in THE GIRL AND THE KAISER.

Maxine Elliott's Thea. 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-morrow, 2:30. Charles Klein's New Play THE GAMBLERS with George Nash.

DALY'S B'way and 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:30. "Best Farce in ten years."—Eve. Mail. BABY MINE.

39th St. Thea., 39th, nr. B'y. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow, 2:15. MME. TROUBADOUR with Marietta Oliv. Van Rensselaer Wheeler.

CASINO B'way and 39th. Evenings, 8:15. Matinee To-morrow, 2:15. SAM BERNARD in He Came from Milwaukee.

CIRCLE, B'way & 60th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-m'w, 2:15. MOTHER. WEST END. THE SUMMER WIDOWERS. C. W. Max Rogers. Kolb. Next Week—THE FOURTH ESTATE.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. To-night at 7:45, LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Fremstad, Homer; MM. Slezak, Goritz, Hinckley, Hinshaw, Cond., Herts. Sat. Mat. at 2, FAUST. Mmes. Farrar, Fornia, Mattfeld; MM. Jadlowker, Rothier (debut), Gilly, Begue. Cond., Podesti. Special—Sat. Eve., Dec. 10, at 8, Premiere of Puccini's latest opera, "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST." Mme. Destinn; MM. Caruso, Amato, Gilly, Reiss, Didur, de Segurola. Begue. Cond., Toscanini. Sun. Eve. at 8:30, at pop. prices, Grand Sunday Concert. Mmes. Moreva, Fiahaut; MM. Hinckley, Hinshaw, Sciaretti. Entire Metr. Opera Orch. Cond., Pasternack. Next Week. Mon. Eve., LA TRAVIATA. Mmes. Melba, Maubourg; MM. McCormack, Amato, Rossi. Cond., Podesti. Wed. Eve., BUTTERFLY. Mmes. Farrar, Mattfeld; MM. Jadlowker, Scotti, Bada, Bourgeois. Cond., Toscanini. Thurs. Eve., LA GIOCONDA. Mmes. Destinn, Homer, Claessens; MM. Caruso, Amato, de Segurola. Cond., Toscanini. Fri. Eve., FAUST. Mmes. Farrar, Fornia; MM. Jadlowker, Gilly, Rothier. Cond., Podesti. WEBER PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC —SOCIETY OF NEW YORK— GUSTAV MAHLER, Conductor. A Cycle Within the Regular Series. AT CARNEGIE HALL. Dec. 13-16—All-Beethoven—Scharwenka. Dec. 27-30—All-Tschaikowsky—Dethier. Jan. 3-6—All-French—Clement. Jan. 10-13—All-Wagner—Gadski. Jan. 17-20—All-Modern, Mahler's 4th Symp. Series Tickets $3 to $7.50. Now on Sale. Wm. Loudon Charlton, Carnegie Hall, for prospectus.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. 2d Concert Tuesday Eve., Dec. 13, at 8:15. KNEISEL QUARTET. Assisting Artist, Mr. Charles Anthony. Seats $2 & $1.50, at Box Office & Mrs. Seaver, 1 W. 34.

Mendelssohn Hall. TO-NIGHT (Friday) Violin Recital. HENRY SUCH. SEATS $1.50 AND $1 AT BOX OFFICE.

MENDELSSOHN HALL JOINT RECITAL DEC 15TH THURS. AFT. at 3. NIKOLAI SOKOLOFF, VIOLINIST. EDITH THOMPSON, PIANIST. SEATS $1 and $1.50, at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL. Boston Symphony Orchestra. Max Fiedler, Conductor. TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON AT 2:30. Soloist, Josef Hofmann. Res. Seats at box office and Tyson's.

ELMENDORF CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. SUNDAY EVE. at 8:30, MONDAY MAT. at 3:30. PARIS. Tickets $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c. Now Selling.

THE NEW THEATRE. SYMPHONY. Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. TO-DAY AT 3:30, ANNUAL. WAGNER PROGRAM. Excerpts from Rienzi, Siegfried, Meistersinger, Tannhaeuser, Rheingold, Parsifal, etc., etc. Next Sunday Afternoon, Dec. 11, at 3. Sara Gurowitsch, Violoncello. Tickets 50c. to $2, at box office & 1 W. 34th St.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. THE ENSIGN. 10, 20 & 30c. Next Week—The Power of the Press.

OLYMPIC East 14th St. Matinee To-day. Queens of the Jardin de Paris.

MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Smoking. Evs. 8:15. Burlesque—THE QUEEN OF BOHEMIA.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Pop. Mat. To-day, 15c, 25c, 50c. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c. to $1.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHEUM Mat. Daily, 25c. CLARICE MAYNE. JULIUS STEGER & Co. Ben Welch, Loreh Fa... Motorist.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. SOARS TO SUCCESS!! THE AVIATOR with WALLACE EDDINGER. New farcical comedy by Jas. Montgomery.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Last MAY IRWIN. ALWAYS A SUCCESS: GETTING A POLISH

THE NEW THEATRE Cent. Pk. W. Phone. 8200 Col. To-night, 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2. By arrangement with The New Theatre. Until Dec. 18, Liebler & Co.'s Production of Maeterlinck's Latest Drama. MARY MAGDALENE with OLGA NETHERSOLE. Music by Russian Symphony Orchestra of 60. Modest Altschuler, Conductor.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Thurs. at 2; Sat. 2:15. Maurice Maeterlinck's THE BLUE BIRD. "The Blue Bird for Happiness." New Theatre's Management. Original Cast.